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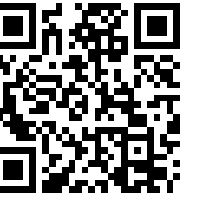

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES &c.

HONG KONG

1873

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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GIFT OF
Allen Knight

A. S. **MPANY**

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Physicians' P OF EDINBURGH
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THE

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, & THE PHILIPPINES,

FOR THE YEAR

1873.

CORRECTED AT THE DIFFERENT BANKS, OFFICES, AND INSTITUTIONS.

HONGKONG:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
WYNDHAM STREET.

LONDON: TRUBNER AND CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; G. STREET, CORNHILL; F. ALGAR, CLEMENT'S LANE:
BATES, HENDY AND CO., OLD JEWRY.
SAN FRANCISCO: L. P. FISHER, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET.
NEW YORK: S. M. PETTINGILL AND CO., 37, PARK ROW.

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HONGKONG:
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WYNDHAM STREET.

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PREFACE.

THE present number of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY," contains all the usual information concerning China, Japan and the Philippines, which has already gained for it a high reputation as a complete guide for all local information to Merchants, Professional men, and the general public. The revision of the returns of Residents has been very carefully proceeded with, and will be found to give an accurate return of all the changes up to the date of publication. In addition to the coloured plate of House Flags, Maps, &c., a carefully prepared plan of the Foreign Settlements at Shanghai will be found in the present edition.

It is regretted that, in consequence of the P. & O. official tables not having arrived from the head office, it has been impossible to give more than an approximation to the dates as far as could be ascertained; but so soon as the table is received, a supplement, giving the times of departure in a convenient form, will be issued to subscribers.

The "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY" is published in two forms as customary, the one being the Directory properly so called, at the price of $3, and the other the Complete Volume, with records of eleven years, at the price of $5, which will be found to embrace all the information, Local, Statistical, and Topographical, likely to be required for reference in Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Daily Press Office,

Hongkong, January, 1873.

380289

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SIGNAL STATION,

VICTORIA PEAK, HONG KONG.

The *Union Jack* will be hoisted at the Mast Head when any Vessel is being signalled. The *Red Ensign* at the Mast Head will denote that a British Functionary of Rank is on board of a Vessel approaching. The *National* or *House Flag* will be hoisted over the symbol, when either is flying on board the Vessel signalled. The Signals of Vessels in the Offing will be repeated. In making *Signals to Men-of-War* in the Harbour or in the Offing, a White Ensign will be hoisted at the Flag Staff and at the Mast Head of the Man-of-War. The *Commercial Code of Signals* for all Nations will be used at the Staff. All *Distance Signals* will be made at the *Mast Head* and all *Compass Bearings* will be made at the *Yard*. On a *Steamer*, or the *smoke of a Steamer*, being sighted, the *Compass Bearings over the proper symbol* will be hoisted at the *Yard Arm*; and the *Distance off* in miles will be hoisted at the *Mast Head*. The *Distance Signal* will be kept up ten minutes and the *Compass Signal* until the Steamer is made out. When the *Steamer* is made out, if it is either an English, French, or American Mail *Steamer*, a gun will be fired and the *Distance off* at that moment will be hoisted under a ball at the *Mast Head*. The Compass Signal will then be hauled down and the proper National or House Flag will be substituted for it. The Mast Head Signal will be kept up ten minutes, and the Yard Arm Signal until the Steamer anchors. For any other than a Mail Steamer, the same Signals, with the exception of the gun or ball, will be used. River Steamers will not be signalled. Other Steamers from Macao and Canton will be made known by shewing the National Flag and symbol at West Yard Arm only.

MERCHANT SHIPS.

Symbols to be Hoisted at the Yard Arms.

Steamer. Ship. Barque. Brig. Schooner.

MEN OF WAR.

Symbols to be Hoisted at the Quarter of the Yard.

Line of Battle Ship. Frigate. Corvette. Paddle Steamer. Despatch or Gunboat.

COMPASS SIGNALS AT YARD.

C.B. NORTH.	C.M. N.E.	D.B. EAST.	D.M. S.E.	F.B. SOUTH.	F.M. S.W.	G.B WEST.	G.M. N.W.
C.F. N.δE.	C.P. N.E.δE.	D.F. E.δS.	D.P. S.E.δS.	F.D. S.δW.	F.P. S W.δW.	G.D, W.δN.	G.P. N.W.δN.
C.H. N.N.E.	C.R. E.N.E.	D.H. E.S.E.	D.R. S.S.E.	F.H. S.S.W.	F.R. W.S.W.	G.H. W.N.W.	G.R. N.N.W.
C.K. N.E.δN.	C.T. E.δN.	D.K. S.E.δE.	D.T. S.δE.	F.K. S.W.δS.	F.T. W.δS.	G.K. N.W.δN.	G.T. N.δW.

COMPASS SIGNALS AT YARD.

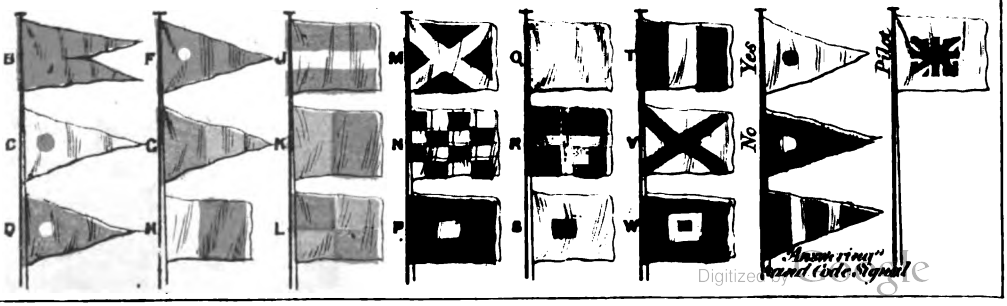
C.B. NORTH.	C.M. N.E.	D.B. EAST.	D.M. S.E.	F.B. SOUTH.	F.M. S.W.	G.B WEST.	G.M. N.W.
C.F. N.δE.	C.P. N.E.δE.	D.F. E.δS.	D.P. S.E.δS.	F.D. S.δW.	F.P. S W.δW.	G.D, W.δN.	G.P. N.W.δN.
C.H. N.N.E.	C.R. E.N.E.	D.H. E.S.E.	D.R. S.S.E.	F.H. S.S.W.	F.R. W.S.W.	G.H. W.N.W.	G.R. N.N.W.
C.K. N.E.δN.	C.T. E.δN.	D.K. S.E.δE.	D.T. S.δE.	F.K. S.W.δS.	F.T. W.δS.	G.K. N.W.δN.	G.T. N.δW.

NUMERAL TABLE FOR DISTANCES.

MILES.

V W L ...	5	V W R ...	10	W B F ...	15	W B L ...	20	W B R ...	25	W C D ...	30
V W M ...	6	V W S ...	11	W B G ...	16	W B M ...	21	W B S ...	26	W C F ...	31
V W N ...	7	V W T ...	12	W B H ...	17	W B N ...	22	W B T ...	27	W C G ...	32
V W P ...	8	W B C ...	13	W B J ...	18	W B P ...	23	W B V ...	28		
V W Q ...	9	W B D ...	14	W B K ...	19	W B Q ...	24	W C B ...	29		

COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS



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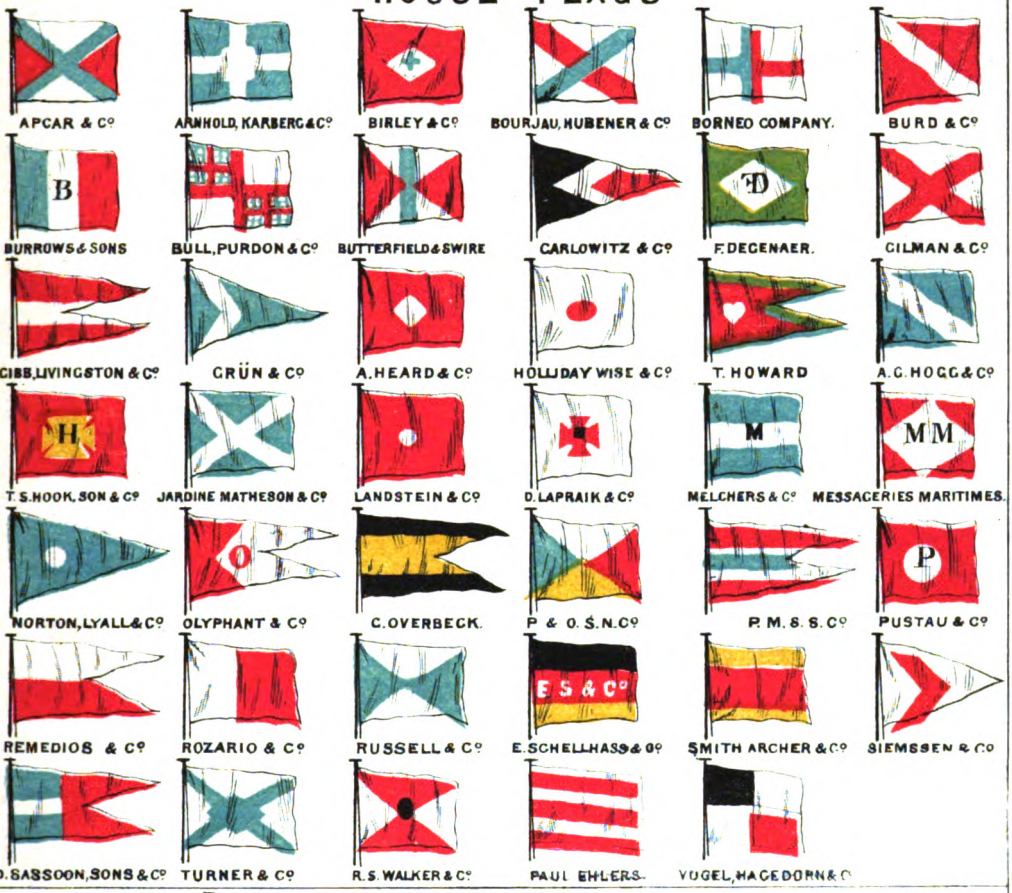
HOUSE FLAGS



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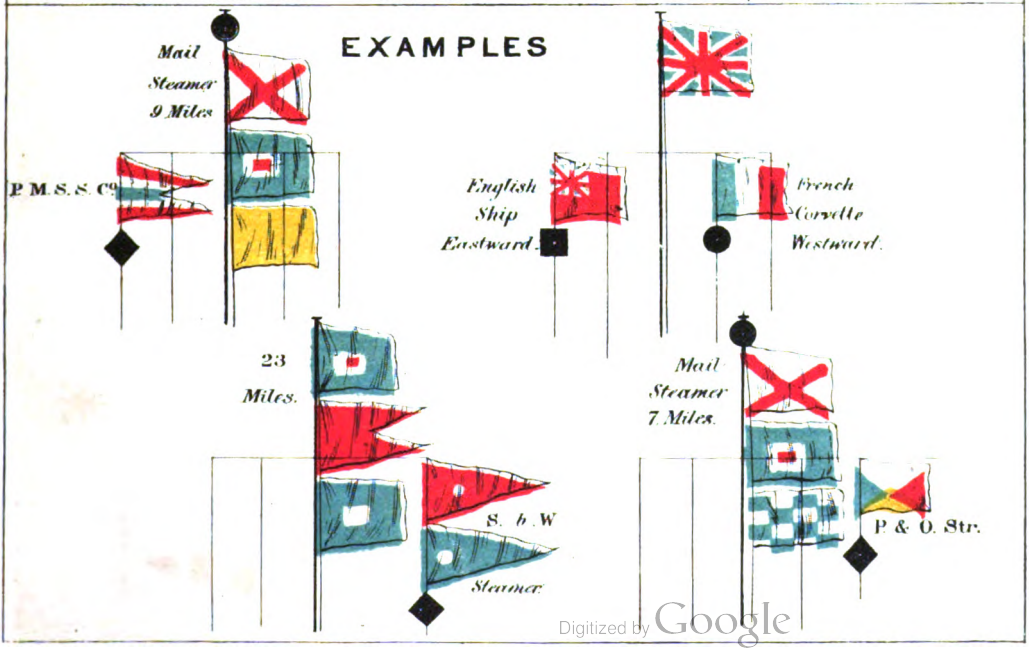

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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

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Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1873.

BEING XXXVI & XXXVII OF QUEEN VICTORIA,

XI. of Tungchi, being Yum-sun, or the 9th Year of the Cycle, and XII. of Tung-chi, being Kwai-yau, or the 10th Year of the Cycle.

同治十一年歲次壬申至同治十二年歲次癸酉

JANUARY. (31 Days.)			FEBRUARY. (28 Days.)			MARCH. (31 Days.)			APRIL. (30 Days.)			MAY. (31 Days.)			JUNE. (30 Days.)			JULY. (31 Days.)			AUGUST. (31 Days.)			SEPTEMBER. (30 Days.)			OCTOBER. (31 Days.)			NOVEMBER. 30 Days.)			DECEMBER. (31 Days.)		
Days of the Week	Date.	12 & 1 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	1 & 2 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	2 & 3 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	3 & 4 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	4 & 5 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	5 & 6 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	6 & Int. Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	Int. & 7 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	7 & 8 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	8 & 9 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	9 & 10 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	10 & 11 Moon.
Wed.	1	XII 3	Sat.	1	I 4	Sat.	1	II 3	Tues.	1	III 5	Thur.	1	IV 5	S.	1	V 7	Tues.	1	VI 7	Fri.	1	Int. VI 9	Mon.	1	VII 10	Wed.	1	VIII 10	Sat.	1	IX 12	Mon.	1	X 12
Thur.	2	4	S.	2	5	S.	2	4	Wed.	2	6	Fri.	2	6	Mon.	2	8	Wed.	2	8	S.	2	10	Tues.	2	11	Thur.	2	11	S.	2	13	Tues.	2	13
Fri.	3	5	Mon.	3	6	Mon.	3	5	Thur.	3	7	Sat.	3	7	Tues.	3	9	Thur.	3	9	S.	3	11	Wed.	3	12	Fri.	3	12	Mon.	3	14	Wed	3	14
Sat.	4	6	Tues.	4	7	Tues.	4	6	Fri.	4	8	S.	4	8	Wed.	4	10	Fri.	4	10	Mon.	4	12	Thur.	4	13	Sat.	4	13	Tues.	4	15	Thur.	4	15
S.	5	7	Wed.	5	8	Wed.	5	7	Sat.	5	9	Mon.	5	9	Thur.	5	11	Sat.	5	11	Tues.	5	13	Fri.	5	14	S.	5	14	Wed.	5	16	Fri.	5	16
Mon.	6	8	Thur.	6	9	Thur.	6	8	S.	6	10	Tues.	6	10	Fri.	6	12	S.	6	12	Wed.	6	14	Sat.	6	15	Mon.	6	15	Thur.	6	17	Sat.	6	17
Tues.	7	9	Fri.	7	10	Fri.	7	9	Mon.	7	11	Wed.	7	11	Sat.	7	13	Mon.	7	13	Thur.	7	15	S.	7	16	Tues.	7	16	Fri.	7	18	S.	7	18
Wed.	8	10	Sat.	8	11	Sat.	8	10	Tues.	8	12	Thur.	8	12	S.	8	14	Tues.	8	14	Fri.	8	16	Mon.	8	17	Wed.	8	17	Sat.	8	19	Mon.	8	19
Thur.	9	11	S.	9	12	S.	9	11	Wed.	9	13	Fri.	9	13	Mon.	9	15	Wed.	9	15	Sat.	9	17	Tues.	9	18	Thur.	9	18	S.	9	20	Tues.	9	20
Fri.	10	12	Mon.	10	13	Mon.	10	12	Thur.	10	14	Sat.	10	14	Tues.	10	16	Thur.	10	16	S.	10	18	Wed.	10	19	Fri.	10	19	Mon.	10	21	Wed.	10	21
Sat.	11	13	Tues.	11	14	Tues.	11	13	Fri.	11	15	S.	11	15	Wed.	11	17	Fri.	11	17	Mon.	11	19	Thur.	11	20	Sat.	11	20	Tues.	11	22	Thur.	11	22
S.	12	14	Wed.	12	15	Wed.	12	14	Sat.	12	16	Mon.	12	16	Thur.	12	18	Sat.	12	18	Tues.	12	20	Fri.	12	21	S.	12	21	Wed.	12	23	Fri.	12	23
Mon.	13	15	Thur.	13	16	Thur.	13	15	S.	13	17	Tues.	13	17	Fri.	13	19	S.	13	19	Wed.	13	21	Sat.	13	22	Mon.	13	22	Thur.	13	24	Sat.	13	24
Tues.	14	16	Fri.	14	17	Fri.	14	16	Mon.	14	18	Wed.	14	18	Sat.	14	20	Mon.	14	20	Thur.	14	22	S.	14	23	Tues.	14	23	Fri.	14	25	S.	14	25
Wed.	15	17	Sat.	15	18	Sat.	15	17	Tues.	15	19	Thur.	15	19	S.	15	21	Tues.	15	21	Fri.	15	23	Mon.	15	24	Wed.	15	24	Sat.	15	26	Mon.	15	26
Thur.	16	18	S.	16	19	S.	16	18	Wed.	16	20	Fri.	16	20	Mon.	16	22	Wed.	16	22	Sat.	16	24	Tues.	16	25	Thur.	16	25	S.	16	27	Tues.	16	27
Fri.	17	19	Mon.	17	20	Mon.	17	19	Thur.	17	21	Sat.	17	21	Tues.	17	23	Thur.	17	23	S.	17	25	Wed.	17	26	Fri.	17	26	Mon.	17	28	Wed.	17	28
Sat.	18	20	Tues.	18	21	Tues.	18	20	Fri.	18	22	S.	18	22	Wed.	18	24	Fri.	18	24	Mon.	18	26	Thur.	18	27	Sat.	18	27	Tues.	18	29	Thur.	18	29
S.	19	21	Wed.	19	22	Wed.	19	21	Sat.	19	23	Mon.	19	23	Thur	19	25	Sat.	19	25	Tues.	19	27	Fri.	19	28	S.	19	28	Wed.	19	30	Fri.	19	30
Mon.	20	22	Thur.	20	23	Thur.	20	22	S.	20	24	Tues.	20	24	Fri.	20	26	S.	20	26	Wed.	20	28	Sat.	20	29	Mon.	20	29	Thur.	20	X 1	Sat.	20	XI 1
Tues.	21	23	Fri.	21	24	Fri.	21	23	Mon.	21	25	Wed.	21	25	Sat.	21	27	Mon.	21	27	Thur.	21	29	S.	21	30	Tues.	21	IX 1	Fri.	21	2	S.	21	2
Wed.	22	24	Sat.	22	25	Sat.	22	24	Tues.	22	26	Thur.	22	26	S.	22	28	Tues.	22	28	Fri.	22	30	Mon.	22	VIII 1	Wed.	22	2	Sat.	22	3	Mon.	22	3
Thur.	23	25	S.	23	26	S.	23	25	Wed.	23	27	Fri.	23	27	Mon.	23	29	Wed.	23	29	Sat.	23	VII 1	Tues.	23	2	Thur.	23	3	S.	23	4	Tues.	23	4
Fri.	24	26	Mon.	24	27	Mon.	24	26	Thur.	24	28	Sat.	24	28	Tues.	24	30	Thur.	24	Int. VI 1	S.	24	2	Wed.	24	3	Fri.	24	4	Mon.	24	5	Wed.	24	5
Sat.	25	27	Tues.	25	28	Tues.	25	27	Fri.	25	29	S.	25	29	Wed.	25	VI 1	Fri.	25	2	Mon.	25	3	Thur.	25	4	Sat.	25	5	Tues.	25	6	Thur.	25	6
S.	26	28	Wed.	26	29	Wed.	26	28	Sat.	26	30	Mon.	26	V 1	Thur.	26	2	Sat.	26	3	Tues.	26	4	Fri.	26	5	S.	26	6	Wed.	26	7	Fri.	26	7
Mon.	27	29	Thur.	27	II 1	S.	27	IV 1	Mon.	27	2	Tues.	27	2	Fri.	27	3	Sat.	27	4	Wed.	27	5	Sat.	27	6	Mon.	27	7	Thur.	27	8	Sat.	27	8
Tues.	28	30	Fri.	28	2	Fri.	28	III 1	Tues.	28	3	Wed.	28	3	Sat.	28	4	Mon.	28	5	Thur.	28	6	S.	28	7	Tues.	28	8	Fri.	28	9	S.	28	9
Wed.	29	I 1	...	...	...	Sat.	29	2	Wed.	29	4	Thur.	29	4	S.	29	5	Tues.	29	6	Fri.	29	7	Mon.	29	8	Wed.	29	9	Sat.	29	10	Mon.	29	10
Thur.	30	2	...	...	...	S.	30	3	Thur.	30	5	Fri.	30	5	Mon.	30	6	Wed.	30	7	Sat.	30	8	Tues.	30	9	Thur.	30	10	S.	30	11	Tues.	30	11
Fri.	31	3	...	...	...	Mon.	31	4	...	...	...	Sat.	31	6	...	...	...	Thur.	31	8	S.	31	9	...	...	...	Fri.	31	11	...	...	...	Wed.	31	12

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THE NEW LECTIONARY.

Arranged for the Year 1873.

On any Sunday for which alternative lessons are appointed in the table for Evening Prayer, either of such lessons may be read, and if Evening Prayer be said at two different times in the same place of worship where no alternative is provided, the second lesson may, at the discretion of the Minister, be any chapter from the Four Gospels, or any lesson appointed in the Table of Lessons from the Four Gospels.

1873.

		MATTINS.			EVENSONG.		
		First.	Second.		First.	Second.
Jan. 5	2 af. Christ.	Isaiah 42	Matt. 4 to *v* 2	Jan. 5	Isaiah 43 or 44	Acts 3
„ 12	1 af. Epiph.	— 51	— 7 *v* 7	„ 12	— 52 *v* 13 & 53 or 54	— 7 *v* 35 to 8 *v* 5
„ 19	2—	— 55	— 11	„ 19	— 57 or 61	— 11
„ 26	3—	— 62	— 14 *v* 13	„ 26	— 65 or 66	— 15 *v* 30 to 16 *v* 16
Feb. 2	4—	Job 27	18 *v* 21 to 19 *v* 13	Feb. 2	Job 28 or 29	— 20 to *v* 17
„ 9	Septuagesima	Gen. 1 & 2 to *v* 4	Rev. 21 to *v* 9	„ 9	Gen. 2 *v* 4 or Job 38	Rev. 21 *v* 9 to 22 *v* 6
„ 16	Sexagesima	— 3	Matt. 26 to *v* 31	„ 16	— 6 or 8	Rom. 1
„ 23	Quinquages.	— 9 to *v* 20	Mark. 1 to *v* 21	„ 23	— 12 or 13	— 7
Mar. 2	1 in Lent.	—19 *v* 2 to *v* 30	— 5 *v* 21	Mar. 2	— 24 to *v* 20 or 23	— 11 *v* 25
„ 9	2 —	— 27 to *v* 41	—9 *v* 2 to *v* 30	„ 9	— 28 or 32	1 Cor. 1 *v* 26 & 2
„ 16	3 —	— 37	12 *v* 35 to 13 *v* 14	„ 16	— 39 or 40	— 8
„ 23	4 —	— 42	Luke 1 to *v* 26	„ 23	— 43 or 45	— 14 to *v* 20
„ 30	5—	Exod. 3	— 4 *v* 16	„ 30	Exod. 5 or 6 to *v* 14	2 Cor. 2 *v* 14 & 3
Apr. 6	6 Palm	— 9	Matt. 26 [*v* 19	Apr. 6	— 10 or 11	Luke 19 *v* 28 or 20 *v* 9
„ 13	Easter	— 12 to *v* 29	Rev. 1 *v* 10 to	„ 13	— 12 *v* 29 or 14	to *v* 21 [or Rev. 5
„ 20	1 Low	Num. 16 to *v* 16	1 Cor. 15 to *v* 29	„ 20	Num. 16 *v* 36 or 17 to *v* 12	John 20 *v* 11 to *v* 19
„ 27	2 af. Easter	— 20 to *v* 14	Luke 19 *v* 28	„ 27	—20 *v* 14 to 21 *v* 10 or 21	— 20 *v* 24 to *v* 30
May 4	3—	— 22	— 23 *v* 54	May 4	—23 or 24 [*v* 10	Phil. 4
„ 11	4—	Deut. 4 to *v* 23	John 2	„ 11	Deut. 4 *v* 23 to *v* 41 or 5	1 Thes. 1
„ 18	5 Rogation	— 6	— 6 to *v* 22	„ 18	— 9 or 10	2 Thes. 3
„ 25	aft. Ascension	— 30	— 9 to *v* 39	„ 25	— 34 or Joshua 1	2 Tim. 1
Jne. 1	Whitsun	— 16 to *v* 18	Rom. 8 to *v* 18	Jne. 1	Isa. 11 or Ezek. 36 *v* 25	Philemon [*v* 24 to 19 *v* 21
„ 8	Trinity	Isaiah 6 to *v* 11	Rev. 1 to *v* 9	„ 8	Gen. 18 or 1 & 2 to *v* 4	Gal. 5 *v* 16 or Acts 18
„ 15	1 af. Trinity	Josh 3 *v* 7 to 4	John 21	„ 15	Josh. 5 *v* 13 to 6 *v* 21	Eph. 4 to *v* 17 or Matt. 3
„ 22	2 —	Judges 4 [*v* 15	Acts 5 *v* 17 [*v* 23	„ 22	Judg. 5 or 6 *v* 11 [or 24	1 Peter 1 to *v* 22
„ 29	3 *St. Peter*	Ezek 3 *v* 4 to *v* 15	John 21 *v* 15 to	„ 29	Zech. 3	2 Peter 2
Jly. 6	4 af. Trinity	1 Sam. 12	Acts 13 to *v* 26	Jly. 6	1 Sam. 13 or Ruth 1	Acts 4 *v* 8 to *v* 23
„ 13	5 —	— 15 to *v* 24	— 17 *v* 16	„ 13	— 16 or 17	Matt. 1 *v* 18
„ 20	6 —	2 Sam. 1	—21 *v* 17 to *v* 37	„ 20	2 Sam. 12 to *v* 24 or 18	— 6 to *v* 19
„ 27	7 —	1 Chron. 21	— 26	„ 27	1 Chr. 22 or 28 to *v* 21	— 10 to *v* 24
Aug. 3	8 —	—29 *v* 9 to *v* 29	Rom. 3	Aug. 3	2 Chr. 1 or 1 Kings 3	— 13 *v* 3 to 14 *v* 13
„ 10	9 —	1 Kgs. 10 to *v* 25	— 9 to *v* 19	„ 10	1 Kings 11 to *v* 15 or	— 18 to *v* 21
„ 17	10 —	—12 [to *v* 18	—14 & 15 to *v* 8	„ 17	—13 or 17 [11 *v* 23	— 22 to *v* 15
„ 24	11 *St. Bart.*	Gen. 28 *v* 10	1 Cor. 4 *v* 18 & 5	„ 24	Deut. 18 *v* 15 [to *v* 38	— 25 *v* 31
„ 31	12 af. Trinity	1 Kgs. 22 to *v* 11	—11 *v* 2 to *v* 17	„ 31	2 Kings 2 to *v* 16 or 4 *v* 8	— 28
Spt. 7	13—	2 Kings 5	— 15 *v* 35	Sept. 7	— 6 to *v* 24 or 7	Mark 4 *v* 35 to 5 *v* 21
„ 14	14—	— 9	2 Cor. 6 & 7 *v* 1	„ 14	— 10 to *v* 32 or 13	— 8 *v* 10 to 9 *v* 2
„ 21	15 *St. Matt.*	1 Kings 19 *v* 15	12 *v* 14 & 13	„ 21	1 Chron. 29 to *v* 20	— 12 *v* 13 to *v* 35
„ 28	16 af. Trinity	2 Chron. 36	Gal. 6 [*v* 10	„ 28	Neh. 1 & 2 to *v* 9 or 8	— 15 *v* 42 & 16
Oct. 5	17—	Jer. 5	Eph. 5 *v* 22 to 6	Oct. 5	Jer. 22 or 35	Luke 4 to *v* 16
„ 12	18 —	— 36	Col. 1 *v* 21 to 2 *v* 8	„ 12	Ezek. 2 or 13 to *v* 17	— 7 to *v* 24
„ 19	19—	Ezek. 14	1 Thes. 4	„ 19	— 18 or 24 *v* 15	— 10 to *v* 17
„ 26	20—	— 34	1 Tim. 3	„ 26	— 37 or Dan. 1	— 14 to *v* 25
Nov. 2	21—	Dan. 3	2 Tim. 3	Nov. 2	Dan. 4 or 5	— 18 *v* 31 to 19 *v* 11
„ 9	22—	— 6	Heb. 2 & 3 *v* 7	„ 9	— 7 *v* 9 or 12	— 22 to *v* 31
„ 16	23—	Hosea 14	— 10 to *v* 19	„ 16	Joel 2 *v* 21 or 3 *v* 9	John 1 to *v* 29
„ 23	24—	Eccles. 11 & 12	James 2 [*v* 13	„ 23	Hag. 2 to *v* 10 or Mal. 3	— 5 to *v* 24
„ 30	Advent [*St. And.*	Isaiah 1	John 1 *v* 35 to	„ 3	Isa. 2 or 4 *v* 2 [1 & 4	— 8 to *v* 31
Dec. 7	2 in Advent	— 5	1 John 1			— 12 *v* 20 to *v* 42
„ 14	3—	— 25	2 John [*v* 24	Dec. 7	— 11 to *v* 11 or 24	
„ 21	4 *St. Thom.*	Job 42 to *v* 7	John 20 *v* 19 to	„ 14	— 26 or 28 *v* 5 to *v* 19	— 16 to *v* 16
„ 28	1 af. Christ	Isaiah 35	Rev. 16	„ 21	— 35	— 20 to *v* 19
				„ 28	— 38 or 40	— 14 to *v* 8
						Rev. 18

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REMARKS RESPECTING THE TIDES BETWEEN CANTON, HONGKONG, AND MACAO.

In the absence of *complete* tide tables, the following table and remarks may be found serviceable.

Places.	*Latitude North.*	*Longitude East of Grwch.*	*Time of high water.*	*Rise of Tide.*
			hrs. *min.*	*feet.*
Macao	22° 11′ 30″	113° 32′ 30″	10 10	8
Lankeet	22 41 30	113 38 15	...	.....
Anunghoy	22 48 15	113 36 30	2 0	
Second Bar Creek ...	22 58 30	113 32 15	2 15	6 to 8
Whampoa	23 5 45	113 24 0	2 30	
Canton	23 7 0	113 15 0	* 3 50	4½ to 5
Lintin	22 24 30	113 48 0	12 0	8
Hongkong	22 21 0	114 18 0	10 20	7½

The flood tide, when regular (which is seldom), runs round Cabreta Point towards the town of Macao; but a little outside of the Point it sets along the land to the north, across the bay, until it meets the tide from Capsing-moon (or Kapshui-moon, "the swift water passage"), above Lintin, when it flows in a direct channel towards the Bogue. The velocity of the flood tide in Macao Roads is about 2½ miles in the north-east monsoon and moderate weather; but when it blows strong from the northward there is no apparent flood. The ebb then runs at the rate of 3 to 8½, and 4 miles when the water is falling by the land. The ebb tide sets out from the town of Macao much in the same way as the flood comes in, with the difference of running a little more to the westward along the shore, before it takes the southerly direction; the latter part of this tide is therefore the best time for boats to start for Lintin or Canton, with a contrary wind, as they then get out far enough to have all the flood to work to the northward with.

The tides at Lintin run north and south, or nearly so. The velocity of the ebb in the north-east monsoon, when blowing strong, is much the same as in Macao Roads; but there is always a preceptible flood of 1 or 1½ miles. During the height of the south-west monsoon, the ebb runs at times at the rate of 6 and 6½ miles, after heavy rains; at that season the floods are very weak.

CHINESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Monies.—Accounts are kept at Canton in taels, mace, candarines, and cash; the tael being divided into 10 mace, 100 candarines, or 1,000 cash. There is but one kind used for small payments; it is composed of six parts of copper and four of lead; it is round, marked on one side, and rather raised at the edges, with a square hole in the middle. These pieces are commonly carried like beads, on a string or wire. A tael of fine silver should be worth 1,000 cash; but, on account of their convenience for common use, their price is sometimes so much raised that only 750 cash are given for the tael.

Foreign coins, however, circulate here, particularly Spanish dollars; and for small change they are cut into very exact proportions, but afterwards weighed; for which

* The flood ceases rising at this hour, but the stream in the middle of the river runs up a considerable time longer.—*Horsburg.*

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purpose merchants generally carry scales, called dotchin, made somewhat after the plan of the English steelyards.

The tael used to be reckoned at 6s. 8d. sterling in the books of the East India Company, but its value varies, and is generally computed according to the price paid per ounce for Spanish dollars in London. The tables given for this proportional value may be calculated in pence sterling, by the multiplier 1,208. Thus, if the price of the Spanish dollars be 60d. per ounce, the value of the tael, will be 60 X 1,208=72·48; if at 66d., the value of the tael will be 79·728d.; and for any other price in the same proportion.

Fineness of Gold and Silver.—The fineness of gold and silver is expressed by dividing the weight into 100 parts, called toques, or touch; similar to the modern practice of France. Thus, if an ingot be 93 touch, it is understood to contain 7 parts of alloy and 93 of pure metal, making in the whole 100.

The fineness of the precious metals, expressed in these decimal proportions, may be converted into English proportions by the following analogies:—Suppose gold is 91.66 touch, say, as 100: 91·66: :12: 11, the standard, and *vice versa;* and to convert standard silver into touch, say, as 240: 222: : 100: 92·5, the touch of sterling silver. Pure gold or silver without alloy is called by the Chinese sycee; and sometimes when of less purity the metal is accepted as sycee.

Silver Ingots are used as money, and weigh from half a tael to 100 taels, their value being determined by their weight. These ingots are of the best sort of silver; that is, about 94 touch.

Gold Ingots.—Gold is not considered as money, but as merchandise; it is sold in regular ingots of a determined weight, which the English call shoes of gold; the largest of these weigh 10 taels each; and the gold is reckoned 94 touch, though it may be only 92 or 93.

To bring ounces into taels, divide the ounces by 1,208.

Weights.—Gold and Silver are weighed by catty of 16 taels; the tael is divided into 10 mace, 100 candarines, or 1,000 cash. 100 taels are reckoned to weigh 120 oz. 16 dwts. Troy, which makes the tael equal to 579·8 English grains, or 37·566 grammes.

The principal weights for merchandise are the picul, the catty, and the tael; the picul being divided into 100 catties, or 1,600 taels.

	lbs.	oz.	dwts.	
1 Tael weight, avoirdupois.....	0	1	5·333 =	$1\frac{1}{3}$ oz.
16 Taels, or 1 catty..	1	5	5·333 =	$1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.
100 Catties, or 1 picul.....	133	5	5·333 =	$133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

Hence the picul weighs 60·472 kilogrammes, or 162 lbs. 0 oz. 8 dwts. 13 grs. Troy.

The above weights are sometimes otherwise denominated, especially by the natives; thus, the catty is called gin; the tael, lyang; the mace, tchen; the candareen, fivan; and the cash, lis.

There are no commercial measures in China, as all dry goods and liquids are sold by weight. In delivering a cargo English weights are used, and afterwards turned into Chinese piculs and catties.

Long Measure.—That used in China is the covid or cobre; it is divided into 10 punts, and is equal to 0·3713 metres, or 14·625 English inches.

The Chinese have four different measures answering to the foot, viz.:—

	Metres.	Eng. inches.
The foot of the mathematical tribunal	= 0·333	= 13·125
The builders' foot, called congou	= 0·3228	= 12·7
The tailors' and tradesmen's foot.....	= 0·3383	= 13·33
The foot used by engineers.....	= 0·3211	= 12·65

The li contains 180 fathoms, each 10 feet of the last-mentioned length; therefore the li = $1,897\frac{1}{2}$ English feet; $192\frac{1}{2}$ lis measure a mean degree of the meridian, nearly; but European missionaries in China have divided the degree into 200 lis, each li making 1,826 English feet; which gives the degree 69.166 English miles, or 11·131 French myriametres.

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THE CALENDAR FOR 1873.

Adjustment of the Calendar.

Julius Cæsar was the first to attempt to adjust the length of the year with any degree of accuracy, and fixed it at 365 days 6 hours; introducing a day every fourth year (called leap year), which accordingly consists of 366 days, while the three others have only 365 days each.

From him it was called the Julian Year, and it continued in general use till the year 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to rectify the error which then existed between the Julian year of 365¼ days and the solar year of 365·2422013 days. At that time the difference amounted to ten days; he accordingly commanded the ten days between the 4th and 15th October in that year to be struck out, so that the 5th day was called the 15th. This alteration has been introduced throughout Europe, except in Russia and by the Greek Church, and the year was afterwards called the Gregorian Year, or New Style.

In England the method of reckoning after the New Style was not admitted into the Calendar till the year 1722, when the error amounted to nearly eleven days, which were taken from the month of September, by calling the 3rd of that month the 14th, and it was settled by Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., 1751), that the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, and every hundredth year of our Lord, which shall happen in time to come, shall be computed as each consisting of 365 days only, excepting every fourth hundredth year, whereof the year 2000 should be the first.

By the same Act of Parliament the Legal beginning of the year was changed from the 25th of March to the 1st of January, so that the succeeding months of January, February, and March, up to the 24th day, which by the Old Style would have been reckoned part of the year 1762, were accounted as the three first months of 1763, which is the reason we sometimes meet with such a date as:—

March 10th, 1774-75.

That is, according to the Old Style it is 1774, according to the New 1775.

Golden Number	12	Dominical Letter	E
Epact	1	Roman Indiction	1
Solar Cycle	6	Julian Period	6586

The Solar Cycle, or Cycle of the Sun, is a period of 28 years, after which all the Dominical letters return in the same order as they did during the 28 years before. The first year of the Christian Era is the tenth of this Cycle.

The Lunar Cycle, or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the Golden number, and sometimes the Metonic Cycle (from Meton, an Athenian philosopher, who invented it about 432 years before the birth of Christ), is a revolution of 19 years, in which time the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the Moon are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the months 19 hours before. The Prime, or Golden number, is the number of years elapsed in this Cycle. Before the birth of Christ two years of this Cycle had elapsed.

The Roman indiction is a period of 15 years, and used by the Romans for the time of taxing their provinces. Three years of one of these Cycles had elapsed before the birth of Christ.

The Julian period contains 7980 years, and arises from multiplying together 28 19, and 15, being the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction. This was contrived by Joseph Juste Scaliger, in 1583, for Chronological purposes, and is assumed as a fixed Era in calculations by all Astronomers and Chronologers throughout the Christian world. Its beginning is placed 710 years before the usual date of the creation of the world, or 4714 before the commencement of the Christian Era.

TIME.

DAYS.	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
A Solar (average) day is	24	00	0·00
A Sidereal day is	23	66	4·09
A Lunar (average) day is	24	52	0·00
An average Tidal day is	24	48	0·00

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MONTHS.	Days	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
A Lunar sidereal month is	27	7	43	11·5
„ synodic „	29	12	44	2·87
„ tropical „	27	7	43	4·7
„ anomalistic „	27	13	18	37·4
„ nodal „	27	5	5	36·
Moon's inclination to the Ecliptic	00	50	8	47·9
„ Excentricity		0·0548442		
„ Distance from the earth in radii		60·67		

YEARS.	Days	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
The anomalistic year is	365	6	13	49·3
A sidereal year is	365	6	9	13·7
A common, or tropical year, is	365	5	48	49·7
A lunar year is	364	8	48	34·44

ECLIPSES.

In 1873 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

May 11th, Moon, total; invisible at Greenwich; begins 9.30 A.M.; mid. 11.20 A.M.; ends 1.10 P.M.

May 25th, Sun, partial; visible at Greenwich; begins 7.36 A.M.; mid. 8.28 A.M.; ends 9.23 P.M.

November 4th, Moon, total; partly visible at Greenwich; begins 1.8 P.M.; mid. 3.51 P.M.; ends 5.35 P.M.

November 19th, Sun, partial; invisible at Greenwich.

RULES TO KNOW WHEN THE MOVEABLE FEASTS OCCUR.

Easter day, on which the rest depend, is always the first *Sunday* after the first full moon which happens after the 21st day of March. If the full moon happens upon a *Sunday*, *Easter Day* is the *Sunday* after. *Advent Sunday* is always the nearest *Sunday* to the Feast of *St. Andrew*, whether before or after.

Rogation Sunday is Five weeks after Easter. | Whit Sunday is Seven weeks after Easter.
Ascension Day is Forty days* after Easter. | Trinity Sunday is Eight weeks after Easter.

* Inclusive.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, ETC., ETC.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	*Ascension Day; Holy Thursday.*	May 22
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 9	Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 23	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	June 1
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 26	*Trinity Sunday*	June 8
St. David	Mar. 1	*Corpus Christi*	June 12
Quadragesima—1st Sun. in Lent	Mar. 2	Accession of Queen Victoria	June 20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation	June 21
Annunciation—Lady Day	Mar. 25	St. John Bapt.—Midsum. Day	June 24
Palm Sunday	April 6	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	April 11	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	April 13	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
Low Sunday	April 20	*1st Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 30
St. George	April 23	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday	May 18	Christmas Day	Dec. 25

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LAW AND UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1873.

Law.	Begins.	Ends.	Oxf. Act, July 1.	Begins.	Ends.
Hilary Term ...	January 11	January 31	Lent	January 14	April 5
Easter	April 15	May 9	Easter	April 16	May 30
Trinity	May 23	June 13	Trinity	May 31	July 5
Michaelmas ...	Novber. 2	Novber. 25	Michaelmas ...	October 10	Decber. 17

Cam. Com. June 17.	Begins.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent	January 13	Feb. 22, midnight	April 4
Easter	April 18	May 19, midnight	June 20
Michaelmas	October 1	Nov. 8, noon	December 16

1873. JEWISH CALENDAR. 5633-34.

		5633.			5633.
Jan.	9 Fast of Tebet	Tebet 10	July	25 New Moon	Ab 1
	29 New Moon	Sebat 1	Aug.	3 Fast of Ab	10
Feb.	12 Laylanot	15		8 Tubeab	15
	27, 28 New Moon	30 Adar 1		23, 24 New Moon	30, Elul 1
Mar.	12 Fast of Esther	13			5634.
	13, 14 Purim	14, 15	Sept.	22, 23 New Year	Tisri 1, 2
	29 New Moon	Nisri 1		24 Fast of Guedaliah	3
Apr.	12, 13 Passover	15, 16	Oct.	1 Kipur	10
	27, 28 New Moon	30 Yiar 1		6, 7 Tabernacle	15, 16
May	11 Second Passover	14		12 Hosana Raba	21
	15 33 of the Homer	18		21, 22 New Moon	30, Hesvan 1
	27 New Moon	Sivan 1	Nov.	20, 21 New Moon	30, Kislev 1
June	1, 2 Sebuot	6, 7	Dec.	15 Hanuca	25
	25, 26 New Moon	30 Tamus 1		30 Fast of Tebet	Tebet 10
July	13 Fast of Tamuz	18			

BIRTHDAYS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Date of Birth and Age of each in 1873.

Queen Victoria	May 24, 1819	54 yrs.	Prince Alfred Enst. Albert	Aug. 6, 1844	29 yrs.
Princess Royal	Nov. 21, 1840	33 „	Princess Helena Augusta Victoria	May 25, 1846	27 „
(*Married* January 25, 1858, to Crown Prince of Prussia).			(*Married* July 6, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein).		
Prince of Wales	Nov. 9, 1841	32 „	Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta	March 18, 1848	25 „
(*Married* March 10, 1863, to Alex. Prs. of Denmark).			(*Married* March 21, 1871, to Marquis of Lorne).		
Their son, Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward	Jan. 8, 1864	9 „	Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert	May 1, 1850	23 „
Their son, Prince George Fred. Ernest Albert	June 3, 1865	8 „	Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert	April 7, 1853	20 „
Their da., Prs. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar	Feb. 20, 1867	6 „	Princess Beatrice Mary Vict. Feodore	April 14, 1857	16 „
Their da., Prs. Victoria Alex. Olga Mary	July 6, 1868	5 „	Duke of Cambridge	Mar. 26, 1819	54 „
Their da., Prs. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria	Nov. 26, 1869	4 „	Duchess of Mecklenburgh	July 19, 1822	51 „
Princess Alice Maud Mary	Ap. 25, 1843	30 „	Princess of Teck	Nov. 27, 1833	40 „
(*Married* July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt).			Duchess of Cambridge	July 25, 1797	76 „

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JANUARY—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

(For Civil Mean Time at Hongkong.)

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
First Quarter	6	5	3	44	A.M.	Last Quarter	24	4	6	45	A.M.
Full Moon	13	11	58	49	P.M.	New Moon	29	1	3	40	A.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE 12th & 1st MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Wed.	1	3	Hiogo and Osaka opened, 1868.
Thur.	2	4	
Frid.	3	5	Lin Tsihsu appointed Commissioner, 1839. Li Singyuen appointed Imperial Commissioner in Kwangsi, 1851. Hon. W. H. Seward visited Hongkong, 1871.
Sat.	4	6	Great Fire at Yeddo, 1870.
Sun.	5	7	*2nd Sunday after Christmas.* Commissioner Yeh captured, 1858.
Mon.	6	8	*Epiphany.*
Tues.	7	9	Forts at Chuenpi taken with great slaughter, 1841.
Wed.	8	10	Ice one-fourth inch thick at Canton, 1852. Gunner of the "Lady Hughes" strangled at Canton, 1785.
Thur.	9	11	Murder of Mr. Holworthy, 1869. Marriage of the Mikado of Japan, 1869.
Frid.	10	12	
Sat.	11	13	Sir R. Alcock left Hongkong for England, 1870.
Sun.	12	14	*1st after Epiphany.*
Mon.	13	15	
Tues.	14	16	
Wed.	15	17	
Thur.	16	18	
Frid.	17	19	Great Gunpowder explosion in Hongkong harbour, 1867.
Sat.	18	20	
Sun.	19	21	*2nd after Epiphany.* Elliot and Kishen treaty, ceding Hongkong, 1841. Chung How and Suite returned to China, 1872.
Mon.	20	22	Steamer "Corea" lost on her voyage to Yokohama, 1867. Sir Edmund Head died, 1868 Attack on Lieut. Kerr and the boat of the "Cockchafer" at Swatow, 1869.
Tues.	21	23	
Wed.	22	24	
Thur	23	25	P. & O. steamer *Niphon* lost off Amoy, 1868.
Frid.	24	26	U. S. Corvette *Oneida* lost through collision with P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, near Yokohama, 1870.
Sat.	25	27	Princess Royal married, 1858.
Sun.	26	28	*3rd after Epiphany.* Hongkong taken possession of, 1841. St. Paul's Church at Macao burnt, 1835.
Mon.	27	29	
Tues.	28	30	
Wed.	29	1	Napoleon III. married, 1853. Loss of steamer "Suwonada," 1872.
Thur.	30	2	Lord Saltoun left China with $3,000,000 ransom money, 1846.
Frid.	31	3	First arrival of the *Colorado* from San Francisco, 1867.

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JANUARY—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 16 days, 10 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 29 days, 10 hours A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1871.		1872.	
Maximum	73	Maximum	62.0
Minimum	48	Minimum	56.0

BAROMETER, 1872.

Maximum	30.442	Minimum	30.030

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 12th & 1st MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Wed.	1	3	
Thur.	2	4	
Frid.	3	5	
Sat.	4	6	
Sun.	5	7	
Mon.	6	8	
Tues.	7	9	
Wed.	8	10	
Thur.	9	11	
Frid.	10	12	
Sat.	11	13	
Sun.	12	14	
Mon.	13	15	
Tues.	14	16	
Wed.	15	17	
Thur.	16	18	
Frid.	17	19	
Sat.	18	20	
Sun.	19	21	
Mon.	20	22	
Tues.	21	23	
Wed.	22	24	
Thur.	23	25	
Frid.	24	26	
Sat.	25	27	
Sun.	26	28	
Mon.	27	29	
Tues.	28	30	
Wed.	29	1	
Thur.	30	2	
Frid.	31	3	

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FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
First Quarter	4	5	41	47	P.M.	Last Quarter	20	6	59	42	P.M.
Full Moon	12	7	9	40	P.M.	New Moon	27	10	58	42	A.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 1st & 2nd MOON.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sat.	1	4	Inhabitants of Hongkong declared British subjects, 1841. P. & O. Company's New Post Contract commenced, 1868.
Sun.	2	5	*4th after Epiphany.*
Mon.	3	6	H. B. M. sloop "Hyacinth" entered inner harbour of Macao, 1840.
Tues.	4	7	Outrage on Foreigners at Kobe, Japan, 1868. Loss of steamer "Chukiang," 1872.
Wed.	5	8	
Thur.	6	9	
Frid.	7	10	
Sat.	8	11	Great Fire at Foochow, 1868.
Sun.	9	12	*Septuagesima.*
Mon.	10	13	
Tues.	11	14	
Wed.	12	15	
Thur.	13	16	
Frid.	14	17	St. Valentine's day.
Sat.	15	18	Chin Apo seized on Chinese territory and carried to Hongkong, 1851.
Sun.	16	19	*Sexagesima.* Ports of Hongkong and Tinghai declared free, 1841.
Mon.	17	20	
Tues.	18	21	Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Insurgent States, 1861. Mr. J. G. Austin appointed Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, 1868
Wed.	19	22	
Thur.	20	23	Outrage on Sir Harry Parkes in Japan, 1868.
Frid.	21	24	Medical Missionary Society organised at Canton, 1838.
Sat.	22	25	George Washington born, 1732. Taoukwang died, 1850 (reigned 30 years.)
Sun.	23	26	*Quinquagesima.* First stone of the Hongkong City Hall laid, 1867.
Mon.	24	27	
Tues.	25	28	*Shove Tuesday.* Captain Da Costa and Lieut. Dwyer murdered at Wong-ma-kok, in Hongkong, 1849. Rewards offered for Englishmen by Lin, 1841.
Wed.	26	29	*Ash Wednesday.*
Thur.	27	1	
Frid.	28	2	Lord Wensleydale died, 1868.

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FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

APOGEE, 12 days, 11 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 26 days, 10 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1871.		1872.	
Maximum	73.5	Maximum	60.4
Minimum	50.0	Minimum	52.4

BAROMETER, 1872.

Maximum	30.440	Minimum	30.034

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 1st & 2nd MOON.	*Memoranda.*
Sat.	1	4	
Sun.	2	5	
Mon.	3	6	
Tues.	4	7	
Wed.	5	8	
Thur.	6	9	
Frid.	7	10	
Sat.	8	11	
Sun.	9	12	
Mon.	10	13	
Tues.	11	14	
Wed.	12	15	
Thur.	13	16	
Frid.	14	17	
Sat.	15	18	
Sun.	16	19	
Mon.	17	20	
Tues.	18	21	
Wed.	19	22	
Thur.	20	23	
Frid.	21	24	
Sat.	22	25	
Sun.	23	26	
Mon.	24	27	
Tues.	25	28	
Wed.	26	29	
Thur.	27	1	
Frid.	28	2	

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MARCH—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
First Quarter	6	9	1	40	A.M.	Last Quarter	21	5	55	44	P.M.
Full Moon	14	1	20	40	A.M.	New Moon	28	8	30	42	P.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 2nd & 3rd MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sat.	1	3	St. David's day.
Sun.	2	4	*1st in Lent.*
Mon.	3	5	Imperial Commissioner Ilipu died at Canton, 1853.
Tues.	4	6	Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States, 1861.
Wed.	5	7	
Thur.	6	8	
Frid.	7	9	Russian steamer "Wolga" lost in the Japanese Sea, 1868.
Sat.	8	10	
Sun.	9	11	*2nd in Lent.* First naval battle between Monitor and Iron Clad vessels fought in Hampton Roads. Attack on Messrs. Farnham and Rohl at Shanghai, 1872.
Mon.	10	12	Prince of Wales married, 1863. Lin arrived in Canton, 1839.
Tues.	11	13	Gov. MacDonnell arrived in Hongkong, 1866.
Wed.	12	14	Attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, near Sydney, N.S.W., 1868.
Thur.	13	15	Chinese Custom House closed at Macao, 1849.
Frid.	14	16	Outrage on French Sailors in Japan, 1868.
Sat.	15	17	Governor Robinson left Hongkong for Ceylon, 1865.
Sun.	16	18	*3rd in Lent.* Prince Imperial of France born, 1856.
Mon.	17	19	St. Patrick's Day. Macartney's Embassy left China, 1794.
Tues.	18	20	
Wed.	19	21	Foreigners detained in Canton by Lin, 1839.
Thur.	20	22	Gov. Bonham landed at Hongkong, 1848. Death of Tseng-kwo-fan, Viceroy of the Two Kiang, 1872.
Frid.	21	23	British ship "Sarah" first free-trader, sailed from Whampoa, 1834. H.M.S. "Salamis" and H.M. gunboat "Opossum," with the Shanghai Chamber Deputies, left Hankow to explore the Upper Yangtsze, 1869.
Sat.	22	24	
Sun.	23	25	*4th in Lent.* Kiying appointed Commander-in-chief, 1842.
Mon.	24	26	Captain Elliot forced his way to Canton, 1839. Death of Major-General Brunker, commander-in-chief of H.M.'s forces in China and Japan, 1869.
Tues.	25	27	*Annunciation—Lady Day.*
Wed.	26	28	
Thur.	27	29	
Frid.	28	1	20,289 Chests of Opium, in number, burned by Lin, 1839.
Sat.	29	2	
Sun.	30	3	*5th in Lent.*
Mon.	31	4	

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MARCH—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 11 days, 4 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 27 days, 7 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1871.	1872.
Maximum... 75	Maximum.....69.5
Minimum.....54	Minimum.....57.4

BAROMETER, 1872.

Maximum.....30.358 | Minimum.....29.980

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 2nd & 3rd MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Sat.	1	3	
Sun.	2	4	
Mon.	3	5	
Tues.	4	6	
Wed.	5	7	
Thur.	6	8	
Frid.	7	9	
Sat.	8	10	
Sun.	9	11	
Mon.	10	12	
Tues.	11	13	
Wed.	12	14	
Thur.	13	15	
Frid.	14	16	
Sat.	15	17	
Sun.	16	18	
Mon.	17	19	
Tues.	18	20	
Wed.	19	21	
Thur.	20	22	
Frid.	21	23	
Sat.	22	24	
Sun.	23	25	
Mon.	24	26	
Tues.	25	27	
Wed.	26	28	
Thur.	27	29	
Frid.	28	1	
Sat.	29	2	
Sun.	30	3	
Mon.	31	4	

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APRIL—30 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
First Quarter	5	2	12	40	A.M.	Last Quarter	20	1	23	43	P.M.
Full Moon	13	5	27	42	A.M.	New Moon	27	6	18	41	A.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 3rd & 4th MOON.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Tues.	1	5	
Wed.	2	6	Prince Kung degraded by the Empress Dowager, 1865.
Thur.	3	7	Richmond, the insurgent Capital, captured by Union forces, 1865.
Frid.	4	8	Tung-chi, Emperor of China, born 1857.
Sat.	5	9	Coolie Mutiny on board the Italian ship "Therese," 1868.
Sun.	6	10	*Palm Sunday.*
Mon.	7	11	
Tues.	8	12	Insurgent army under Lee surrendered to Union army under Grant, 1865.
Wed.	9	13	
Thur.	10	14	Kiying appointed Imperial Commissioner, 1842.
Frid.	11	15	*Good Friday.* Earthquake in Thibet. Batang destroyed, 1870. Departure of Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, Governor of Hongkong, 1872.
Sat.	12	16	Bombardment of Fort Sumter and civil war commenced, 1861.
Sun.	13	17	*Easter Sunday.* Capture of Magdala, and end of Abyssinian expedition, 1868.
Mon.	14	18	Yihshan, Lungwan, and Ki-kung arrived in Canton to command Chinese troops, 1841. President Lincoln assassinated, 1865. Collision between steamers "Ava" and "Rona," 1872.
Tues.	15	19	
Wed.	16	20	Attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, by Karakozoff, Russian Peasant, 1866. Sir Arthur Kennedy arrived in Hongkong, 1872.
Thur.	17	21	Sir H. Parkes first visited Osaka, 1867.
Frid.	18	22	
Sat.	19	23	
Sun.	20	24	*Low Sunday.* Napoleon III. born, 1808.
Mon.	21	25	H.M.S. "Salamis" returned to Hankow from Upper Yangtsze, 1869.
Tues.	22	26	East India Co. ceased trade with China, 1834.
Wed.	23	27	St. George's Day.
Thur.	24	28	
Fri.	25	29	
Sat.	26	30	
Sun.	27	1	*2nd after Easter.*
Mon.	28	2	
Tues.	29	3	
Wed.	30	4	Capt. Caine appointed chief magistrate of Hongkong, 1841

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APRIL—30 DAYS.

APOGEE, 8 days, 5 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 24 days, 4 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1871.		1872.	
Maximum	86.0	Maximum	77.6
Minimum	62.5	Minimum	70.3

BAROMETER, 1871.

Maximum	30.074	Minimum	29.910

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 3rd & 4th MOON.	*Memoranda.*
Tues.	1	5	
Wed.	2	6	
Thur.	3	7	
Frid.	4	8	
Sat.	5	9	
Sun.	6	10	
Mon.	7	11	
Tues.	8	12	
Wed.	9	13	
Thur.	10	14	
Frid.	11	15	
Sat.	12	16	
Sun.	13	17	
Mon.	14	18	
Tues.	15	19	
Wed.	16	20	
Thur.	17	21	
Frid.	18	22	
Sat.	19	23	
Sun.	20	24	
Mon.	21	25	
Tues.	22	26	
Wed.	23	27	
Thur.	24	28	
Fri.	25	29	
Sat.	26	30	
Sun.	27	1	
Mon.	28	2	
Tues.	29	3	
Wed.	30	4	

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MAY—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
First Quarter	4	8	09	40	P.M.	Last Quarter	19	6	35	48	P.M.
Full Moon	12	6	53	46	P.M.	New Moon	26	4	56	41	P.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE 4th & 5th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Thur.	1	5	
Frid.	2	6	
Sat.	3	7	
Sun.	4	8	*3rd after Easter.*
Mon.	5	9	Borlase raid at Swatow, 1861. Empress Eugenie born, 1826. British troops evacuated Ningpo, 1842. The "Dolores Ugarte," coolie ship, burnt near Macao, 1871.
Tues.	6	10	
Wed.	7	11	Hongkong Mint opened, 1866. Lord Brougham died, 1868.
Thur.	8	12	Prince Kung's honours restored, 1865.
Frid.	9	13	
Sat.	10	14	Attempt to assassinate Count Bismark by Karl Blind, a student of the University of Berlin, 1866.
Sun.	11	15	*4th after Easter.*
Mon.	12	16	
Tues.	13	17	
Wed.	14	18	
Thur.	15	19	
Frid.	16	20	
Sat.	17	21	
Sun.	18	22	*Rogation Sunday.*
Mon.	19	23	
Tues.	20	24	Forts at mouth of Peiho captured by British and French forces, 1858. N. G. barque "Lesmona" captured by Pirates in the China Sea, 1868.
Wed.	21	25	Delivery of 20,283 chests Opium completed, 1839.
Thur.	22	26	*Ascension Day.* Foreign factories at Canton pillaged, 1841.
Frid.	23	27	U. S. A. Legation at Yeddo burned down, 1863. P. & O. steamer "Benares" lost on Fisherman's Group, 1868.
Sat.	24	28	Queen Victoria born, 1819. Seamen's Hospital Hongkong opened, 1866.
Sun.	25	29	*1st after Ascension.*
Mon.	26	1	Impeachment of President Johnson failed, 1868.
Tues.	27	2	Canton ransomed for $6,000,000, 1841.
Wed.	28	3	Lors of steamer "Douglas," 1872.
Thur.	29	4	
Frid.	30	5	H.B.M. screw sloop "Reynard" lost on the Pratas shoal in trying to rescue remainder of crew of "Velocipede," 1851. "Opossum," with Yangtsze Exploring Expedition, returned to Hankow, 1869.
Sat.	31	6	

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MAY—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 6 days, 2 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 20 days, 8 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1871.		1872.	
Maximum	87.5	Maximum	83.4
Minimum	71.0	Minimum	76.0

BAROMETER, 1872.

Maximum	30.074	Minimum	29.828

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 4th & 5th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Thur.	1	5	
Frid.	2	6	
Sat.	3	7	
Sun.	4	8	
Mon.	5	9	
Tues.	6	10	
Wed.	7	11	
Thur.	8	12	
Frid.	9	13	
Sat.	10	14	
Sun.	11	15	
Mon.	12	16	
Tues.	13	17	
Wed.	14	18	
Thur.	15	19	
Frid.	16	20	
Sat.	17	21	
Sun.	18	22	
Mon.	19	23	
Tues.	20	24	
Wed.	21	25	
Thur.	22	26	
Frid.	23	27	
Sat.	24	28	
Sun.	25	29	
Mon.	26	1	
Tues.	27	2	
Wed.	28	3	
Thur.	29	4	
Frid.	30	5	
Sat.	31	6	

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JUNE—30 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
First Quarter	3	1	55	44	P.M.	Last Quarter	17	11	07	45	P.M.
Full Moon	11	5	37	43	A.M.	New Moon	25	4	48	42	A.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 5th & 6th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sun.	1	7	*Whit Sunday.* Attempt to blow up the Hongkong Hotel, 1868.
Mon.	2	8	
Tues.	3	9	Telegraph laid between Hongkong and Singapore, 1871. Terrible earthquake at Manila destroying the town and killing more than 2,000 persons, 1863.
Wed.	4	10	The Governor of Kwang-tung, Tsiang, arrived at Canton, 1866.
Thur.	5	11	
Frid.	6	12	
Sat.	7	13	British ship "Tricolor" lost on the Pratas, 1868.
Sun.	8	14	*Trinity.*
Mon.	9	15	
Tues.	10	16	
Wed.	11	17	St. Barnabas. Portuguese prohibited trading at Canton, 1640.
Thur.	12	18	*Corpus Christi.* Opening of the first Railway in Japan, 1872.
Frid.	13	19	
Sat.	14	20	Russian and Chinese treaty, 1728. Four pirates concerned in the attack on "Iron Prince" executed, 1862. Great opium swindle, 1863.
Sun.	15	21	*1st after Trinity.* Hope Dock opened at Aberdeen, 1867.
Mon.	16	22	Wusung taken, 1842.
Tues.	17	23	
Wed.	18	24	Explosion of the "Union Star" at Shanghai, 17 persons killed, and 10 wounded, 1862.
Thur.	19	25	Shanghai occupied by British forces, 1842. Stanford convicted and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, 1862.
Frid.	20	26	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Macartney's embassy arrived, 1793.
Sat.	21	27	Massacre at Tientsin, 1870.
Sun.	22	28	*2nd after Trinity.* Canton blockaded by English forces, 1840. Commercial Bank suspended, 1866. Declaration of war issued by Prussia against Austria, 1866.
Mon.	23	29	Kiying visits Hongkong, 1843. Destruction of 20,283 chests Opium completed by Lin at the Bogue, 1839.
Tues.	24	30	St. John the Baptist. Midsummer day. Joint Memorandum concerning Tientsin Massacre sent to Prince Kung by Foreign Ministers, 1870.
Wed.	25	1	
Thur.	26	2	Treaty of Nanking exchanged at Hongkong, 1843. Murderous attack on the British Legation at Yeddo, 1862.
Frid.	27	3	Confiscation of the Str. "Prince Albert" by the British Consul and Customs at Canton, 1866.
Sat.	28	4	Coronation of the Queen, 1838.
Sun.	29	5	*3rd after Trinity.*
Mon.	30	6	British expedition to China arrived, 1840. Typhoon near Hongkong 1865, in which the P. & O. Co's Steamer "Corea" and Mr. D. Lapraik's Str. "Chanticleer" were lost with all hands.

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JUNE—30 DAYS.

APOGEE, 2 days, 8 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 14 days, 10 hours, P.M.
APOGEE, 30 days, 2 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1871.	1872.
Maximum.....87	Maximum.....86.2
Minimum.....71	Minimum.....79.6

BAROMETER, 1872.

Maximum.....30.060 | Minimum.....29.820

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE 5th & 6th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Sun.	1	7	
Mon.	2	8	
Tues.	3	9	
Wed.	4	10	
Thur.	5	11	
Frid.	6	12	
Sat.	7	13	
Sun.	8	14	
Mon.	9	15	
Tues.	10	16	
Wed.	11	17	
Thur.	12	18	
Frid.	13	19	
Sat.	14	20	
Sun.	15	21	
Mon.	16	22	
Tues.	17	23	
Wed.	18	24	
Thur.	19	25	
Frid.	20	26	
Sat.	21	27	
Sun.	22	28	
Mon.	23	29	
Tues.	24	30	
Wed.	25	1	
Thur.	26	2	
Frid.	27	3	
Sat.	28	4	
Sun.	29	5	
Mon.	30	6	

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JULY—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
First Quarter	3	6	46	42	A.M.	Last Quarter	17	4	43	48	A.M.
Full Moon	10	2	09	43	P.M.	New Moon	24	8	09	84	P.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 6th & Int. MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Tues.	1	7	
Wed.	2	8	
Thur.	3	9	Treaty of Wanghia with the United States signed, 1844. Defeat of the Austrians under Field Marshal Benedek, by the Prussian Army, under the Command-in-chief of King William 1st at Sadowa or Königsgrätz, 1866. American Independence declared, 1776.
Frid.	4	10	The Anniversary of American Independence. Both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died, 1825. Battle of Gettysburg, insurgents routed, 1863. Vicksburgh captured by Union forces under General Grant, 1863.
Sat.	5	11	Tinghai first taken, 1840. Attack on British Embassy at Yeddo, 1861. Cession of Venetia by the Austrians to the Emperor Napoleon, 1866
Sun.	6	12	*4th after Trinity.*
Mon.	7	13	Death of Wo-jen, tutor to the Emperor of China, 1871.
Tues.	8	14	
Wed.	9	15	Incendiary Fire on board the American ship "Benefactor" in Hongkong Harbour, 1872.
Thur.	10	16	
Frid.	11	17	Engagement between the American Naval Forces and the Coreans. The Expedition leaves to await further instructions, 1871. Amherst's embassy arrived, 1816.
Sat.	12	18	First English ship reached China, 1635. Str. "Fohkien" wrecked on "Fisherman's Group," 1865.
Sun.	13	19	*5th after Trinity.*
Mon.	14	20	
Tues.	15	21	Lord Napier and Suite arrived in China, 1834.
Wed.	16	22	British trade with China re-opened, 1842. The King of Cambodia arrived on a visit to Hongkong, 1872.
Thur.	17	23	
Frid.	18	24	Lieut.-Com. Stopford drowned off Hainan, 1871.
Sat.	19	25	
Sun.	20	26	*6th after Trinity.* A great Sea fight at Lissa—Defeat of the Italian fleet, under Admiral Persano, by the Austrian Squadron under Admiral Tegetshof; two Ironclads sunk, 1866.
Mon.	21	27	Amer. Str. "Hankow" destroyed by fire at Canton, 1865.
Tues.	22	28	
Wed.	23	29	Attack on British Protestant Chapel at Fatshan—the "Shan-Shin-Fan" rumors rife, 1871. Armistice concluded between Austria, Prussia, and Italy. Admiral Duples arrived at Tientsin, 1870.
Thur.	24	1	
Frid.	25	2	St. James.
Sat.	26	3	
Sun.	27	4	*7th after Trinity.* Terrific typhoon at Canton, Macao, Hongkong, and Whampoa; loss of life estimated at 40,000 persons, 1862.
Mon.	28	5	Nankin re-taken by Imperialists, 1864. Death of Mr. Consul Gibson at Amoy, 1869.
Tues.	29	6	
Wed.	30	7	
Thur.	31	8	

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JULY—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 12 days, 1 hour P.M. APOGEE, 28 days, 5 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1871.	1872.
Maximum.... 89	Maximum.....87.1
Minimum.....76	Minimum.....79.9

BAROMETER, 1872.

Maximum.....30.044 | Minimum.....29.672

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 6th & Int. MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Tues.	1	7	
Wed.	2	8	
Thur.	3	9	
Frid.	4	10	
Sat.	5	11	
Sun.	6	12	
Mon.	7	13	
Tues.	8	14	
Wed.	9	15	
Thur.	10	16	
Frid.	11	17	
Sat.	12	18	
Sun.	13	19	
Mon.	14	20	
Tues.	15	21	
Wed.	16	22	
Thur.	17	23	
Frid.	18	24	
Sat.	19	25	
Sun.	20	26	
Mon.	21	27	
Tues.	22	28	
Wed.	23	29	
Thur.	24	1	
Frid.	25	2	
Sat.	26	3	
Sun.	27	4	
Mon.	28	5	
Tues.	29	6	
Wed.	30	7	
Thur.	31	8	

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AUGUST—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
First Quarter	1	10	05	43	P.M.	New Moon	23	9	06	44	A.M.
Full Moon	8	9	28	42	P.M.						
Last Quarter	15	0	17	40	P.M.	First Quarter	31	11	24	41	A.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 6th & 7th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Frid.	1	9	*Lammas day.* Mr. T. F. Wade, C.B., appointed H.B.M. Minister at Pekin, 1871.
Sat.	2	10	
Sun.	3	11	*8th after Trinity.* Victims of Massacre at Tientsin buried, 1870.
Mon.	4	12	British fleet arrived before Nankin, 1842.
Tues.	5	13	
Wed.	6	14	Serious Flood at Tientsin, 1871.
Thur.	7	15	British squadron arrived off the Peiho, 1840.
Frid.	8	16	
Sat.	9	17	
Sun.	10	18	*9th after Trinity.* Sir H. Pottinger and Admiral Parker arrived, 1841.
Mon.	11	19	
Tues.	12	20	Loss of steamer "Sunshine" off Breaker Point, 1872.
Wed.	13	21	174 British prisoners executed on Formosa, 1842. Fire in Wyndham Street, Hongkong 1868. Earthquake in Peru, 1868.
Thur.	14	22	
Frid.	15	23	
Sat.	16	24	
Sun.	17	25	*10th after Trinity.*
Mon.	18	26	Great Fire in Hongkong, 1868.
Tues.	19	27	
Wed.	20	28	
Thur.	21	29	Emperor Hien Fung died, 1861.
Frid.	22	30	H.E. Mr. Wade returns to Pekin, 1871. Governor Amaral assassinated. 1849. Ma, Viceroy of Nankin, stabbed, 1870.
Sat.	23	1	Large meeting in Hongkong to protest against the military contribution demanded by the Home Government, 1864. Treaty of Peace between Austria and Prussia signed at Prague, 1866. Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hanover, Nassau, and Frankfort incorporated with Prussia, 1866.
Sun.	24	2	*11th after Trinity.* St. Bartholomew. Burning of the P. M. S. S. "America," 1872.
Mon.	25	3	
Tues.	26	4	British left Macao, 1839.
Wed.	27	5	
Thur.	28	6	
Frid.	29	7	Treaty of Nankin signed, 1842.
Sat.	30	8	Conference at Tientsin with Kishen, 1840.
Sun.	31	9	*12th after Trinity.* Severe typhoon on Coast of China, many lives lost, and much damage done to Shipping at Hongkong, Macao, and Whampoa, 1848. Typhoon in China Sea, 1861.

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AUGUST—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 9 days, 7 hours P.M. APOGEE, 24 days, 1 hour P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1871.		1872.	
Maximum	88.5	Maximum	87.2
Minimum	76.5	Minimum	80.0

BAROMETER, 1872.

Maximum.....30.044 | Minimum.....29.628

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 6th & 7th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Frid.	1	9	
Sat.	2	10	
Sun.	3	11	
Mon.	4	12	
Tues.	5	13	
Wed.	6	14	
Thur.	7	15	
Frid.	8	16	
Sat.	9	17	
Sun.	10	18	
Mon.	11	19	
Tues.	12	20	
Wed.	13	21	
Thur.	14	22	
Frid.	15	23	
Sat.	16	24	
Sun.	17	25	
Mon.	18	26	
Tues.	19	27	
Wed.	20	28	
Thur.	21	29	
Frid.	22	30	
Sat.	23	1	
Sun.	24	2	
Mon.	25	3	
Tues.	26	4	
Wed.	27	5	
Thur.	28	6	
Frid.	29	7	
Sat.	30	8	
Sun.	31	9	

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SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Full Moon	7	4	45	40	A.M.	New Moon	22	1	26	49	A.M.
Last Quarter	13	11	16	44	P.M.	First Quarter	29	10	32	41	P.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 7th & 8th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Mon.	1	10	Typhoon, 1848, in which the "Isabella Robertson" foundered at Cumsing-moon. Emperor Hien Fung died, 1861. Ma, Viceroy of Nankin, died of the wounds inflicted by an assassin, 1870.
Tues.	2	11	Treaty with Austria signed at Pekin, 1869.
Wed.	3	12	Treaty of peace between America and England signed, 1783.
Thur.	4	13	
Frid.	5	14	Attack on the forts at Shimonosaki, Japan, by the allied fleets under Adml. Kuper, 1864. Hongkong Stamp Act passed, 1866.
Sat.	6	15	H.R.H. Prince Alfred received by the Mikado of Japan, 1869. "Taiping" "Ariel," and "Serica" reached London, 1866.
Sun.	7	16	*13th after Trinity.* "Imogene" and "Andromache" passed the Bogue, 1834. H. E. Count Rochechourt, Minister for France lest for Europe, 1872.
Mon.	8	17	First Typhoon in Hongkong, 1867.
Tues.	9	18	
Wed.	10	19	
Thur.	11	20	
Frid.	12	21	
Sat.	13	22	H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited Hongkong, 1872.
Sun.	14	23	*14th after Trinity.*
Mon.	15	24	
Tues.	16	25	
Wed.	17	26	
Thur.	18	27	
Frid.	19	28	Steamer "Reiver" lost on "Preparis Reef," 1868.
Sat.	20	29	P. & O. Company's Steamer, "Singapore" lost on her voyage to Hakodadi, 1867.
Sun.	21	30	*15th after Trinity.* St. Matthew.
Mon.	22	1	Terrific typhoon at Swatow, 1858.
Tues.	23	2	Am. Brig "Lubra" taken by pirates, 1866.
Wed.	24	3	H.M.S. "Rattler" lost off Japan, 1868. Piratical attack on the N. G. barque "Apenrade," near Macao, 1869.
Thur.	25	4	Land Regulations for Canton passed, 1871.
Frid.	26	5	
Sat.	27	6	Commissioner Lin degraded, 1840.
Sun.	28	7	*16th after Trinity*
Mon.	29	8	Michaelmas Day. Hurricane at Manila causing immense damage to shipping, 1865.
Tues.	30	9	"Westminster" lost on Pratas Shoal, 1866.

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SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 7 days, 4 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 20 days, 4 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1871.	1872.
Maximum.....89	Maximum 83.9
Minimum.....69	Minimum 76.3

BAROMETER, 1872.

Maximum 30.010	Minimum 29.882

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 7th & 8th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Mon.	1	10	
Tues.	2	11	
Wed.	3	12	
Thur.	4	13	
Frid.	5	14	
Sat.	6	15	
Sun.	7	16	
Mon.	8	17	
Tues.	9	18	
Wed.	10	19	
Thur.	11	20	
Frid.	12	21	
Sat.	13	22	
Sun.	14	23	
Mon.	15	24	
Tues.	16	25	
Wed.	17	26	
Thur.	18	27	
Frid.	19	28	
Sat.	20	29	
Sun.	21	30	
Mon.	22	1	
Tues.	23	2	
Wed.	24	3	
Thur.	25	4	
Frid.	26	5	
Sat.	27	6	
Sun.	28	7	
Mon.	29	8	
Tues.	30	9	

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OCTOBER—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Full Moon	6	1	07	44	P.M.	New Moon	21	6	41	41	P.M.
Last Quarter	13	2	01	44	P.M.	First Quarter	29	7	45	49	A.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 8th & 9th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Wed.	1	10	The "*Daily Press*" started, 1858. Second Typhoon in Hongkong, 1867. Earthquake at Manila, 1863.
Thur.	2	11	Great Landship in Tai-ping-shan, 1867. Confucius died, B.C. 562. Mr. Vlangally, Russian Minister returned to Pekin, 1870.
Frid.	3	12	Treaty of Peace between Austria and Italy signed at Vienna, 1866.
Sat.	4	13	
Sun.	5	14	*17th after Trinity.*
Mon.	6	15	French expedition left Chefoo for the Corea, 1866.
Tues.	7	16	H.R.H. Prince Alfred visits Pekin—not received by the Emperor, 1869.
Wed.	8	17	Supplementary treaty signed at the Bogue, 1848.
Thur.	9	18	Death of Mr. John Markham, H.B.M. Consul at Shanghai. Shanghai captured, 1841. Chinhai taken, 1841. Fire at Canton, property destroyed worth $4,000,000, 1851.
Frid.	10	19	Hongkong Stamp Act came into operation, 1867.
Sat.	11	20	Lord Napier died at Macao, 1834. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis left Hongkong for Nagasaki, 1872.
Sun.	12	21	*18th after Trinity.* Revolt in the Philippines, 1872.
Mon.	13	22	Ningpo occupied by British forces, 1841. Railway in Japan officially opened by Mikado, 1872.
Tues.	14	23	"Flora Temple" lost in the China Sea, with upwards of 800 coolies on board, 1853.
Wed.	15	24	Outrage on foreigners in Formosa, 1868. Wedding of the Emperor of China, 1872.
Thur.	16	25	Khanghoa in the Corea, taken by the French, 1866. Hon. W. H. Seward arrived at
Frid.	17	26	Shanghai, 1870.
Sat.	18	27	
Sun.	19	28	*20th after Trinity*
Mon.	20	29	
Tues.	21	1	Great Earthquake in California, 1868.
Wed.	22	2	H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Shanghai, 1869.
Thur.	23	3	58 piratical vessels destroyed by Captains Hay & Wilcox, H.M. Ships "Columbine"
Frid.	24	4	and "Fury," 1849.
Sat.	25	5	Treaty of Whampoa between France and China signed, 1844. Kahding recaptured by the allies, 1862.
Sun.	26	6	*19th after Trinity.* In Canton 1,200 houses and 3 factories burnt, 1843. First part of
Mon.	27	7	Anglo-Chinese Dictionary published, 1866.
Tues.	28	8	Visit of the Tartar General Chang-Shan to Hongkong, 1871.
Wed.	29	9	St. Simon and St. Jude. Terranova executed by the Chinese, 1822.
Thur.	30	10	
Frid.	31	11	Great fire in Hongkong, 1866.
			H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Hongkong, 1869.

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OCTOBER—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 5 days, 3 hours, P.M. APOGEE, 18 days, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1871.		1872.	
Maximum	85.0	Maximum	79.4
Minimum	69.5	Minimum	73.1

BAROMETER, 1872.

Maximum	30.274	Minimum	29.880

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 8th & 9th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Wed.	1	10	
Thur.	2	11	
Frid.	3	12	
Sat.	4	13	
Sun.	5	14	
Mon.	6	15	
Tues.	7	16	
Wed.	8	17	
Thur.	9	18	
Frid.	10	19	
Sat.	11	20	
Sun.	12	21	
Mon.	13	22	
Tues.	14	23	
Wed.	15	24	
Thur.	16	25	
Frid.	17	26	
Sat.	18	27	
Sun.	19	28	
Mon.	20	29	
Tues.	21	1	
Wed.	22	2	
Thur.	23	3	
Frid.	24	4	
Sat.	25	5	
Sun.	26	6	
Mon.	27	7	
Tues.	28	8	
Wed.	29	9	
Thur.	30	10	
Frid.	31	11	

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NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Full Moon	4	11	04	42	P.M.	New Moon	20	11	12	46	A.M.
Last Quarter	12	8	04	40	A.M.	First Quarter	27	3	48	49	P.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 9th & 10th MOON.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sat.	1	12	All Saints.
Sun.	2	13	21*st after Trinity.* All Souls.
Mon.	3	14	General U. S. Grant elected President of the United States, 1868.
Tues.	4	15	
Wed.	5	16	
Thur.	6	17	
Frid.	7	18	
Sat.	8	19	Great Hurricane in the West Indies, 1867.
Sun.	9	20	22*nd after Trinity.* The French repulsed at the Corea, 1866. Prince of Wales born, 1841.
Mon.	10	21	
Tues.	11	22	Capt. Guimaraes, of H.F.M. Corvette "Dom Joao I." sworn in as Governor of Macao, 1851.
Wed.	12	23	
Thur.	13	24	
Frid.	14	25	Convention signed between Russia and China, 1860.
Sat.	15	26	H. M. gun-boat "Gnat" lost in the Palawan, 1868. News received in Hongkong of outbreak of a serious rebellion in Hunan, 1870.
Sun.	16	27	23*rd after Trinity.* H.R.H. Prince Alfred left Hongkong, 1869.
Mon.	17	28	Shanghai opened to foreign commerce, 1843.
Tues.	18	29	Great Fire in Hongkong, 1867. H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Manila, 1869. Chung How, Governor of Tientsin, arrived in Hongkong *en route* for France as special Ambassador, to explain the Tientsin Massacre, 1870.
Wed.	19	30	Viceroy Tseng-kwo-fan visits Shanghai, 1871.
Thur.	20	1	Princess Royal born, 1840. Gunpowder Explosion at Hankow, 1867.
Frid.	21	2	Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird, of H. M.'s 20th Regt. brutally murdered at Japan, 1864.
Sat.	22	3	
Sun.	23	4	24*th after Trinity.*
Mon.	24	5	Ship "Omar Pacha" lost in China Sea, 1867.
Tues.	25	6	Tremendous fire at Yokohama, 1866.
Wed.	26	7	
Thur.	27	8	M. Thiers accepts the apology of Chung How, the Chinese Ambassador, for the murder of the French at Tientsin, June 21st, 1870—1871.
Frid.	28	9	Great fire in Hongkong, 1867.
Sat.	29	10	Murder of the Captain and four men of the British barque "Crofton," near Ku-lan, 1869.
Sun.	30	11	*Advent.* St. Andrew's day.

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NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 2 days, 9 hours P.M. APOGEE, 14 days, 5 hours, P.M.
PERIGEE, 30 days, 11 hours, A.M,

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1871.	1872.
Maximum.....77	Maximum.....71.7
Minimum.....55	Minimum.....62.9

BAROMETER, 1872.

Maximum..... ...30.332 | Minimum.....29.974

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 9th & 10th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Sat.	1	12	
Sun.	2	13	
Mon.	3	14	
Tues.	4	15	
Wed.	5	16	
Thur.	6	17	
Frid.	7	18	
Sat.	8	19	
Sun.	9	20	
Mon.	10	21	
Tues.	11	22	
Wed.	12	23	
Thur.	13	24	
Frid.	14	25	
Sat.	15	26	
Sun.	16	27	
Mon.	17	28	
Tues.	18	29	
Wed.	19	30	
Thur.	20	1	
Frid.	21	2	
Sat.	22	3	
Sun.	23	4	
Mon.	24	5	
Tues.	25	6	
Wed.	26	7	
Thur.	27	8	
Frid.	28	9	
Sat.	29	10	
Sun.	30	11	

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DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Full Moon	4	11	56	43	A.M.	New Moon	20	2	25	43	P.M.
Last Quarter	12	5	29	49	A.M.	First Quarter	26	11	40	46	P.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 10th&11th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Mon.	1	12	
Tues.	2	13	St. Francis Xavier died on Sanchan, 1552.
Wed.	3	14	Hongkong first lighted by Gas, 1864.
Thur.	4	15	
Frid.	5	16	Six Foreigners killed at Wang-chuh-ki, 1847. Soochow re-taken by the Imperialists under General Gordon, 1863.
Sat.	6	17	East India Co.'s last servant left China, 1836. Confucius born, B.C. 490.
Sun.	7	18	*2nd in Advent.*
Mon.	8	19	
Tues.	9	20	Ningpo captured by the Taipings, 1861.
Wed.	10	21	
Thur.	11	22	Indemnity paid by Prince Satsuma, 1863. Admiral Bell, U.S.N., drowned at Osaka, 1867.
Frid.	12	23	
Sat.	13	24	
Sun.	14	25	*3rd in Advent.* George Washington died, 1799.
Mon.	15	26	All Catholic Priests (not Portuguese) expelled from Macao, 1838.
Tues.	16	27	
Wed.	17	28	
Thur.	18	29	Earthquake in Formosa, 1867.
Frid.	19	30	Sir Hugh Gough and the Eastern Expedition left China, 1842.
Sat.	20	1	South Carolina, the first State to secede, passed secession ordinance, 1860.
Sun.	21	2	*4th in Advent.* St. Thomas.
Mon.	22	3	
Tues.	23	4	British Consulate at Shanghai destroyed by Fire, 1870.
Wed.	24	5	Christmas Eve.
Thur.	25	6	*Christmas Day.* Destructive fire at Nagasaki, 1859.
Frid.	26	7	
Sat.	27	8	
Sun.	28	9	*1st Sunday after Christmas.*
Mon.	29	10	
Tues.	30	11	
Wed.	31	12	

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DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 12 days, 2 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 25 days, 5 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1870.		1871.	
Maximum	75	Maximum	63.7
Minimum	46	Minimum	52.9

BAROMETER 1871.

Maximum	30.332	Minimum	30.078

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 10th&11th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Mon.	1	12	
Tues.	2	13	
Wed.	3	14	
Thur.	4	15	
Frid.	5	16	
Sat.	6	17	
Sun.	7	18	
Mon.	8	19	
Tues.	9	20	
Wed.	10	21	
Thur.	11	22	
Frid.	12	23	
Sat.	13	24	
Sun.	14	25	
Mon.	15	26	
Tues.	16	27	
Wed.	17	28	
Thur.	18	29	
Frid.	19	30	
Sat.	20	1	
Sun.	21	2	
Mon.	22	3	
Tues.	23	4	
Wed.	24	5	
Thur.	25	6	
Frid.	26	7	
Sat.	27	8	
Sun.	28	9	
Mon.	29	10	
Tues.	30	11	
Wed.	31	12	

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NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS, AND OBSERVANCES.

CHINESE.

TUNG-CHI—Or Winter solstice, a festival observed by all classes; it is also called *Chang-shi-tsieh*, or the time when the long days come, because then the sun begins to return, and the days grow longer. Officers go in state to worship the Emperor's tablet, and the people adore their lares.—Eleventh moon, third day.

LEI-CHUNG.—Lei-chun term, or festival of Spring. This day, the period of the sun reaching the 15th degree in Aquarius, is one of the chief days of the Chinese calendar, and is celebrated with great pomp as well by the government as by the people. In every capital city there are made, at this period, two clay images of a man and a buffalo. The day previous to the festival, the *chifu*, or chief city magistrate, goes out to *ying chun*, "meet the spring," on which occasion children are carried about on men's shoulders, each vying with his neighbour in the gorgeousness and fancifulness of the children's dresses. The following day, being the day of the festival, the prefect again appears as the Priest of Spring; in which capacity he is, for the day, the first man in the province. Hence the chief officers do not move from home on this day. After he has struck the buffalo with a whip two or three times, in token of commencing the labours of agriculture, the populace then stone the image till they break it in pieces, and many of them carry off pieces of the clay to put on their fields, under the impression that a better crop will thereby be obtained. The festivities continue ten days in some parts of the country, but the degree of ceremony attending this festival differs greatly in different parts of China; in Canton it is not attended with much display.

SIE-TSAU—The God of the Furnace ascends to heaven to report upon the conduct of the family to the Perfect August Shangti; hence people pay their adorations to that deity, and sie-tsau, "thank the furnace." In some parts of China, this Shangti is regarded as the Supreme God in the Chinese pantheon, and it is supposed the other deities derive their power and position from him. This popular superstition, though not peculiar to any class, seems most closely allied to the Tau sect.—Twelfth moon, twenty-fourth day.

YUEN TAN.—Yuen-tan, the first morning, or new-year's day. The period of new-year is almost the only time of universal holiday in China. Other times and seasons are regarded only by a few, or by particular classes, but the new-year is accompanied with a general cessation from business. The officer, the merchant, and the labourer, all equally desist from work, and zealously engage in visiting and feasting—occasionally making offerings at the temples of those deities whose peculiar aid they wish to implore. Government offices are nominally closed for about ten days before, and twenty days after new-year; during which period none but very important business is transacted. On the last evening of the old-year, all tradesmen's bills and small debts are paid, and inability to pass this time of settlement injures a man's credit, and usually results in insolvency; while, too, the custom, by compelling an annual settlement of accounts, prevents many failures. This is perhaps the reason why it is called *shu-seih*, "the evening of dismissal."—First moon, first day.

CHE TA-YUEN-SHWAI; a deified warrior.—First moon, second day.

TIN KWANG.—Tin-kwang, a Buddhist sage, born—First moon, third day.

YIN-JIH.—Yin-jih, or "man-day." The first ten days of the year are named after various animals, "fowl-day," "dog-day," &c., of which the seventh, "man-day," is the greatest. Some persons have supposed there is an obscure or ancient reference in these days to the order followed at the creation.—First moon, seventh day.

WU-TU-SHING-KIUN.—Five lares of the household; they are this day placed on

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the ground in various quarters of the house for its protection; and the ceremony is repeated on the tenth of the four following months.—First moon, tenth day.

Shai-tang, or Feast of Lanterns.—Shai-tang, or Feast of Lanterns, so called by Europeans. At night all classes illuminate the temples, shops, &c., with fanciful lanterns, and assemble at convivial parties, called lantern feasts. Offerings of lanterns are made at the temples of the Gods. This festival is observed at Canton by merely hanging a lantern before the shop or house.—First moon, fifteenth day.

Yuh-hwang.—Shangti's birthday: this deity is the highest of the Tau sect, and, more than any other, answers, in the Chinese mythology, to the Jupiter of the Greeks.—First moon, fifteenth day.

Chang-chun.—Chang-chun, a celebrated physician, born; deified by the Tauists. His shrine is placed in doctors' shops.—First moon, nineteenth day.

Shan-tsai-tungtsz'.—Two images of children are placed at the back of dwellings for protecting them, and increasing the prosperity of the inmates; they are called Shen-tsai-tungtsz'.—First moon, twentieth day.

Tu-ti.—The household gods born. They are called Tu-ti, and also Fu-shin, gods of happiness; they include all classes of household deities. At this period plays are performed at the public offices, and in the streets; while rockets and other fire-works are let off.—Second moon, second day.

Wanchang-ti-kiun.—Wanchang-ti-kiun, god of learning, born. His image is placed in the temples of Confucius, and the offices of literary magistrates; scholars worship him.—Second moon, third day.

Tung-wa-ti-kiun.—Tung-wa born; a god of the Tau sect.—Second moon, sixth day.

Hungshing.—Hungshing, god of the south sea, born.—This is a southern diety, whose worship is chiefly confined to Canton, where it is celebrated with much pomp and display. Same day, the birthday of Yoh Fi, a faithful minister of the Sung dynasty.—Second moon, thirteenth day.

Laukiun.—Laukiun born. Laukiun, called also Lautsz, an ancient sage, and the founder of the Tau sect, was partly contemporary with Confucius. The latter in his youth took lessons from Lautsz on the subject of sacrificial rites. The principal deities of the Tau sect are Sau-tsing, three pure ones,—Shanghai, a supreme ruler, subordinate to those three, and an infinity of inferior gods and deified men.—Second moon, fifteenth day.

Tsing-Ming.—Tsing-ming term.—Festival of the tombs. At this period of the year the Chinese everywhere repair to the tombs with offerings of food, which after the spirits of the deceased have fed on the spiritual portion, they themselves partake of. The weather at this time being usually fine, the weeds and dirt are cleared away from the tombs, and any repairs requisite in the brickwork are made. From this custom, the rite is often called Sum-fun, sweeping the tombs. Long slips of paper are laid on the grave after the ceremonies are over, as a proof that the sacrifices have been made.—Third moon, ninth day.

Kwanyin.—Kwanyin's birthday; she is often called the goddess of mercy, and is the great goddess of the Buddhists. There are supposed to be more temples erected to this idol in the city of Canton than to any other.—Second moon, nineteenth day.

Hiuen-tien Shin-fu.—Hiuen-tien shin-fu, birthday of the father of the Shangti of the Sombre Heavens; a god of the Tau sect.—Second moon, twenty-fifth day.

Agricultural Ceremony.—On a fortunate day in the third moon, the grand agricultural ceremony is performed at Peking by the Emperor and his ministers, and in all the provinces by the head officers of the government. The ceremony consists in holding a plough, highly ornamented, which is kept for the purpose, while the bullock which drags it is led over a given space. The rule is that the Emperor plough three furrows; the princes, five; and the high ministers, nine. These furrows are, however, so very short, that the later monarchs of the present dynasty have altered the ancient rule laid down by the predecessors of Confucius, ploughing four furrows, and returning again over the ground. The ceremony finished, the Emperor and his ministers repair to the terrace for inspecting the agricultural labours, and remain till the whole field has been ploughed by husbandmen. The Emperor often appoints a proxy.

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HIUEN-TIEN SHANGTI.—Hiuen-tien Shangti, the Supreme Ruler of the Sombre Heavens; the festival of the second deity in the pantheon of Rationalists. He is also usually called Pethi, god of the North Pole, and his festival is very generally observed.—Third moon, third day.

CHUNG-YANG WU-TAU.—Chung-yang Wu-tau born.—Third moon, thirteenth day.

HIUN-TAN YUEN-SHWAI.—Hiun-tan Yuen-shwai born; worshipped in households. I-ling Tai-ti born: a celebrated physician, worshipped by sick persons.—Third moon, fifteenth day.

HAU-TU NIANG-NIANG.—Hau-tu Niang-niang, the goddess of earth.—Third moon, eighteenth day.

TIEN-HAU.—Tien-hau, or the Queen of Heaven, born. This female deity was a native of Fuhkien; and has become the goddess of sailors, who are mostly of that province. She corresponds in many respects to the Amphitrite of the Greeks, though some of her names and attributes seem to have been derived from the Virgin Mary. Her temples are numerous, and her worship is costly.—Third moon, twenty-third day.

TSZ'-SUN NIANG-NIANG.—The goddess of children, worshipped by those who wish children.—Third moon, twenty-sixth day.

SAN-KIAI SHING-YE.—San-kiai Shing-yè, or Holy Lords of the three Borders; worshipped in the yards of the courts of houses to propitiate the powers of nature. Same day is the festival of the present Budha, Shihkia Jū-lái.—Fourth moon, eight day.

LUI-SHEN-YANG-SIEN.—Lui-shen-yáng-sien, one of the eight genii, also called Luitunk-pin.—Fourth moon, fourteenth day.

CHUNG-LI-TSU-SZ'.—Chung-li-tsú-sz', one of the eight genii.—Fourth moon, fifteenth day.

KIN-WAH-FUJIN.—Kin-wah-fujin, the Juno Lucina of the Cantonese; women worship her when with child, and also for aid in childbirth. She is supposed to have originated in Canton, and a famous temple to her is built within the Old City. Another temple to this goddess is situated opposite the Foreign Factories of the suburb of Honam.—Fourth moon, seventeenth day.

WA TO-SIEN-SZ.—Wa To-sien-sz, a physician, spoken of in the San Kwok Chi; worshipped by the sick.—Fourth moon, seventeenth day.

YEN-KWANG SHING-MU.—Yen kwáng Shing-mú, Holy Mother of Bright Eyes, a goddess worshipped by the blind, and those with diseased eyes.—Fourth moon, twentieth day.

YOH WANG.—Yoh Wáng, king of Medicine, the Esculapius of Chinese mythology.—Fourth moon, twenty-eighth day.

NAN-KIH TA-TI.—Nan-kih Tátí, the Great Ruler of the South Pole; a god of Rationalists.—Fifth moon, first day.

TWANG-WU.—Festival of dragon boats, called in Chinese Twáng-woo or Twáng-yáng, and also Tienchung. On this day many people race backwards and forwards in long narrow boats, which being painted and ornamented so as to resemble dragons, are called *lunchuen*, dragon boats. From the narrowness of the boats, and the number of persons on board, there being sometimes from sixty to seventy paddles, it not unfrequently happens that several of the boats break in two; so that the festivities seldom conclude without the loss of several lives. The magistrates endeavour to repress the ardour of the people by issuing their prohibitions, but the people are led on by the excitement. The races are attended by thousands, and rowers are inspirited by the sound of drums and pipes; these noises are supposed to terrify evil spirits and ward off disease; consequently the sports are attended with double zest when sickness prevails. Tradesmen's accounts are cleared off at this period.—Fifth moon, fifth day.

SAI-I-FUH.—Sai-í-fuh, festival of airing clothes. It is a fancy that clothes aired on this day are not liable to be injured by insects.—Sixth moon, sixth day.

LU-PAN.—Lú-pàn, the god of Carpenters and Masons, on which day these craftsmen take holiday. Tsing-shin Lung-wang, god of Wells and Dragon-king, worshipped by sailors and others to avert calamity and storms.—Sixth moon, thirteenth day.

KWANYIN.—Assumption of Kwanyin; she ascends to heaven.—Sixth moon, nineteenth day.

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God of Fire.—God of Fire born. This deity is frequently propitiated by exhibitions of plays. In China there are no regular theatres: sheds are erected in the streets, and a platform being raised about four feet above the ground, the spectators all stand in the street in front; the expenses are paid by private subscription, usually of several merchants. Gentlemen have them also at their own houses; where in some instances there are substantial buildings erected for the performance of the players, and accommodation of persons invited to see the play. Even in this case, an open space is left for the free admission of the people. Almost all the theatrical performances of the Chinese are held on the birthday or festival of some god, and are therefore of a religious character. They are particularly numerous in honour of the God of Fire—Also Kwán-shing Tai-ti, the Chinese God of War, died. Má Wáng-shin, the God of Horses, worshipped to avert disease from horses, and by horsemen to become skilful in equestrian feats.—Sixth moon, twenty-fourth day.

Wang-ling-kwan-shing.—Wàng-ling-kwan-shing, a deified statesman, worshipped for the averting of punishment.—Sixth moon, twenty-sixth day.

Tsih-kung sien-nu.—Tsih-kung-sien-nu, the female genii of the seven palaces descend; a festival observed by women, who worship these fairies to avert disease, and get skill in domestic work.—Seventh moon, seventh day.

Ti-tsang-wang.—A deified Buddhist, worshipped for remission of sins.—Seventh moon, thirtieth day.

Shau-i.—Or Burning-clothes festival. At this period, which lasts fifteen days, clothes made of various coloured papers are burnt, that they may so pass to the invisible world for the benefit of deceased relatives. Prayers also are recited and food offered, chiefly for those who have been drowned at sea. This festival is much observed by the people of Fuhkien province. The custom arises from a tradition respecting a young man who obtained admission to Tartarue, and brought his mother from thence.—Seventh moon, fourteenth day.

Tsang-fun Tsai-shin.—God of Happiness and Wealth; placed in niches at the doors of shops. This deity, the Plutus of the Chinese, is seldom carved into an image, but a piece of paper is pasted on the back niche near the door; the shrine is called *tsu pán táng, i.e.*, Hall of Collected Values.—Seventh moon, twenty-second day.

Tu-ching-hwang-tan.—Festival of the Municipal Deity of the City, worshipped by officers and people; he might be termed the Palladium Deity, as he has a temple in every inwalled city in China. On this day, the Cantonese resort to a temple on the White Cloud Hills, north of the city, in great numbers, to worship Chin-sien, a deified official of the Ming dynasty.—Seventh moon, twenty-fourth day.

She-tuh Ta-wang.—Great Prince of the Agricultural gods.—Eighth moon, second day.

Sz-ming Tsau-kiun.—The Lord who orders the Prince of the Furnace; worshipped to preserve the health of households.—Eighth moon, third day.

Lui-shing Ta-ti.—God of Thunder.—Eighth moon, fifth day.

Autumn Festival.—This festival continues from the first to the sixteenth of the moon, during which period families visit and feast with each other, and friends interchange presents of *moon cakes*. These are round white cakes, with figures of men and women painted on them; they derive their name from a legend of an Emperor of the Tang dynasty, who being led one night to the palaces of the moon, saw there a large assemblage of female divinities, dancing and playing on instruments of music, on his return he instituted plays in commemoration of it.—Eighth moon, first day.

Chung-tsiu.—Mid-autumn. This being the middle day of autumn, is the chief day of the autumnal festival; oblations are made to the moon on this day. On the following day young people amuse themselves by "pursuing the moon;" it is also called *ho yueh* "congratulating the moon." On the evening of this day, every householder and boatman raises a lantern upon the top of a ship's pole from the highest part of his house or vessel, on which is inscribed *king ho chung tsin*, "joyfully congratulate the middle of autumn." From the foreigners, Feast of Lanterns—Eighth moon, fifteenth day.

Nan-tau-sing-kiun.—Starry god of the south Pole descends; this god belongs to the sect of Rationalists.—Ninth moon, first day.

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TAU-MU YUEN-KIUN.—Mother of the Dipper; a goddess adored to obtain happiness and long life. This day is also observed as a time to visit graves, and for children to fly kites; it is called from this *tan kau*, "ascending on high."—Ninth moon, ninth day.

COCOON FESTIVAL.—On a fortunate day of the ninth moon, the Empress, either personally or by proxy, accompanied by a train of princesses and honourable ladies, repairs to the altar sacred to the discoverer of silkworms. After sacrificing, the Empress with golden, and the princesses with silver implements, collect mulberry leaves to feed the imperial silkworms. They then wind off some cocoons of silk, and so end the ceremony. This very ancient festival is considered as the counterpart of the agricultural one observed by the Emperor in the spring.

SIEN-FUNG YANG-SZ-YE-YE.—Lord of the Front Spear; worshipped to obtain success and profit in life and business.—Ninth moon, seventeenth day.

WA-HWANG TA-TI.—God of Fire; worshipped by all classes with great parade to preserve houses and shops from fire. The temples dedicated to this idol in the city of Canton are more numerous than to any other deity.—Ninth moon, twenty-eighth day.

TUNG-KWANG TA-TI.—Eastern August Great Ruler: a god of the Rationalists.—Tenth moon, first day.

TA-TSIAU.—The nine gods of the Great Bear descend; worshipped by the Rationalists, and generally also by the people, tradesmen, and others, for peace. The period is usually chosen for worshipping wandering spirits as well as these gods; the rites are called *Ta-tsiau*. They are in Canton among the most showy idolatrous ceremonies. People living in three or four streets combine, and ornament the streets with chandeliers, puppets, figures, and scrolls, and fit up a room for religious exercises to appease the wandering *kwei*.—Tenth moon, first to ninth day.

TAT-SHIN LIU-SZ'.—God of Small-pox: his name was Liú, and he is accommodated with a niche in other temples.—Tenth moon, fifteenth day.

PEH-KIH TZ-SWI.—Also Wú Yoh Wù Ti; the festival of gods of the Five Hills and the Five Rulers, names of five places and five deities collectively worshipped. The Five Hills are Tai-shan in Shantung, Hang-shan in Hunan, Heva-shan in Shensi, Hang-shan in Chihlí, and Sung-shan in Honan. The Five Rulers are the Azure, Red, Yellow, White and Black *Shangti*—Tenth moon, twenty-sixth day.

FESTIVAL OF CONFUCIUS.—Confucius born; his festival is observed by officers of government and scholars, who repair to his temples.—Eleventh moon, fourth day.

JULAI BUDHA.—Ancient festival of the Prince and his officers going to the annual hunt. Also of the Julai Budha.—Eleventh moon, eleventh day.

OMETO FUH, the present Budha.—Eleventh moon, seventeenth day.

KWANYIN.—Festival of Kwányin.—She has three during the year, all of which are observed by the people.—Eleventh moon, nineteenth day.

JAPANESE.

REIBI.—The first, fifteenth, and twenty-eight of every month throughout the year are holidays, called Reibi, or days for visiting.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The first seven days of Shogwats (first month), or the New Year, are festival holidays, and on these days congratulatory visits are exchanged.

HATSMOMA.—The first day of Nigwats (second month) is called Hatsmoma, the Feast of Inari, the patron of farmers against fire and theives.

MOMO-NE-REKI, or Doll Feast.—The third of Sangwats (third month), is a special holiday for the Girls, and is called *momo-ne-reki*, or the Doll Feast.

TANABATA.—This is a holiday for homage to the Milky Way, or Heavenly River, on the seventh Schig-wats (seventh month).

BONTORO.—The fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth of Schig-wats (seventh month) are special holidays, called *Bontoro*, or the Feast of the Ancestors.

TJOEGEN.—The Feast of Tjoegen, or middle of the year, occurs on the fifteenth of Schig-wats (seventh month).

MOON FEAST.—This occurs on the fifteenth Ha-chi-wats (eighth month).

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LONG LIFE FEAST.—This feast day is a special holiday, and takes place on the ninth Ku-gwats (ninth month). It is also called the Gold-flower Feast.

INOGO.—A feast day on First Jiu-gwats, (tenth month).

KOMPIRA.—The Feast of Kompira is on the tenth Jiu-gwats (tenth month).

HATS-GA-YEBIS.—The twentieth of Jiu-itchi-gwats (eleventh month) is called Jebis, and is dedicated to the God of Trade, Hats-ga-yebis.

JEWISH.

The festivals of the Jews were held weekly, monthly and yearly. Each seventh and fifteenth year, moreover, was kept with peculiar solemnities.

The weekly festival was the Sabbath, a day consecrated to rest and cheerful devotion. It was instituted when God rested, on the seventh day, from the work of Creation, and the precept was renewed to the Hebrews at Marah, ere yet the Decalogue had been given from Sinai. It was kept from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday.

The monthly festival was held on the day of the new moon, or the first day of every month, which was proclaimed by sound of trumpet; the law, however, did not oblige the people to rest on these days, though it appointed particular sacrifices.

The Feasts of the Passover, of Pentecost, and of Tabernacles, were the three principal festivals observed under the law, and they were times of real joy and festivity. As all the male inhabitants throughout the country were required on these occasions to go up to Jerusalem, and the females also permitted to accompany them if they chose, the concourse was generally very great. These religious assemblies, besides commemorating important events in their history, also subserved other important purposes. They kept them steadfast to their religion, by the view of ceremonies and the majesty of the divine service; they afforded the means of religious instruction, for the law of God was then read and explained; and they served, moreover, to renew the acquaintance and friendship of tribes and families, who from all parts of the country thus met three times in the year in the holy city.

The PASSOVER was instituted to commemorate the departure out of Egypt, because on the night preceding that departure, the destroying angel who slew the first-born of the Egyptians *passed over* the houses of the Hebrews, they being marked with the blood of the lamb, which for this reason was called the Paschal Lamb. It was celebrated on the fourteenth day of the first month of the ecclesiastical year (March), and lasted seven days. A lamb, or, if that could not be found, a kid, without blemish, was killed, roasted, and eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herb. The first Passover was eaten with their loins girded, their shoes on their feet, and their staves in their hands, that they might be in readiness for their journey, circumstances which were not observed in its celebration after the Exodus.

The Feast of PENTECOST, or WEEKS, was celebrated on the fifteenth day after the Passover, and was a feast of thanksgiving to the Lord, wherein they acknowledged his dominion over their country and their labours, by offering to him two loaves, as the first fruits of all their harvests. It also commemorated the giving of the law from Mount Sinai, two years and fifty days after their departure from Egypt. The Hebrews counted seven weeks from the Passover, beginning on the second day of that solemnity, and hence called it the Feast of Weeks; but by the Christians it was called Pentecost, a name which signifies the Fiftieth Day. It was on the day of Pentecost that the Holy Spirit was poured out from the ascended Saviour upon his apostles, qualifying them with miraculous gifts for establishing the New Testament kingdom.

The Feast of TABERNACLES was instituted as a memorial of their fathers having dwelt in tents for forty years, during the passage through the wilderness. It was kept in the first month of the civil year (September), and lasted eight days, the first and seventh being the most solemn. During its continuance they lived in booths, tents, or arbours, constructed of the branches and leaves of trees. On the first day they cut down branches of the handsomest trees, with their fruits, which they carried in ceremony to the synagogue. Holding in their right hand a branch of palm-tree, of myrtle, and two of willow, tied together, and having in their left hand a citron and

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fruit, they waved them towards the four quarters of the world, singing songs and crying "Hosannah."

These were the three Great Festivals at which all the males were required to go up to Jerusalem to worship. "Three times in a year shall all thy males appear before the Lord thy God, in the place which he shall choose, in the Feast of Unleavened Bread, and in the Feast of Weeks, and in the Feast of Tabernacles."—(Deut. xvi., 16; Ex. xxxiv., 23.)

The Feast of TRUMPETS was celebrated on the first day of their civil year (September), its commencement being proclaimed by sound of trumpet, and the day was kept solemn, all business being forbidden, and certain sacrifices appointed to be offered.

There are also two others feasts, though not appointed by law, which require notice, as they are often mentioned in Jewish history. The feast of DEDICATION was appointed to celebrate the re-establishment of Divine worship in Jerusalem, after Antiochus Epiphanes had been vanquished and the temple purified. It is observed for eight days, from the 25th of the third month (November), and is also called the Feast of Lights, from the illuminations which the Jews make during these days in their houses. Poorim, or the feast of Esther, falls on the 14th and 15th of the sixth month (February), and commemorates the defeat of Haman. On these days they give alms to the poor and presents to their friends.

The 10th of the first month of the civil year is the day of ATONEMENT, on which they observe a fast from evening, and bewail their sins. Other fasts were also instituted in later times, connected with the Siege of Jerusalem (10th of tenth month), the capture of the city (17th of the fourth month), the burning of the temple (29th of the fifth month), and the death of Gedaliah (3rd of the seventh month) of the Ecclesiastical year.

Every seventh year was to the Jews a Sabbatical year; and we find that Alexander the Great granted them an exemption from tribute on that year.

After seven weeks or Sabbaths of years, that is, after seven times seven years, the great Festival of the JUBILEE was celebrated; and during the whole year they neither sowed nor reaped. On this fiftieth year every one resumed possession of his inheritance, whether it were sold, mortgaged, or alienated in any way, and Hebrew slaves of every description were set free, with their wives and children. Houses and edifices in walled towns were the only kind of property that did not return to the original owner in the year of the Jubilee.

MAHOMEDAN.

RAMAZAN.—The Mahomedan fast commences each day throughout the month of this name, when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, and continues until the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, not one single drop of water, nor any other liquid, passes the lips from the dawn till the appearance of the stars in the evening. Each day during the fast is passed in occasional prayer, besides the usual namaz, and in reading the Koran or lives of the prophets. The fast is broken by a cooling draught called *Dandhi*, the same which is used in fevers. It is composed of the lettuce, cucumber, and melon, with coriander, well pounded, and afterwards diluted with cold water, rose water, sugar, syrup of pomegranate, and kurat, are also added; the whole preparation is made in the zenana, and then drunk by basins-full by all true *Rozedhars*. Plain boiled rice, with dhi (sour crud) and sugar, form the first morning's repast of the Eed; dried dates are eaten with it, in remembrance of the prophet's family, whose greatest luxury was supposed to be the date of Arabia. The conclusion of the month Ramazan is celebrated as an Eedor festival, and is hailed with great rejoicing and merriment, as a sort of reward for their severe abstinence. In every house the same dainties are provided, every amusememt that can be thought of is indulged in: the nach women in the apartments of the gentlemen, and the domini in those of the women, are in great request on the last day of the Ramazan, when the matron of the mansion sits in state to receive nazars from inferiors, and to grant favours to others.—11*th March.*

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EED.—The followers of Mahomed claim to be the descendants of Abraham through his son Ishmael, who, they aver, was chosen as the offering to the Almighty, and not Isaac, thus differing from the Jews and Christians, grounding their assertions on traditions which they deem conclusive evidence on the subject, in opposition to the authority of the Bible. The offering thus made is annually commemorated by the sacrifice of animals, such as camels, sheep, goats, kids, or lambs, according to each person's means, which answer the double purpose of honouring the memory of Abraham and Ishmael, and also assisting as a meal in time of need. The followers of Mahomed believe that the entrance to Paradise is guarded by a bridge as narrow as a *scythe*, or some such equally sharp instrument, affording a precarious and unstable footing. To enable them, therefore, to pass without danger, they believe that the animals they have sacrificed at the feast of Eed will be present to lend their aid to help them over in safety.—*12th March.*

EED KORBAN.—In commemoration of Abraham offering up Ishmael; and this is the day on which they annually perform the Haj at Mecca.—*18th May.*

MOHARRAM.—A celebrated mourning festival, held annually in remembrance of the first martyrs of the Mussulmans—Hassain and Hossein—the two sons of Fatima and Ali, from whom the whole race of Syads have descended. Hassain was poisoned by an emissary of the usurping Kalipha, and Hossein, the last victim of the descendants of the prophet's family to King Yazid's fury, suffering a cruel death after the most severe trials on the plain of *Kurbala*, on the tenth day of the Arabian month Moharram, the anniversary of which catastrophe is solemnised with the most devoted zeal. Hassain and Hossein were, as above stated, the two sons of Ali, by his cousin Fatima, the daughter of Mahomed, and after the murder of their father by the contrivances of the Kalipha, they with their families removed from *Shawn*, the capital, to Medina. After residing there for several years, the people of *Shawn*, being tired of King Yazid's tyrannical rule, invited Hossein to return to the capital, and assume his lawful right as Iman (leader of the faithful). Before accepting this invitation, Hossein sent Moslem, his cousin, as a messenger to report the true state of affairs to him; but on his arrival with his two sons at *Shawn*, he was seized by order of King Yazid, and cast from a precipice, and his two sons were barbarously murdered, for the sake of the reward offered for their heads. This forms the subject of the ten days' bewailing during the Moharran. The Mahomedans are divided into distinct sects, called the Shian and the Sunias. The former regard Ali and his descendants to be the lawful leaders after Mahomed, and the latter the Kaliphas, as Abubakr, Omar, &c., hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged during the Moharram. The festival begins on the first day of the moon, (Moharram). Tazias (a term signifying grief, and applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Iman Hossein at Kurbala), made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, cedar, and some wrought in silver filigree, and indeed of every variety of material, from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party, are exhibited in every direction, and conveyed in procession through the streets. Mourning assemblies are held morning and evening in the Imanbares, during the Moharran, and the head priest or preacher recites a subject for each day's service, from the various books composed on the subject, descriptive of the lives and sufferings of Hassian and Hossein. The Marsiah, a poetial composition of great merit, and embracing the whole of the subject they commemorate, is chanted with great effect; the names of their lawful leaders are recounted with blessings, and that of the usurpers, the Kaliphas, with curses. Then comes the procession of Dhal Dhal—Hossein's horse, killed at Kurbala, beautifully caparisoned; and finally the Tazias are deposited with funeral rites in the public burial grounds, when the Moharran ceases. The Tabut is a slight framework of bamboo, in the shape of a mausoleum, covered and ornamented with coloured paper and tinsel. They vary considerably in size and appearance, according to the taste and ability of those who build them. Before these Tabuts incense is burned, and various other rites are performed. The Tabuts, it is said, are peculiar to India. They are not mentioned in the Koran, nor are they built by the inhabitants of Persia and Arabia. Many Mahomedans regard them with strong disapprobation. In Bombay the larger portion of the Mahomedans unite in building the Tabuts. These are taken out, and, accompanied with music, carried in procession through the Bhendy Bazaar, from

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midnight of the ninth until three o clock of the morning of the tenth day, and from two to six o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, on their way to the beach in Back Bay, where the greater part of the Tabuts, after being stripped of whatever is of value, are cast into the sea. The practice of building Tabuts seems to be losing ground in Bombay, a portion of those who formerly united in this, having adopted the views of those opposed to such things. The Indian Mahomedans, who do not unite in building the Tabuts, are accustomed to go on this occasion to the mosques for five successive evenings, to listen to the account of the death of Hossein. Their demonstrations of grief, however, are not equal to those of the Moguls and Persians, who, while listening to the recital, weep aloud, and smite violently upon their breasts. These are accustomed to meet at the Masjid, in Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Bombay. In Bombay there is strictly speaking no representation of the battle which was fought previous to the death of Hossein. Some two or three horsemen, bearing flags, enter the large yard adjoining the Imanbars with loud wailings, and are followed by two horses caparisoned, to represent those which were for the use of the fallen Hossein. One person on horseback, with a long sword apparently run through the head, and covered with blood, joins in the wailings. A female infant, in deep mourning, sitting at the door of a small mausoleum, which is carried on shoulders of men, constantly cast ashes or cut-straw upon her head, in token of grief. These pass round in a circle, accompanied or followed by a company on foot who beat upon their breasts, crying, "Hai Hossein! Hai Hossein!" Sometimes, a person represented in a dying state, his body covered with wounds and blood, and darts and daggers run into it, is carried about in procession. It would seem that this festival is now celebrated with less effort and effect than formerly. It is apparently becoming more and more a farce. The grief is doubtless for the most part feigned. The decline of the peculiar zeal of the Mahomedans must necessarily lead them to enter into these with less spirit,—17*th June*.

PARSEE.

The Parsees of India are divided into two sects,—the "Shanshahahis" or "Rasmis," and the "Kudmis" or "Churigars," the former of whom constitute the larger portion of the race. This division originated only about a hundred and fifty years ago, when a learned Persian priest, named Jamasp, arrived in India, and found that his co-religionists differed from their brethren of Iran in their calculation of time by a full month, and in other minor points relating to their "Liturgy." Serious disputes arose in consequence, which ended in the formation of the two sects, the Shanshahahis adhering to their own views, and the Kudmis adopting the opinions imported by Jamasp—thus agreeing with their Persian brethren. Notwithstanding this division, no estrangement exists between them in their social intercourse. The difference lies only in their computation of time, and in some slight variations in their form of prayer. Intermarriage is allowed, as well as admission to each other's places of worship.

The festivals of the Parsees are celebrated with little or no outward pomp. Their holidays are mostly occupied in prayers in the morning, and festivities and rejoicings during the rest of the day. Some of their religious institutions are traced to a very ancient period. The festival of the Nowroz dates from upwards of three thousand years before Christ, and is kept to this day by most of the nations of Western Asia, notwithstanding the difference of creed. The Emperor Akbar adopted the "Nowroz" and fourteen other festivals of the Parsees, for the observances of those who were attached to his favorable doctrines of the "Hahi faith," or the "Religion of God," which he fruitlessly endeavoured to introduce among the people.

PAPETI, OR NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Among the festivals observed by the Parsees, the first and universally kept, is the Papeti, or new year's day. This day is celebrated in honour of Yezdezerd, the last King of the Sassanid dynasty, who was dethroned by Kalif Omar about A.D. 640. The ancient Persians reckoned a new era from the accession of each successive monarch, and as Yezdezerd had no successor, the date of his accession to the throne has been brought down to the present time, thus making their current year 1239. In their calculation of the year only 365 days are allowed;

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leap year is unknown to them, though there are records which prove that in every 120 years one month was added to make it correspond with the solar year. The year is divided into twelve months, of thirty days each, and five days, or "Gathas," as they are called, are added at the end to make up the deficiency. On these days the Parsees rise early, and dress themselves in new suits of clothes, and those piously disposed say their prayers in their private residences, or visit their friends and relatives, when the "Hama-i-jur" or joining of hands is performed; this ceremony is a sort of greeting corresponding to the European fashion of wishing each other a happy new year. Their friends and relations are invited to breakfast. The morning thus occupied, they spend the rest of the day in their country houses or clubs, where feasting and rejoicings are kept up till a late hour. Alms are also given to the poor in the course of the day, and new suits of clothes are presented to servants and dependents.

KHURDAD SAL.—The second of the Parsee festivals is the "Khurdad-Sal" day, or the anniversary of the birth of their prophet Zoroaster, who they say was born in the city of Reh, in the North of Persia, in the reign of Darius Hystapis, about 520 years before Christ. Heeren places the birth of this celebrated personage about 1,200 years anterior to this. The Parsees themselves differ as to the exact time of the birth of their prophet: a part of them fix the period of B.C. 389; others at B.C. 538. Religious ceremonies are performed in the morning by the women of the family and the priests, the men, as usual on such occasions, limiting themselves to private prayers.

AMURDAD-SAL.—This holiday, which falls on the day immediately after the preceding festival, appears to have no origin in the books of the Parsees. It is merely kept up as the continuation of the "Khurdad-Sal;" no religious ceremonies are required, and the day is always spent in the enjoyment of pleasures.

FARURHARDIN JASAN.—This day is set apart for the performance of ceremonies for the dead, "Farurhar" meaning soul or spirit. The religious portion of the people attend on the hills at Chaopatty (Bombay), where their "dockmas;" or "towers of silence" are situated, and there perform prayers for the dead, in commemoration of their memory. This holiday is kept with some slight variations in other parts of India. The Parsees are enjoined by their religion to preserve the memory of their dead by annual religious ceremonies performed in the house; but such of the friends as die on long voyages or in unknown places, and the date of whose death cannot be positively ascertained, are, according to the terms of their religion, honoured by sacred rites on this day. The ceremony "consists" in a man or woman preparing small round pieces of baked bread, called daruns, which are put on a tray or other copper vessel, along with the fruits and flowers, over which the priest performs the prayers of the Baj, or "Vaj," as it is called by M. Anquetil Du Perron in his "Zend Avesta." According to the translation published by this learned Frenchman, the Baj is an invocation of the names of the departed, and of such of the angels as have a direct control over the souls of the dead after their departure from this world. Prayers of this sort are still performed among the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and are not unknown in the Roman Catholic countries of Europe.

ARDEBEHIST-JASAN.—This festival, as its name implies, is maintained in honour of Ardebehist Amshaspond, the angel controlling the sacred fire, that element being one of the wonders of divine creation. The fire-temples are crowded on this day, sandalwood in offered to the sacred flame, and prayers offered to the Supreme Deity.

THE NOWROZ.—The fifth on the list is the celebrated Nowroz, called by some the Nowroz-i-Jamshid or the Nowroz-i-Sultan, the King's day. This celebrated festival falls generally about the 21st day of March, and corresponds with our Vernal Equinox. This day is observed by the modern Persians, the Arabs, the Turks, and serveral other Asiatic nations for the computation of the solar year, and for state purposes, such as the collection of revenue, and the arrangements for the agricultural operations of the year. Eastern writers date the origin of this festival from the time of Jamshid, the third King of the Peshdadian dynasty of Persia. Jamshid is supposed by Bailly to have flourished 3,209 years before Christ; the Shah Namah celebrates him as the first Prince of his race who introduced civilisation among mankind, and established the computation of time. If we are to believe the Persian writers, the exquisite bas-reliefs

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among the ruins of Persepolis,—still visible in beauty after a lapse of two thousand years,—are representations of the Court of Jamshid, more especially on the festival of the Nowroz. The sculptures at this place contain representations of the Courts of ancient Persia, with the long train of attendants bringing offerings to the feet of Monarchs; and as the Nowroz is a sort of "revenue settlement" day, when the chiefs of different provinces lay their annual contributions before the throne, and are allowed audience with the monarch, the idea of a part of the Persepolitan bas-reliefs being a picture of some ancient King of Persia holding his Court on the day of the Nowroz, does not appear to be without foundation. In Persia this festival is kept for several days with unusual pomp by all the inhabitants, whether Mahomedans or Parsees. In India it is simply a day of rejoicing.

AVA-ARDUI SAR JASAN.—Ava, in the Zend text, is the name of the angel who presides over the sea, and this "Jasan," or festival, is held in his honour. The Parsees are required on this day to approach the sea shore, or any stream of water, and chant the Zend prayers, but owing to their long residence in India they have borrowed many Hindu rites in the observance of this holiday, and offerings of sugar, cocoanuts, flowers, &c., to the sea, are not uncommon. The better-informed portion of the community, however, do not join with their brethren in these superstitious acts. In Bombay a fair is held on the Esplanade in honour of this festival.

ADAR JASAN.—Adar, another synonyme for fire, is the name by which the ninth month of the Parsee year is called. This is the most sacred of the twelve months, and the ninth day of that month is held in great respect and sanctity. On this day the fire temples are very much crowded, and offerings of sandalwood are made to the sacred flame, and money distributed among the priests.

Besides the above, the festivals of the Parsees are the Meher Jasan, the Bahman Jasan, and a few others of less importance, all of which are partially observed.

SIAMESE MODE OF DIVIDING TIME.

The 24 hours of each day are divided into two equal parts. The day time is call WAN, (*sound* a *as* A *in* WHAT). The night time K'u'n *(the apostrophe denotes that the letter before it is aspirated).* The former uniformly begins at 6 o'clock A.M.; the latter at 6 P.M. The hours of the forenoon are numbered 1, 2, 3, &c., up to 6, or mid-day. The hours of the afternoon are designated by the same number. Time in the forenoon is called Pëda Ch'ow, (ë *sounded as* E *in* PREY); time afternoon, Pëda Bäi. The word denoting an hour in the day time is Mong; that for night time is Tööm. In expressing 9 A.M., they say, "Sám (third) Mong Ch'ow;"—3 P.M., "Sám Mong Bäi;" 9 P.M., "Sám Tööm."

The hours of the night are counted in succession from 1 to 12. Six o'clock A.M. is the close of their twelfth hour of the night. Each night is divided into four watches of three hours each, and each watch is called a Yám.

Siamese months are designed to be lunar months; but they often vary from the moon a day or more. Each month is divided into two parts, viz.: KANG K'UN (Waxing,) and KANG-RAAM (Waning). The former has always 15 days; but the latter has 15 days every 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th month; and 14 days every 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 11th month. Hence six of their months, have 30 days, and six 29 days=354 to 12 months, which wants about 11 days to make up a full solar year. To compensate for this, they have an intercalary month of 30 days, once in two or three years. The years 1853, 1855, 1858, and 1861, were leap-years. By this plan there is still a loss of about three days in 19 years, which is supplied by adding a day to their 7th month from time to time, as their Brahmin astrologers see to be necessary.

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TABLE OF SIAMESE TIME.

60 Winat'ees	make	1 Nat'ee or minute
6 Nat'ees	„	1 Bāt
10 Bāts	„	1 Mong or Tōōm (hour)
12 Mongs	„	1 Wan (day)
12 Tōōms	„	1 K'u'n (night)
29 or 30 Wans & K'u'ns	make	1 Du'an (month)
12 or 13 Du'ans	„	1 Pee (year)
10 Pees	„	1 Sŏk, or cycle of ten.

They have no word to denote a week of time. But each day of the seven has its appropriate name and number. Sunday is their first and Saturday their seventh day. By the recurrence of the first and seventh day they are reminded of the lapse of seven days, as we are by the word week.

The days of the week are:—

1st.	Wan At'ĭt	(day of the sun) Sunday.
2nd.	Wan Chan	(day of the moon) Monday.
3rd.	Wan Angk'an	(day of Mars) Tuesday.
4th.	Wan P'ōōt	(day of Mercury) Wednesday.
5th.	Wan Prahat	(day of Jupiter) Thursday.
6th.	Wan Sōōk	(day of Venus) Friday.
7th.	Wan Sow	(day of Saturn) Saturday.

Their twelve months are each designated by its appropriate number, excepting the first and second. The former, instead of being called the first month, is called Dúan ái, (month ái) the latter, Dúan Yèè (month Yèè). The next succeeding month is called Dúan Sám: (third month); the next, Dúan Sĕĕ, (fourth month); and so on through the twelve.

The Siamese have two cycles, one within the other. The greater is twelve years, the smaller ten. The name of the former is Pee, the latter Sŏk. Every year of each kind of cycle has its own specific name.

The years of the cycle of 12 are:—

1st.	Pee Ch'òòat	*year of the*		*Rat*
2nd.	Pee Ch'alòò	„	„	*Cow*
3rd.	Pee K'án	„	„	*Tiger*
4th.	Pee T'aw	„	„	*Rabbit*
5th.	Pee Marong	„	„	*Great Dragon*
6th.	Pee Masèng	„	„	*Small Dragon*
7th.	Pee Mameea	„	„	*Horse*
8th.	Pee Mamaa	„	„	*Goat*
9th.	Pee Wàwk	„	„	*Monkey*
10th.	Pee Raka	„	„	*Cock*
11th.	Pee Chaw	„	„	*Dog*
12th.	Pee Kŏŏn	„	„	*Hog*

The years of the cycle of 10 are:—

Eka sōk	1st of the cycle	Ch'áw sōk	6th of the cycle.
T'o sōk	2nd „ „	Sapp'á sōk	7th „ „
T'o sōk	3rd „ „	Aatt'a sōk	8th „ „
Treenì sōk	4th „ „	Nōpp'a sōk	9th „ „
Benya sōk	5th „ „	Samrett'ī sōk	10th „ „

In writing the number of their Era, the name of each cycle, as it chances to be, is always given in the same connection.

Every Siamese is taught to remember carefully the name of each year of the cycle of 12, and by no means to forget the name of the particular year, moon, day of the moon, and day of the week in which he was born. So that at any time, when he would count up the number of the years he has lived, he begins by repeating the names of the years in succession from the one that gave him birth, until he comes back again to his birth-year, keeping tally with his fingers. Thus he counts on until he makes another cycle of twelve, more or less, as the case may be in regard to his age.

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He can tell quite certainly whether his age is within the first cycle of 12, or the second, third, or fourth; but if he be upwards of 60 years old, he is liable to get bewildered in his reckoning, for the want of the habit of counting his years by the year of the Era in which he was born. This the Siamese never do.

The Siamese sacred Era is reckoned from the time it is supposed Buddh died, which was 2,400 years at the full moon in May, 1866. This reckoning is never used except in their religious matters. It is denominated Pöötá Sákkárát (Era of Buddh). Their civil Era, called Chöölá Sákkárát (little Era) is reckoned from the time when Pra Rooang, a Siamese king of great celebrity, established it, and that was 1227 full years in March, 1866. Siamese in writing their dates always show first the year of their Era; second, the day of the week; third, the day of the waxing or waning moon; fourth, the number of the month; fifth, the names of the year; and, sixth, the particular year of the cycle of 10. Their mode of showing the day of week, day of moon, and month is very concise.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

TABLE OF SIAMESE MONEY.

4	P'eis	make 1	Fu'ang	=	$0·076
2	Fu'ang	„ 1	Sälü'ng	„	0·150
4	Sälü'ngs	„ 1	Bät or Tical	„	0·600
4	Bäts	„ 1	Tämlü'ng	„	2·400
20	Tämlü'ngs	„ 1	Ch'äng	„	48·000
50	Ch'ängs	„ 1	Häp	„	2,400·000
100	Häp	„ 1	Tära	„	24,000·000

NOTE.—The standard of weight being the coin of the country, weights are designated by the same terms. A Tical weights 236 grains Troy.

The Siamese standard of weight is just double that of the Chinese: and goods are bought and sold in Bangkok more by the Chinese than the Siamese standard.

LONG MEASURE.

1	Niws			=	$\frac{13}{16}$ inch.
12	Niw	make	1 K'ú'p	=	$9\frac{3}{4}$ „
2	K'ú'ps	„	1 Säwk	„	$12\frac{1}{2}$ „
4	Säwks	„	1 Wah	„	78 „
20	Wahs	„	1 Sën	„	130 feet.
400	Sëns	„	1 Yot	„	$9\frac{7}{8}$ statute miles.

NOTE.—Timber is bought by the Yök, which is 64 Säwk in length, by 1 Säwk in width=36,864 Siamese inches, being equivalent to 169 square feet.

DRY MEASURE.

1	Tänan			=	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
20	T'änans	make	1 Táng	„	15 „
25	Tänans	„	1 Sat		
100	Tángs or 80 Sat		1 Keean (Coyan.)		

NOTE.—A Keean is 20 Piculs. A Picul is $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. Avoirdupois.

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TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

Salungs per dollar.	For $100.	Cents to each Tical.	Salungs per dollar.	For $100.	Cents to each Tical.
6· =	150· Tls. or	66·66 ℔ Tls.	6·6 =	165· Tls. or	60·60 ℔ Tls.
6·025	150·62½	66·39	6·625	165 62½	60·37
6·050	151·25	66·11	6·650	166·25	60·15
6·075	151·87½	65·84	6·675	166·87½	59·92
6·1	152·50	65·57	6·7	167·50	59·70
6·125	153·12½	65·30	6·725	168·12½	59·48
6·150	153·75	65·04	6·750	168·75	59·27
6·175	154·37½	64·71	6·775	169·37½	59·04
6·2	155·	64·51	6·8	170·	58·82
6·225	155·62½	64·26	6·825	170·62½	58·61
6·250	156·25	64·	6·850	171·25	58·39
6·275	156·87½	63·74	6·875	171·87½	58·18
6·3	157·50	63·50	6·9	172·50	57·97
6·325	158·12½	63·24	6·925	173·12½	57·76
6·350	158·75	62·99	6·950	173·75	57·55
6·375	159·37½	62·74	6·975	174·37½	57·34
6·4	160·	62·50	7·	175·	57·14
6·425	160·62½	62·26	7·025	175·62½	56·94
6·450	161·25	62·	7·050	176·25	56·73
6·475	161·87½	61·77	7·075	176·87½	56·54
6·5	162·50	61·53	7·1	177·50	56·33
6·525	163·12½	61·30	7·125	178·12½	56·14
6·550	163·74	61·07	7·150	178·75	55·94
6·575	164·37½	60·83	7·175	179·37½	55·74
			7·2	180·	55·55

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THE HONGKONG STREETS DIRECTORY.

ABERDEEN STREET, 押巴頂街 Ap-pa-teen-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Caine Road.)

A-CHUNG'S LANE, 郭松街 Quok-chung-kai—(from Lower Lascar Road to 'Ng-kwai Lane.)

ALBANY ROAD, 亞彬彌道 A-pun-nee-tau,—(Upper Albert Road to Peak Road.)

ALBANY STREET, 亞彬彌街 A-pun-nee-kai,—(from Queen's Road East to Praya East.)

ALBERT ROAD, 亞厘畢道 A-lee-pat-tau,—(Queen's Road Central to Wyndham Street.)

ALBERT ROAD UPPER, 亞厘畢上道 A-lee-pat-sheung-tau,—(Albert Road, by the Government Gardens, to Caine Road.)

ALEXANDRA TERRACE, 亞厘山打拉街 Ah-le-san-da-la-kai,—(Old Bailey to Shelley Street.)

ARBUTHNOT ROAD, 亞畢諾道 A-put-not-tau,—(Caine Road to Hollywood Road.)

ASTOR BUILDINGS, 同安里 Tung-on-lee,—(Staunton Street to Aberdeen Street.)

BATTERY ROAD, 砲台道 Pow-toi-tau,—(Sailors' Home to Pok-fu-lum Road.)

BLACKSMITHS' LANE, 打鐵巷 Ta-tit-hong,—(from Fúk Hing Lane.)

BONHAM ROAD, 文咸道 Mun-ham-tau,—(Caine Road to Pok-fu-lum Road.)

BONHAM STRAND, 文咸大街 Mun-ham-tai-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Queen's Road West.)

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BONHAM STRAND WEST, 文咸西約 Mun-ham-sai-yeuk,—(Bonham Strand to Praya West.)

BRIDGES' STREET, 必列者時街 Pit-lit-che-sze-kai,—(from Sing Wong Street to Tai-ping-shan Street.)

BRIDGE STREET, 必列者街 Pit-lit-che-kai,—(from Leighton Hill Road to Morrison Hill Road.)

BURD STREET, 畢街 Pat-kai,—(Mercer Street to Cleverly Street.)

BURROWS' STREET, 巴魯街 Pa-lo-kai,—(from Wanchai Road to the Praya East.)

CAINE ROAD, 堅道 Keen-tau,—(Arbuthnot Road to Bonham Road.)

CANTON BAZAAR, 洋貨街 Yeong-fo-kai,—(Queen's Road East, opposite H. M. Naval Yard.)

CAROLINE HILL ROAD, 加路連山道 Ka-lo-lin-shan-tau,—(Round Caroline Hill.)

CASTLE ROAD, 衛城道 Wai-shing-tau,—(Caine Road to Robinson Road West.)

CASTLE STEPS, 衛城階級 Wai-shing-kai-kap,—(from Seymour Road to Robinson Road.)

CENTRE STREET, 中街 Choong-kai,—(Praya West to Bonham Road.)

CHANCERY LANE, 盞時厘巷 Chan-shi-lee-hong,—(Arbuthnot Road to Old Bailey Street.)

CHEUNG HING STREET, 長興街 Cheung-hing-kai,—(from Hollywood Road.)

CHEUNG KANG LANE, 長庚里 Cheung-kang-lee,—(Queen's Road East.)

CHEUNG SING LANE, 長勝里 Cheung-sing-lee,—(from Pound Lane.)

CHING CHUNG LANE, 青松里 Ching-chung-lee,—(from Queen's Road East.)

CHUNG MAU LANE, 松茂里 Chung-mau-lee,—(from Praya West.)

CHUNG SOW LANE, 松秀里 Chung-sow-lee,—(from Queen's Road West.)

CHUNG WO LANE, 中和里 Chung-wo-lee,—(Staunton Street.)

CIRCULAR PATHWAY, 弓弦巷 Kung-yin-hong,—(Gough Street steps to Ladder Street.)

CLEVERLY STREET, 急庇厘街 Kap-pi-lee-kai,—(Central Praya to Queen's Road Central.)

COCHRANE STREET, 閣麟街 Kok-lun-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Gage Street.)

CROSS ROAD, 交加道 Kau-ka-tau,—(from Wanchai Road to Spring Gardens.)

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D'AGUILAR STREET, 德記拉街 Tak-kee-la-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Wyndham Street.)

DUDDELL STREET, 都爹厘街 Too-te-lee-kai,—(Queen's Road Central, next to Icé House Street.)

EAST STREET, 太平山東街 Tai-ping-shan-toong-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping-shan Market.)

ELGIN STREET, 伊裡近街 E-lee-kan-kai,—(Staunton Street to Hollywood Road.)

ELGIN TERRACE, 依裡近臺 E-lee-kan-toi,—(from Shelley Street to Caine Road.)

FAT HING STREET, 發興街 Fat-hing-kai,—(Hollywood Road to Queen's Road West.)

FIRST STREET, 第一街 Tai-yat-kai,—(from New East Street to Pok-fu-lum Road.)

FRENCH STREET, 佛冷西街 Fat-lang-sai-kai,—(Battery Road to Praya West.)

FUK HING LANE, 福興里 Fuk-hing-lee,—(Jardine's Bazaar.)

FUK ON LANE, 福安里 Fook-on-lee,—(Market Street, Tai-ping-shan.)

GAGE STREET, 結志街 Kit-chi-kai,—(Lyndhurst Terrace to Aberdeen Street.)

GAP STREET, 鋤斷山街 Cho-tün-shan-kai,—(Hollywood Road to Queen's Road West.)

GARDEN ROAD, 花園道 Fa-yun-tau,—(from Albert Road by the East side of the Government Gardens to Robinson Road.)

GIBB'S LANE, 刼士巷 Gibb's-hong,—(from Queen's Road Central.)

GILMAN'S BAZAAR, 機理文新街 Kee-lee-mun-sun-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

GILMAN STREET, 機理文街 Kee-lee-man-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

GOUGH STREET, 歌賦街 Ko-fu-kai,—(Aberdeen Street to Queen's Road Central.)

GRAHAM STREET, 嘉咸街 Ka-ham-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Staunton Street.)

GUTZLAFF STREET, 郭士立街 Kwok-sze-lap-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Lyndhurst Terrace.)

HAU FUNG LANE, 厚豐里 Hau-fung-lee,—(from Ship Street.)

HEARD STREET, 喝街 Hot-kai,—(from Wanchai Road to Praya East.)

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HIGH STREET, 高街 Ko-kai,—(Bonham Road to Pok-fu-lum Road.)

HILL LANE, 山巷 Shan-hong,—(from Hospital Hill Road.)

HILL ROAD, 山道 Shan-tau,—(from Pok-fu-lum Road to Middle Street.)

HILL STREET, 山街 Shan-kai,—(Pok-fu-lum Road to Belcher's Bay.)

HILLIER STREET, 禧厘街 Hee-lee-kai,—(Praya Central to Queen's Road Central.)

HING LUNG STREET, 興隆街 Hing-loong-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

HING WAN STREET, 慶雲街 Hing-wan-kai,—(King Sing Street to Lung On Street.)

HING YAN LANE, 興仁里 Hing-yan-lee,—(from Upper Station Street.)

HOLLYWOOD ROAD, 荷李活道 Ho-lee-ut-tau,—(Pottinger Street to Queen's Road West.)

HOSPITAL HILL LANE, 醫館山巷 E-koon-shan-hong,—(Queen's Road West.)

HOSPITAL ROAD, 醫館道 E-koon-tau,—(Bonham Road to New East Street.)

ICE HOUSE STREET, 冰廠街 Ping-chong-kai,—(Praya Central to Albert Road at Pedder's Hill.)

JARDINE'S BAZAAR, 渣顛街 Cha-tin-kai,—(from the Praya East to the Showkewan Road.)

JERVOIS STREET, 乍畏街 Cha-wai-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Morrison Street.)

JOSE LANE EAST, 左時東 Tso-sz-tung,—(from Ladder Street.)

JOSE LANE WEST, 左時西 Tso-sz-sai,—(from Tank Lane.)

KAI MING LANE, 啟明里 Kai-ming-lee,—(Queen's Road East near H.M. Naval Yard.)

KAI ÜN LANE, 溪源里 Kai-ün-lee,—(from Peel Street.)

KAM Ü STREET, 甘雨街 Kam-ü-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West.)

KAT ON STREET, 吉安街 Kat-on-kai,—(from King Sing Street to Loong On Street.)

KEEN ÜN LANE, 乾源里 Keen-ün-lee,—(from Praya East.)

KING SING STREET, 景星街 King-sing-kai,—(Queen's Road East.)

KIN SOW COURT, 乾秀里 Kin-sow-lee,—(Gage Street.)

KING STREET, 王街 Wong-kai,—(from Pennington Street to Nullah.)

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KING WILLIAM STREET, 威林王街 Wai-lum-wong-kai,—(from Pennington Street to Sea Wall.)

KOO KI ALLEY, 高基 Koo-ki,—(from Wellington Street to Stanley Street.)

KOW KONG LANE, 九江巷 Kow-kong-hong,—(from Hollywood Road.)

KWAI WÁ LANE, 貴華里 Kwai-wá-lee,—(from Hillier Street to Cleverly Street.)

KWONG FOOK LANE, 廣福里 Kwong-fuk-lee,—(from Upper Station Street to Lower Caine Road.)

KWONG-YÜN STREET EAST, 廣源東街 Kwong-yün-toong-kai,—(from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.)

KWONG-YÜN STREET WEST, 廣源西街 Kwong-yün-sai-kai,—(from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.)

LADDER STREET, 樓梯街 Lau-tai-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Bonham Road.)

LADDER STREET TERRACE, UPPER, 樓梯街上坊 Lau-tai-kai-sheung-fong,—(from Ladder Street.)

LADDER STREET TERRACE, LOWER, 樓梯街下坊 Lau-tai-kai-ha-fong,—(from Ladder Street.)

LAMONT'S LANE, 冧文巷 Lam-man-hong,—(from Fúk Hing Lane.)

LASCAR ROW UPPER, 摩羅上徑 Mo-lo-sheung-king,—(Ladder Street to West Street.)

LASCAR ROW LOWER, 摩羅下徑 Mo-lo-ha-king,—(Ladder Street to Fat Hing Street.)

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, 禮頓山道 Lai-tun-shan-tau,—(Running round bottom of Leighton Hill.)

LUNG ON STREET, 隆安街 Loong-on-kai,—(from Nullah Lane.)

LYNDHURST TERRACE, 麟楶士街 Lun-hut-sze-kai,—(Wellington Street to Hollywood Road.)

MAN MING LANE, 文明里 Man-ming-lee,—(from Ship-Street.)

MAN WA LANE, 文華里 Man-wa-lee,—(from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.)

MARKET STREET, 街市街 Kai-shi-kai,—(Ladder Street to Po-yan Street.)

MATHESON STREET, 勿地臣街 Mat-ti-shan-kai,—(Show-ke-wan Road to Perceval Street.)

MERCER STREET, 孖沙街 Ma-sha-kai,—(Bonham Strand to Queen's Road Central.)

MIDDLE STREET, 中街 Chung-kai,—(from Battery Hill to Shek-tong-tsui.)

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MING TAK LANE, 明德里 Ming-tak-lee,—(from Market Street.)

MORRISON HILL ROAD, 馬裡信山道 Ma-lee-sun-shan-tau,—(from Observation Place to the Wanchai Gap.)

MORRISON STREET, 馬裡信街 Ma-lee-sun-kai,—(Bonham Strand to Queen's Road Central.)

MOSQUE JUNCTION, 摩羅廟交街 Mo-lo-miu-kau-kai,—(Robinson Road to Shelley Street.)

MOSQUE STREET, 摩羅廟街 Mo-lo-miu-kai,—(Robinson Road to Peel Street.)

MOSQUE TERRACE, 摩羅廟臺 Mo-lo-miu-toi,—(Robinson Road to Peel Street.)

MURRAY PATHWAY, 孖厘徑 Mur-le-king,—(from the Queen's Road Central to the Government Offices.)

NEW EAST STREET, 新東街 Sun-tung-kai,—(Praya West to Bonham Road.)

NG KWAI LANE, 五桂坊 Ng-kwai-fong,—(Lane from upper to lower Hollywood Road.)

NULLAH LANE, 石水渠巷 Shik-shoey-ku-hong,—(from King Sing Street to Praya.)

OLD BAILEY STREET, 澳老俾厘街 O-lo-pi-lee-kai,—(Hollywood Road to Caine Road.)

ON-KEE LANE 安記巷 On-kee-hong,—(Queen's Road Central to Lascar Row.)

ON NING LANE, 安寧里 On-ning-lee,—(from Battery Road to Praya.)

ON WOH LANE, 安和里 On-woh-lee,—(from Queen's Road Central, Gibb's Stone Godown)

PAN KWAI LANE, 扳桂里 Pán-kwai-lee,—(from Wo Fung Street.)

PARKER STREET, 伯架街 Pak-ká-kai,—(from Hollywood Road to Tai-ping-shan Street.)

PECHILI TERRACE, 必之厘臺 Pit-chee-lee-toi,—(from Peel Street to Shelley Street.)

PEDDAR'S STREET, 必打街 Pit-ta-kai,—(from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

PEEL STREET, 卑梨街 Pi-lee-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Robinson Road.)

PENNINGTON STREET, 邊寧頓街 Pin-ning-tun-kai,—(Mint to Show-kewan Road.)

PERCEVAL STREET, 巴思華街 Pa-see-wá-kai,—(Show-ke-wan Road to Praya.)

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POK-FOO-LUM ROAD, 扑湖林道 Pok-foo-lum-tau,—(Queen's Road West to Pok-foo-lum.)

POTTINGER STREET, 砵典乍街 Pot-teen-cha-kai,—(Praya Central to Hollywood Road.)

POUND LANE, 磅巷 Pong-hong,—(Hollywood Road to Rutter's Lane.)

PO-YAN STREET, 普仁街 Po-yan-kai,—(Gap Street to Market Street.)

PRAYA CENTRAL, 海旁中約 Hoy-pong-chung-yeuk,—(Wardley Street to Bonham Strand.)

PRAYA EAST, 海旁東約 Hoy-pong-toong-yeuk,—(Eastern Market to East Point.)

PRAYA WEST, 海旁西約 Hoy-pong-sai-yeuk,—(Bonham Strand to Shek-tong-tsui.)

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 皇后大道 Wong-how-tai-tau,—(from the Western Main Guard to the West End of Hollywood Road.)

QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, 皇后大道東約 Wong-how-tai-tau-toong-yeuk,—(Western Main Guard to Wanchai Market.)

QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, 皇后大道西約 Wong-how-tai-tau-sai-yeuk, —(from end of Hollywood Road to Pok-fu-lum Road.)

QUEEN STREET, 皇后街 Wong-hau-kai,—(Queen's Road West to Praya West.)

ROBINSON ROAD, 羅便信道 Lo-peen-sun-tau,—(Albany Road to Bonham Road.)

ROYAL MINT STREET, 鑄錢局街 Chu-chin-kook-kai,—(Jardine's Bazaar to Mint.)

ROZARIO STREET, 老些厘街 Lo-she-lee-kai,—(from Ladder Street to Tank Lane.)

RUSSELL STREET, 剌士厘街 La-sze-lee-kai,—(Bowrington Canal to Perceval Street.)

RUTTER LANE, 律打街 Lut-ta-kai,—(from Po-yan Street to Upper Station Street.)

SAI LUNG LANE, 西龍里 Sai-lung-lee,—(from Queen's Road West.)

SAI ON LANE, 西安里 Sai-on-lee,—(from Battery Road to Praya.)

SAI-WOO LANE, 西湖街 Sai-woo-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West.)

SALT FISH STREET, 鹹魚街 Ham-ü-kai,—(from New East Street.)

SCOTT LANE, 士吉街 Sz-kat-kai,—(from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

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SECOND STREET, 第二街 Tai-yee-kai,—(Hospital Road to Pok-fu-lum Road.)

SEYMOUR TERRACE, 西摩道 Sai-mo-tau,—(Bonham Road to Robinson Road.)

SHARP STREET EAST, 霎東街 Shap-toong-kai,—(Bowrington Canal to Show-ke-wan Road.)

SHARP STREET WEST, 霎西街 Shap-sai-kai,—(Bowrington Canal to Morrison Hill Road.)

SHEK KAI LANE, 石溪里 Shek-kai-lee,—(from Nullah Lane.)

SHELLEY STREET, 舍利街 Shae-lee-kai,—(Hollywood Road to Mosque Junction.)

SHEONG FUNG LANE, 常豐里 Sheung-fung-lee,—(from Third Street to Second Street.)

SHIP STREET, 洋船街 Yeung-Shün-kai,—(Praya East across Queen's Road East.)

SIN HING LANE, 善慶里 Sin-hing-lee,—(from New Eastern Street.)

SING-WONG STREET, 城隍街 Sing-wong-kai,—(from Caine Road to Gough Street.)

SPRING GARDENS' LANE, 景春園巷 King-chun-yün-hong—(Queen's Road East to Praya East.)

SQUARE STREET, 四方街 Sze-fong-kai,—(Ladder Street to Market Street.)

ST. FRANCIS LANE, 聖佛蘭士巷 Sing-fut-lan-sz-hong,—(from St. Francis Street.)

ST. FRANCIS STREET, 聖非蘭士街 Sing-fee-lan-sz-kai,—(from Queen's Road East running South.)

STANLEY STREET, 士丹利街 Sze-tan-lee-kai,—(D'Aguilar Street to Graham Street.)

STATION STREET, 差館街 Chai-koon-kai,—(Caine Road to Po-yan Street.)

STAVELY STREET, 時地華利街 Sze-ti-wa-li-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Gage Street.)

STAUNTON STREET, 士丹頓街 Sze-tan-tun-kai,—(Old Bailey to Bridges' Street.)

STONE CUTTERS' LANE, 石匠里 Shih-chang-lee,—(from Hollywood Road.)

SUI HING LANE, 瑞興里 Sui-hing-lee,—(from Caine Road.)

SUNG HING LANE, 崇慶里 Sung-hing-lee,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya.)

SUNG ON LANE, 崇安里 Sung-on-lee,—(Queen's Road East.)

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SUTHERLAND STREET, 修打蘭街 Sow-ta-lan-kai,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West.)

TAI PING LANE 太平里 Tai-ping-lee,—(from Taipingshan Street to Market.)

TAI-PING-SHAN STREET, 太平山街 Tai-ping-shan-kai,—(Bridges' Street to Po-yan Street.)

TAI WO STREET, 太和街 Tai-wo-kai,—(Wanchi Road to Praya East.)

TAI WONG LANE, 大王里 Tai-wong-lee,—(from Queen's Road East to Praya.)

TAI-WONG LANE, 大王街 Tai-wong-kai,—(from Queen's Road East to Praya East.)

TAK SING LANE, 德星里 Tak-sing-lee,—(from Queen's Road West.)

TAN KWAI LANE, 丹桂里 Tan-kwai-lee,—(from Ladder Street.)

TANK LANE, 水池巷 Shoey-chee-hong,—(Lascar Row to Caine Road.)

TANNERY LANE, 剡皮巷 Yim-pe-hong,—(from Market Street to Tank.)

THE GAP, 掘斷山 Kwat-tun-shan,—(from Wanchai Market to Morrison Hill Road.)

THIRD STREET, 第三街 Tai-sam-kai,—(New East Street to Pok-foo-lum Road.)

TIK LUNG LANE, 迪龍里 Tik-long-lee,—(Queen's Road East.)

TING LOK STREET, 亭樂街 Ting-lok-kai,—(from the Praya East to Morrison Hill Road.)

TOONG MAN LANE, 同文街 Toong-man-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

TRIANGLE STREET, 三丫街 Sam-a-kai,—(from Wanchai Road to Praya East.)

TSEE-MEE ALLEY, 紫微街 Tsze-mee-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West.)

TSING KAI LANE, 清溪里 Tsing-kai-lee,—(from Nullah Lane to Albany Street.)

TUK HING EAST ALLEY, 德興東巷 Tak-hing-tung-hong,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West.)

TUK HING WEST ALLEY, 德興西巷 Tak-hing-si-hong,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West.)

TUNG HING ALLEY, 東興街 Tung-hing-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West.)

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TUNG LOK LANE, 同樂里 Tung-lok-lee,—(from Taipingshan Street Steps.)

TUNG LUNG LANE, 東隆里 Tung-lung-lee,—(from Wanchi Road.)

TUNG TAK LANE, 同德里 Tung-tak-lee,—(Cochrane Street.)

TUNG WOH STREET EAST, 同和街東 Tung-wo-kai-tung,—(from Middle Street.)

TUNG WOH STREET WEST, 同和街西 Tung-wo-kai-sai,—(from Middle Street.)

UPPER STATION STREET, 差館上街 Chai-koon-sheung-kai,—(from Hospital Road to Station Street.)

ÚI ÜN LANE UPPER, 匯源上里 Ui-ün-sheung-lee,—(from Upper end of Peel Street.)

ÚI ÜN LANE LOWER, 匯源下里 Ui-ün-ha-lee,—(from Upper end of Peel Street.)

VALLEY ROAD, 華利道 Wa-lee-tau,—(Wong Nei Cheong round Wong Nei Cheong Valley.)

VILLAGE STREET, 鄉下街 Heung-ha-kai,—(Leighton Hill Road to Jardine's Bazaar.)

WA TAI LANE, 華泰里 Wa-tai-lee,—(from Queen's Road West.)

WAI YAN LANE, 懷仁里 Wai-yan-lee,—(Ladder Street, Tai-ping-shan.)

WANCHAI ROAD, 灣仔道 Wan-chai-tau,—(Bowrington Canal to Queen's Road East.)

WARDLEY STREET, 域厘街 Wak-lee-kai,—(from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

WATER LANE, 水巷 Shui-hong,—(from Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping-shan Market.)

WEBSTER BAZAAR, 威時打 Com-long-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

WELLINGTON STREET, 威靈頓街 Wai-ling-tun-kai,—(Wyndham Street to Queen's Road Central.)

WEST STREET, 太平山西街 Tai-ping-shan-sai-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping-shan Street.)

WEST TERRACE, 西台 Si-toi,—(Castle Road.)

WESTERN STREET, 西便街 Sai-pin-kai,—(from Bonham Road to Praya West.)

WILMER STREET, 威厘罵街 Wai-le-ma-kai,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West.)

WING-ON LANE, 永安街 Wing-on-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya.)

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WITTY STREET, 滑地街 Wat-te-kai,—(Praya West to Middle Street.)

WOH FUNG STREET, 和風街 Wo-fung-kai,—(from Queen's Road to Praya West.)

WYNDHAM STREET, 雲咸街 Wan-ham-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Hollywood Road.)

YAN SHOW LANE, 仁壽里 Yan-sow-lee,—(D'Aguilar Street.)

YEE WO STREET, 怡和街 Yee-wo-kai,—(near the Sugar Refinery.)

YUNG WOH LANE, 雍和里 Yung-wo-lee,—(Pound Lane, Tai-ping-shan.)

ZETLAND STREET, 泄蘭街 Sit-lan-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Ice House Street.)

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LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, COCHIN CHINA, AND SIAM,

FOR 1873.

In the following List, the occupation and residence are both given so far as ascertained. Where the Name of the Town is omitted, Hongkong will be understood.

Aabiboolla, Abdoolaly, (Futtabhoy Ameejee) clerk, Gage street
Abadie, usher, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Abarca, R., (Ayala, Antonio & Co.) merchant, Manila
Abbott, E., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Abbott, R. J., Maritime Customs clerk, Chinkiang
Abbott, J. C., chief officer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Abbs, E. C., lieutenant, H.B.M.S *Iron Duke*
Abdolkhaluck, H. J. M., merchant, 4, Gage street (absent)
Abdoolally, Goolamhoosin, (Futtabhoy Ameejee) clerk, Canton
Abdoolcader, H. E., (A. Jafferbhoy & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Abdoollaly, Abdoolhoosen, (J. Peerbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
Abegg, F., (Abegg, Borel & Co.) merchant, 153, Yokohama
Abell, H. J., (Charterered Mercantile Bank) assistant, Yokohama
Abell, J. C., (Abell & Herhausen) broker, Hiogo
Abendroth, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Aberdein, A., sergeant, British Legation Escort, Yedo
Abien, Dr. T. de, surgeon, Macao
Aboobucker, A. M., (Ahmed Soab & Co.) clerk, Gage street
Abraham, A. E., (D. Sassoon Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Abraham, I., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Adam, R., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai (absent)
Adams, K. D., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Macao
Adams, W., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
Adams, M. C., butcher, Nagasaki
Adams, W. Stanley, M.D., health officer and Surgeon in charge of Seamen's Hospital
Adams, H. A., commander, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Adams, —., licensed pilot, Shanghai
Adams, J., M.B., house-surgeon, Seamen's Hospital
Addenet, military engineer, Saigon
Addis, George J., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant accountant, Shanghai
Addosio, Rev. P. de, catholic missionary, Peking
Adds, C., lemonade manufacturer, 16, Yokohama
Addyman, R. F., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
Adkins, T., British Consul, and vice consul for Austria & Denmark, Newchwang (absent)
Adnams, W. F., storeman, Naval Yard

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Adrian, J., consul for Denmark, Italy, and Belgium, Nagasaki
Adriano y G., T. de Dios, first medio prebendary, Ecclesiastical Department, Manila
Aebli, J., (Jenny & Co.) clerk, Manila
Aenlle, M., (J. Dayot & Co.) proprietor "Libreria Religiosa," Manila
Agabeg, A. L., Jr., (Jameson & Barton) broker, &c., 12, Hollywood road
Agabeg, G. L., broker, Lyndhurst Terrace
Agarat, sub-commissary, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
Aguila, A. L. Sanches del, marine sorter, post office
Aguilar, Don José de, Chinese secretary, Spanish Legation, Peking
Aguilera, G., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) assistant, Batangas, Philippines
Aguirre, L., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Aguirre, F. de, (Aguirre & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Ahlers, H., (Telge, Nolting & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ahlmann, J. W., chief officer, P. & O. Co. receiving-ship *Fort William*
Ahmed, Moosa, (H. J. M. Abdolkhaluck) manager, 4, Gage street
Ahreus, H., (H. Ahreus & Co.) merchant, 42, Yedo
Ahujas, F., Manila (absent)
Ainslie, Arch., (J. Livingston & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Aitken, A. G., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) foreman engineer, West Point
Alabaster, Chaloner, British Vice-consul, Shanghai
Alabor, J. (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
Alarcon, Fr. R., acting Bishop of New Segovia, Manila
Albert, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
Albert, W., tailor, Saigon
Alberto, V. G., alderman, Manila
Albinson, J., (Howell & Co.) clerk, Hakodadi
Alborado, A., constable, British consulate, Taiwan
Alcantara, A., compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
Alcuaz, C. S. de, (Guichard & Fils), clerk, Manila
Alcuaz, J. de, (Guichard & Fils), clerk, Manila
Aldecoa, Z. I. de, merchant and alderman, Manila
Alegre, J., (Cucullu & Co.) merchant, Manila
Alemão, A. E., (Ayres & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Alemão, D., (Brandao & Co.) clerk, Wellington street
Alexander, Hon. W. H., registrar, Supreme Court
Alexander, Lieut. A. C., R.E., 3, West Terrace
Alexander, J. T. A., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Alexieff, P., proprietor "Russian Hotel," Hakodadi
Alford, E. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Alford, R. G., inspector of buildings, Surveyor General's office
Algar, T., (Barrington & Algar) house and land agent, Queen's road
Alidor, (Vve. A. Mauras) assistant, Saigon
Alladinbhoy, R., merchant, (absent)
Allain, pilot, Saigon
Allaire, —., usher, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Allan, H. T. (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Allan, W., Junr., (Imperial Arsenal) professor of engineering, Foochow
Allani, Mme., proprietor "Saigon Hotel," Saigon
Allard, G., importer, 30, Yokohama
Allarukhia, A., (J. Peerbhoy) clerk, Shanghai
Allcock, G. H., (Hooper Bros.) clerk, Yokohama
Allcot, G., Maritime Customs, tidewaiter, Swatow
Allcot, J. H., Maritime Customs, tidewaiter, Swatow
Allen, A., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Allen, M., 17, Yedo
Allen, C. F. R., acting interpreter, British consulate, Amoy

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Allen, Geo., captain, steam tug *Woosung*, Foochow
Allen, A. F., chief-officer, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
Allen, J. W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Allen, Mrs., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Allen, Rev. Y. J., missionary, Shanghai
Allen, J. C., Junr., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Allen, Henry, Junr., commission merchant, Yokohama
Allen, R., (Aurbach & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
Allmand, J., (Allmand & Co.) merchant, 99, Yokohama
Alloin, J. M., merchant, Bangkok
Allum, W. E., (Findlay, Wade & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Allymahomed, A. F., (Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Allyruza, K., (R. Habbibhoy) clerk, Wellington Street
Almada e Castro, L. d', clerk of Councils, and chief clerk Colonial Secretary's office
Almada e Castro, J. M. d', first clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Almario, F. S., compositor, *Daily Press* office
Almeida, A. M., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Almeida, E. F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Almeida, L. J. d', Macao
Almeida, Rev. V. J. S., professor of Portuguese, college of the I. Conception, Macao
Almeida, J. E. d', merchant, Macao
Almeida, J. V. d', acting Portuguese consul, Bangkok
Almeida, J. A. d', (Macao Battalion) retired lieut.-colonel, Macao
Almeida, F. d', (A. A. de Mello & Co.) assistant, Macao
Almeida, J. d', (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Almeida, —. d', (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Queen's road
Alonço, J., compositor, *China Mail* office
Alonço, V., (Hongkong Gas Company) clerk, Praya West
Alsing, Auguste, in charge Russell & Co.'s hulks, Kiukiang
Alston, J. H., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Alvares, M., acting intendant, Financial department, Manila
Alvares, M., professor of English, St. Joseph's college, Macao
Alvares, Rev. J. S. A., professor of theology, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Alvares, J. J. F., second surgeon, Macao Battalion, Macao
Alvarez, Don Pedro, second secretary, Spanish Legation, Peking
Alvarez, M., acting master of the Mint, Manila
Alvarez, J., (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Alves, A. F., accountant, Colonial Treasury
Alves, J. M. S., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Alves, J. L. de S., clerk, Harbour Master's office
Alzan, pilot, Saigon
Amade, —., Castle military hospital, Osaka
Ames, S. J. B., commissioner of Police, Bangkok
Amiel, C. F., major, 80th Regiment
Amy, C., assistant lightkeeper, Sha-wei-shan, Shanghai
Andersen, L. A., marine surveyor for Germanic Lloyds', &c., Amoy
Andersen, S. P., mariner, Bangkok
Andersen, N. P., officer in command, Customs S.S. *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
Andersen, J., teacher, Public Works department, Yedo
Anderson, G., pilot, Nagasaki
Anderson, Wm., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette, *Barrosa*
Anderson, John, storekeeper, Nagasaki
Anderson, J. L., public tea inspector, Amoy
Anderson, W. T., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Anderson, John, engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
Anderson, Mrs., "Eureka Hotel," Shanghai

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Anderson, A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
André, A. (Melchers & Co.) merchant, Peddar's Wharf
Andresen, —., mariner, Bangkok
Andrew, W. P., Imperial Railway Works, Hiogo
Andrews, J., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Andrews, H J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Andrews, Thomas S., pilot, Bangkok
Andrews, J. H., chairman, Municipal Council, Kiukiang
Andrieux, lampist, Saigon
Angear, Jas. W., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Angeles, F. de los, secretary College of San José, Manila
Angidier, de, assistant, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Anglin, J. R., foreman, *Japan Gazette* office, 87, Yokohama
Angulo, J. Percy, Dean of St. Peter's Cathedral, Manila (absent)
Angus, A. Forbes, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Angus, J. K., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Annand, F., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Annand, Jas., general foreman, traffic department, Railway service, Yokohama
Anot, Rev. A , Roman Catholic Missionary, Kiukiang
Anthony, T. T., (Broadbear, Anthony & Co.) shipchandler, Praya
Anthony, E. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Antinosi, L., professor of music, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Anton, J. R., (Anton & Middleton) share broker, Queen's road
Antonio, L., lighthouse keeper, Tiger Island, Ningpo
Antunes, J., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
Apcar, M. T., (Bangkok Dock Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Aquinho, T. d', (C. D. Bottomley) clerk, Gough street
Aquino, E. H. d', clerk, Stamp collector's office
Aquino, J. F. d', (A. H. Carvalho.) compositor, Shanghai
Aquino, J. C. d', (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Arbaud, De, general commanding the troops, French Cochin China
Arce, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Archdall, E. M., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Arduzer, pilot, Saigon
Arendt, Carl, acting German consul, Tientsin
Arène, J., elève interprete, French Consulate, Shanghai
Aretz, W. H., (Textor & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Arguiz, Don José de, secretary, Spanish Legation, Peking
Ari, Lala, proprietor, French Hotel, Manila
Aristegui, C., Iloilo
Armbruster, Rev. H., Catholic missionary, Yedo
Armendariz, G., military medical corps, Manila
Armero, N. T., emigration agent, Macao
Armistead, A., store keeper, P. & O. Company, Praya
Armour, J., examiner, Maritime Customs, Chinkiang
Armstrong, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Armstrong, G., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Armstrong, W., carpenter, H.B.M. receiving ship *Princess Charlotte*
Armstrong, John M., auctioneer and commission merchant, Queen's road central
Arnedo, S., treasurer, Ecclesiastical department, Manila (absent)
Arnhold, Jacob, (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
Arnhold, Ph., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Canton
Arnold, C., (Macpherson & Marshall) clerk, 58, Yokohama
Arnold, W., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Arnold, T., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Arnold, J., proprietor "Yangtsze Hotel," Newchwang

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Arnoux, F., Café du Japon, 169, Yokohama
Aroozoo, J. J., (R. T. Rennie) clerk, Shanghai
Arrieta, J., lawyer, Manila
Arrobas, A. M. B., lieutenant of police, Macao
Arthur, E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Queen's road
Arthur, Rev. R., missionary, Ayuthia, Bangkok
Arthur, Wm., captain, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Arthur, Wm. M. B., English master, Diocesan orphanage, Bonham road
Artindale, R. H., (Bower, Hanbury & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Asensi, M., acting judge, war department, Manila
Asger, M. E. H., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) manager, Gage street
Ashe, E. P., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Ashley, C. J., sail maker, Shanghai
Ashmore, Rev. Wm., missionary, and U. S. Vice-consul and interpreter, Swatow
Ashton, S., captain, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Ashton, F., second officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Ashton, J., acting paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
Ashton, —., engineer, Bangkok
Aspinall, W. G., (Aspinall, Cornes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Assis, G., matron, Lock Hospital
Assis, A. R., (Frisby & Co.) assistant, Wellington street
Assiter, Wm., Supt. of works, H. M. Civil Service, Shanghai
Assumpção, J. C. d', contador, Revenue department, Macao
Assumpção, J. C. d', compositor, *Daily Advertiser* office
Aston, L. A., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Aston, W. G., interpreter, British Legation, Yedo
Astrom, Chas., pilot, Bangkok
Asverus, Otto, marine surveyor, Swatow
Atayde, B., (Valle & Co.) clerk, Manila
Atkin, E., superintendent gold & silver melting dept., Government mint, Kawasaki
Atkins, J. R, assistant engineer, H.B M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Atkinson, G. L., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Atkinson, H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, 178, Yokohama
Aubert, F. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Auger, naval clerk, Saigon
Aurbach, E., (Aurbach & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
Aurellano, J. Ramirez, master of the Mint, Manila (absent)
Austen, J. G., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, and secretary U. S. Consulate, Manila
Austin, C. L., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, 6, Yokohama
Austin, Hon. J. Gardiner, Colonial Secretary and Auditor General (absent)
Austin, J. H., pressman, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
Austin, Cosmopolitan hotel, Saigon
Autey, W. D., sub-manager, (Hongkong Gas Co.) West Point
Avila, J. A., officer, corvette *D. da Palmella*, and aide-de-camp to the Governor, Macao
Aviles, V., alderman, Manila
Avril, P., (Aspinall, Cornes & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Ayala, A., alderman, Manila
Aylett, A., (Santa Mesa Rope Factory) assistant, Manila
Aymeri, A., Procure des Lazaristes, Shanghai
Aymonin, V., (V. Aymonin & Co.) merchant, 28, Yokohama
Aynge, John H., (Hongkong Distillery Company) assistant distiller
Ayres, C. A. S., (Giles & Co.) assistant, Amoy
Ayrton, G., first assistant, British consulate, Foochow
Azedo, C. M., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
Azevedo, Lucio, Macao
Azevedo, F. d', (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton

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Azevedo, F. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East Point
Azevedo, M. d', (Caldwell & Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
Azevedo, A. d', purser, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river
Azevedo, J. J. d', clerk, Revenue department, Macao
Azevedo, P. A. d', purser, Receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai

Baader, W., (A. Fabre & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Baber, E. Colborne, acting interpreter in charge, British Consulate, Tamsui
Babey, H., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Babin, H. J., assistant surgeon, U. S. flagship *Hartford*
Bacharah, N., (Bacharah, Oppenheimer & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Bachem, A., (Scheibler, Matthaei & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bachmann A., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, 90, Yokohama
Backmann, C., mariner, Bangkok
Baconnier, A., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bade, C. E., (E. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Badge, Geo., draper, Hiogo
Baer, G. A., "Bazaar Filipino," merchant, Manila
Baer, S., (S. Baer & Co.) merchant, Manila
Baehr, H., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Baffey, G. W, (P. M. S. S. Co.) clerk, Praya west
Baffy, Geo., Club Concordia, Shanghai
Babème, Captain, commander of flag ship *Fleurus*, Saigon
Bailey, D. H., United States Consul, Hollywood road
Bailey, Geo., constable, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
Bailey, John, (Bird & Myburgh) clerk, Shanghai
Bailey, O. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Bailly, (Morice Frères & Bailly) storekeeper, Saigon
Bain, A. W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Bain, Geo. M., proprietor and general manager, *China Mail*, Wyndham street
Bain, W. B., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
Baines, Wm., pilot, Shanghai
Bains, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Bair, M. M., 23, Foreign Concession, Yedo
Baird, C. W., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Baird, J. K. E., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Baird, J. V., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Bake, H., Harbour Master, Ningpo
Baker, C. C., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Baker, C. J., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Baker, Colgate, (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, 178, Yokohama
Baker, E., public accountant, Hongkong Hotel, and secretary Hotel Company
Baker, G., Astor House Hotel, proprietor, Shanghai
Baker, J. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Baker, R. B., manager, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Yokohama
Baker, Jas. B., staff surgeon, Medical department
Baker, D. J., midshipman, U. S. flagship *Hartford*
Baker, H. R., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Bakhmèteff, G., attaché, Russian Legation, Peking
Balaam, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Balbas y Ageo, J., merchant, and director Sociedad Minera, Manila
Balbas y Castro, T., merchant, and member of the Government Council, Manila
Balbin, —., (Shanghai Gas Co.) book-keeper, Shanghai
Balda, Romaldo, (Hongkong Distillery Company) assistant distiller
Baldwin, Rev. C. C., D.D., missionary, Foochow (absent)
Baldwin, J. C., (McGregor & Co.) merchant, (absent)

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Baldwin, Rev. Stephen L., missionary, Foochow
Balfour, F. H., (Balfour, Butler & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Balfour, W., chief engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Ball, Hon. H. J., Judge of Summary Jurisdiction Court
Ball, W. (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Ballagh, Rev. J. H., missionary, Yokohama
Ballantine, G., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Kiukiang
Balles, naval clerk, Saigon
Balloy, de, second secretary, French Legation, Peking
Balzano, M., constable, British Consulate, Amoy
Banajee, N. P., (N. Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst Terrace
Banajee, F. K., merchant, Macao
Bandinel, F., (John Silverlock & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Banks, —, (M. C. Adams & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Banyard, M., (Chartered Bank) sub-accountant, Shanghai
Baptista, L. J., Macao
Baptista, M., teacher, St. Saviour's College, Pottinger street
Baptista, L. M., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Baptista, M. A., Jr., (Ed. Sharp & Toller) clerk, Supreme Court House
Baptista, J., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
Baracho, F. de M., captain of police, Macao
Barbanchon, le, mécanicien, Government service, Yokohama
Barbas, J. F., officer, *Duque da Palmella*, Macao
Barbe, J., Chef de Police, French Council, Shanghai
Barbette, watchmaker, Saigon
Barbier, P. R., (Raczynski, Barbier & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Barbier, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Hangchow
Barbier, Rev. P. N., French mission, Siam
Barbosa, D. J. A., lieut.-col. commanding Macao Battalion, Macao
Barchet, S. P., missionary, Ningpo
Barelle, mécanicien, Government service, Yokohama
Baretto, T., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Barff, S., assistant Postmaster General, Arbuthnot road
Barlet, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
Barlow, J. S., F.S.E., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) engineer, Manila
Barlow, Henry, (Shaw & Co.) clerk, 94, Yokohama (absent)
Barlow, H. J. E., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Barlow, Miss E., (Bonnett & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Barnard, L. L., (Cheshire & Co.) accountant and average stater, 17A, Yokohama
Barnard, A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Barnes, J. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Barnes, C. W., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Barnes, L., coach builder, Duddell street
Barnes, F. D., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) agent, Shanghai
Barnett, J. B., commander H.B.M. gun vessel *Elk*
Baron, J. S., ship and general agent, Shanghai
Barr, F. T., nav. midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Barr, George, sergeant, Anglo Chinese Police Force, Ningpo
Barr, J., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Barradas, F., (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
Barradas, J. M., marine sorter, Post-office
Barradas, Z. M., sorter, Post-office
Barrett, Jas. S., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
Barretto, J. A., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Barretto, Joäo A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) bookkeeper, East Point (absent)
Barretto, B. A., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) merchant, and member of Govt. Council, Manila

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Barretto, E. M., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) clerk, Manila
Barretto, L. F., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Barretto, J. A., Junr., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Barretto, Luiz, Chinese emigration agent, Macao
Barretto, L., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Barretto, L. A., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Barrilis, N. N., Italian consul, Yokohama
Barrington, T. W., (Barrington & Algar), house & land agent, & usher, Supreme Court
Barron, J., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
Barros, E. M., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company) storekeeper, Kowloon
Barros, J. F. E., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, Macao
Barros, F. J., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Barros, V. P., lieutenant, Macao Battalion, Macao
Barroso, M., Secretary, Court of Appeal, Manila
Barry, Jas., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Barry, H. D., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
Bartesaghi, C., (Dell'Oro & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Barthe, C., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Barthelemy, Madame, storekeeper, Saigon
Bartlett, Capt. H. A., fleet officer of marines, U. S. flagship *Hartford*
Barton, John, Ikuta Iron works, assistant, Hiogo
Barton, Z., commander, receiving ship *Water Witch*, Shanghai
Barton, G. K., M.D., medical practitioner, Shanghai
Barton, Geo., clerk, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
Barton, C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Bary, —., superintendent of roads and buildings, Saigon
Bäschlin, Conrad, missionary, Ningpo
Baskes, P. H., storekeeper, Bangkok
Basto, J. F. P., procurador, Macao
Bastos, A., junr., Macao
Batalla, F., Magistrate, first Court, Manila
Batchelder, Capt. J. M., 12, Foreign Concession, Yedo
Batchelor, —., *N C. Herald* office, compositor, Shanghai
Bate, Clifford, clerk, British Provincial Court, Yokohama
Bateman, T. H., (Watson, Cleave & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Bateman, S., commissioner of Customs, Bangkok
Bates, Rev. J., missionary, Ningpo
Bathgate, J., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Batille, J., Inspector of Telegraphs, Manila
Batliwara, B. L., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Batt, E. W., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Batten, H., assistant, Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai
Batten, W., inspector of police, Central Station
Baudains, P. B., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tamsui
Baudry, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon
Bauduin, A. J., head agent, Netherlands Trading Society, and acting Dutch consul, Y'hama
Bauer, A. T., (Ladage & Oelke) assistant, Yokohama
Bauermeister, H., (Janssen, Vasmer & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Bavier, E., Junr., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bavier, E., (Bavier & Co.) merchant and consul general for Denmark, 76, Yokohama
Bavier, A., (Bavier & Co.) merchant, 76, Yokohama
Bax, B. W., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
Baxter, A. G., pilot, Taku
Bayfield, G., (China and Japan Trading Company) assistant, Hiogo
Bayley, small arms superintendent, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
Bayley, G., (A. Robinson) clerk, Shanghai

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Bayly, G. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Bayne, W. G., clerk, North China Insurance Company, Shanghai
Baynes, J., assistant, Hongkong Hotel
Bazing, M., (Pearson & Laurance) clerk, Yokohama
Bazot, president of the Court of Appeal, Saigon
Beadle, W. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Bean, A., (Moffat & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Bean, W., merchant, Chinkiang
Beanger, J., wharfinger, U.S.N. Co., Kiukiang
Beart, E., secretary, Hongkong Club and Victoria Recreation Club
Beato, Felix, (F. Beato & Co.) photographer, 17, Yokohama
Beattie, Joseph, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Beauchamp, T. W., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Beaumont, J. M., M.D., physician, Foochow
Beazley, H., (Beazley, Paget & Co.) merchant, & chairman Chamber of Commerce, H'kow
Bechoff, Jas., overseer of Roads, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Beck, M., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Becker, H., (Textor & Co) clerk, Hiogo
Beckh, F., manufacturing chemist, East Point
Beebe, C. G., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and in charge U. S. Consulate, Kiukiang
Beech, W. H., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Beer, H., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Shanghai
Behn, O. C., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Behn, Chr., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Behncke, H., (Morrice, Behncke & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
Behncke, E., (Schultze, Reis & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Behre, F., (Bourjau & Co.) merchant, Praya
Belcher, A , assistant clerk, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Belcher, J. W., M.D., assistant surgeon, R.A.
Béliard, assistant, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Belilios, E. R., merchant, Lyndhurst Terrace
Bell, G. E., proprietor, "Hankow Hotel," Hankow
Bell, W. H., lessee and publisher, *Daily Press* office
Bell, F. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Bell, G., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Bellamy, E. A., (Valle & Co.) merchant, and Consul for Brazil, Manila
Bellanger, E., (Messageries Maritimes) assistant, Yokohama
Bellem, J. P., Macao
Bellett, E. J., lieutenant, H B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Beloin, —., (Imperial Arsenal) overlooker, Foochow
Bellon, E., (Hotel d'Europe) cook, Hollywood road
Bellon, Rev. W. L., Basil Missionary Society, Lilong
Bellows, H. N., (P.M.S.S. Co.) agent, Hakodadi
Bellows, John, (P. M. S. S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Belt, John, quartermaster, 80th Regiment
Beltran, Pedro, superior, Jesuits' College, Manila
Beltran, P., clerk, Peruvian Consulate, Macao
Beltran, F., (M. Perez y Marqueti) assistant, Manila
Bender, Rev. H., Basil Missionary Society, Chonglok
Benecke, O., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Canton
Benedicto, T., Iloilo
Benedictsen, T., mariner, Bangkok
Benjamin, B. D., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Benjamin, D. B., (D. Sassoon Sons & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Bennett, C. C., (Mustard & Co.) store-keeper, Shanghai
Bennett, M. E. (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, and Vice-consul for Russia, Foochow

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Bennett, A. G., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Canton
Bennett, P., (D. H. Tillson & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Bennett, C. R., overseer of works, H.B.M. civil service, Shanghai
Bennett, W. R., (Bennett & Brent) broker, Yokohama
Benney, C., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Benning, T. B., captain, steamer *Kiu-Kiang*, Canton River
Benson, E. S., Municipal Director, Yokohama
Bentley, H., second officer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Beranguer, J., military medical corps, Manila
Berbeck, Rev. G. F., Yedo
Bergau, J., (L. Kniffler & Co.) godown-keeper, Hiogo
Bergen, Baron W. von, German consul, Bangkok
Berger, E., watchmaker, 61 & 66, Yokohama
Berkeley, George, pilot, Bangkok
Berlingard, L., second assistant engineer, Gas Company, Yokohama
Bernabé, A., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) assistant, Manila
Bernadino, M. D., Macao
Bernard, T., chief engineer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Bernhard, R., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
Bernheim, A., (Van Oordt & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bernom, Rev. A., French Missionary, Swatow
Bernthall, H., "British Queen" tavern, assistant, Yokohama
Berre, auctioneer, Saigon
Berresford, J. S., assistant, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
Berry, Jas. T., carpenter, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
Berry, J., M.D, medical director International hospital, Hiogo
Bertaud,, controleur commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Berteau, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
Berthelot, C., French Municipal Police, Shanghai
Bertrand, C., (Messageries Maritimes) principal agent, Praya Central
Bertrand, hair cutter, Saigon
Beruete, J., accountant general, Manila
Berwick, Geo., (Thompson & Berwick) carpenter, Hakodadi
Berwick, J., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Besançou, forger, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Besant, Edgar, senior clerk, Naval Yard
Besier, J. N., (Harimans & Besier) merchant, Kobé
Beukama, Dr., Castle military hospital, Osaka
Beveridge, C. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Beveridge, H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Bevill, F., sub-editor, *Japan Mail*, Yokohama
Beyer, L., (E. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Queen's road
Beyer, F., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Beyfuss, Ch., (Wm Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bezian, E., (Denis Freres) clerk, Saigon
Bezier, Geo., London Tavern, assistant, Nagasaki
Bezier, Thos., proprietor, London Tavern, Nagasaki
Bhabha, S. B., ship broker, Gage street
Bhanjah, H. N., broker, Peel street
Bhoymeea, E., (Abdoolally, Ebrahim & Co.) clerk
Bibby, H. K., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Bickmore, H. L., student interpreter, British Consulate, Bangkok
Bidan, —., forger, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Bidwell, S. H., merchant, Shanghai
Bielfield, A., hotel-keeper, Chefoo
Bigsby, W. E. D., bill broker, Shanghai

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Billequin, A., professor of Chemistry, inspectorate general, Peking
Binder, U., (F. Luchsinger) clerk, Iloilo
Binglane, T., (Chalmers & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Binos, J., precepteur, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Biogioni, F., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise) clerk, Yokohama
Bird, E. T. B., inspector of machinery, Naval Yard
Bird, S. G., (Dodd & Co.) assistant, Tamsui
Bird, W., acting superintendent Police force, Ningpo
Bird, R. W. M., barrister, Shanghai
Bird, E. A., (Roe, Pratt & Co.) storekeeper, Hiogo
Birdsall, J. A., sailmaker, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Birt, W., (W. Birt & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Bisbee, A. M., Mar. Cus., inspector and harbour master, Pagoda anchorage, Foochow
Bischoff, J. J., watchmaker, Manila
Bischoff, J. S., (J. J. Bischoff & Co.) watchmaker, Iloilo
Bishop, R., clerk, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Bishop, J. D., telegraph engineer, Shanghai
Bismark, C., interpreter and secretary, German Legation, Peking
Bissett, Jas., (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, 63, Yokohama
Bissett, J. P., land agent, Shanghai
Bjurling, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Blackford, B. F., pilot, Newchwang
Black, C. E., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Black, W. B., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Saco*
Black, A., second engineer, steamer *Formosa*, Coast
Black, Andrew, engineer steam-tug *Sans Pareil*, Bangkok
Black, J. R., editor *Japan Gazette*, 87, Yokohama
Black, W., (W. Black & Co.) storekeeper, Yokohama
Black, D., (A. G. Lambert) foreman, Shanghai
Black, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Blackhead, F. B. T., (F. Blackhead & Co.) shipchandler, Queen's road (absent)
Blackmore, J. L., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Blackwell, Geo., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Blackwell, R., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya Central
Blackwell, A. H., (Blackwell & Co.) merchant, Osaka
Blackwood, H., clerk, Police office, Central Station
Blain, John, (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Blair, M. M., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, 42, Yedo
Blair, J. H., broker, Shanghai
Blake, Lieut. J. S. O'B., fort adjutant, Hongkong
Blakeley, Chas., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Blakeman, A. Noel, secretary Chamber of Commerce and Indo-Chinese Sugar Company
Blakeway, Geo., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise) director, 91, Yokohama
Blakiston, T., (Blakiston, Marr & Co.) merchant, Hakodadi
Blanchard, H. M., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Blanchard, W. E., (F. Walsh & Co.) printer, Shanghai
Blanchard, F. H., chief clerk, China Submarine Telegraph Co., Saigon
Blanchard, W. E., clerk, China Submarine Telegraph Co., Saigon
Blancheton, E., interpreter, French Consulate, Shanghai
Blanco, R., marine surveyor, Manila
Blanco, J., (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) merchant, Manila
Blanco, F. S., (John Higgin) clerk, Iloilo
Blancsubé, Jules, lawyer, Saigon
Bland, C. S., broker, 103, Yokohama
Blass, G., (Bush, Blass & Son) shipchandler, 71, Yokohama
Blass, H., hairdresser, Hiogo

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Blass, M., (Bush, Blass & Son) assistant, Yokohama
Blethen, C. P., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
Blethen, C., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Block, F. H., (John Burd & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
Blockley, A., inspector of police, railway service, Yokohama
Blodget, Rev. Henry, missionary, Peking
Blois, I. C., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Bloodgood, D., fleet surgeon, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Bloom, J. H., manager, *Saigon Advertiser and Shipping Gazette*, Saigon
Bloom, —., (M. Ribeiro & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Bloom, H., master mariner, Bangkok
Blow, H. C.. (P. L. Laen & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
Blundell, A. W., engineer, Government railway service, Hiogo
Blundell, B., (Cheshire & Co.) accountant and average stater, 17A, Yokohama
Blydenburgh, W. J., (Smith, Archer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Blyth, P. L., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila (absent)
Blyth, John, (Borneo Company Limited) manager, Bangkok (absent)
Boad, W., pilot, Taku
Board, W. K., ship-builder, Hiogo
Board, W. J., (W. K. Board & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Böché, J., (M. Secker & Co.) assistant, Manila
Bodecker, W. G., (Hongkong Pier and Godown Co.) book-keeper, Wanchai
Boeddinghaus, C. E., (Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Boffey, Wm., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Bogabhoy, Cassumbhoy, (Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy) manager, 12, Lyndhurst Terrace
Bögel, F. W. N., merchant, Hiogo
Böger, H., (Kirchner, Böger & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Boggust, J., foreman smith, Naval Yard
Bohlen, A., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Newchwang
Bohlens, W. (Hartmans & Besier) clerk, Hiogo
Bohm, P., undertaker, 114, Yokohama
Bohmer, L., Government agricultural department, Yedo
Boie, R., chemist, 24, Santo Cristo, Manila
Bojesen, C. C., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) electrician, Burd's lane
Boldero, A. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Boll, R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Bolles, T. D., master, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Bolliet, —., clerk, Chamber of Commerce, Saigon
Bolmen, C., (Textor & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bolton, A. C. M., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Bomanjee, P. (D. D. Ollia) clerk, Amoy
Bomanjee, F., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bomeyer, H., (Grosser & Co) clerk, Yokohama (absent)
Bon, H., Osaka
Bonabeau, J., acting commissaire, Messageries Maritimes, Shanghai
Bond, Chas., coroner's summoning officer
Bond, G., Maritime Customs, tidewaiter, Swatow
Bone, F. F., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Bonger, M. C., (Bonger Brothers) builder, Hiogo
Bonger, W. C., (Bonger Brothers) builder, Hiogo (absent)
Bonger, E., (G. van der Vlies & Co.) "Oriental Hotel," Hiogo
Bonhomme, —., assistant, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Bonilla, M., judge, Court of Appeal, Manila
Bonnett, Mrs., (Bonnett & Co.) milliner, Queen's road
Bonnett, W. W., (Bonnett & Co.) draper, Queen's road
Bonneville, E., timber merchant, Bangkok

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Bonnisent, first officer, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Bono, C. V., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Bonville, A. C. de, teacher, Public works department, Yedo
Bonville, capitaine d'armes, Yokohama Arsenal
Bony, H. de, superintendent of police, Pagoda Island, Foochow
Booth, G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) tailor, Yokohama
Boothby, C. G. F., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Borchardt, F., (Reka, Borchardt & Co.) broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
Borel, A., accountant, Imperial Arsenal, Shanghai
Borel, Eugene, (T. Sandri) clerk, Tientsin
Borel, L. (L. Vrard & Co.) watchmaker, Tientsin
Borel, L., (Abegg, Borel & Co.) merchant, 153, Yokohama
Borg, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Borges, J. F., Liverpool Arms Tavern, Queen's road
Borntraeger, J. M., merchant, Shanghai
Borries, G., apothecary, 26, Escolta, Manila
Bosch, W., broker, Hiogo
Bosch, W.. (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Bosma, H., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Hiogo
Bosquet, M. du, secretary and interpreter, French Legation, Yedo
Bota, E., (C. Miralles) assistant, 17, Escolta, Manila
Botelho, A. A., apothecary, Civil Hospital
Botelho, G. S., compositor, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
Botelho, A. A., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Botelho, A., lighthouse-keeper, Chapel Island, Amoy
Botet, R., professor of pharmacy, University of Santo Tomas, Manila
Bottado, R., (Norton, Lyall & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Bottomley, C. D., broker, Gough street
Bouêt, lieut-colonel, Saigon
Bouffier, —., Castle military hospital, Osaka
Bouillet, J., corporal, French police, Yokohama
Bouis, sub-commissary, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
Boulineau, (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
Boulland, V., (Dubost & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Bourely, A., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Bourjau, A., (Bourjau & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Bourjau, R., (Bourjau & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
Bourke, R., (E. Townend & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Bourlet, naval clerk, Saigon
Bourman, J., assistant lightkeeper, North Saddle, Shanghai
Bourne, Wm., (Bourne & Co.) public tea inspector, Yokohama
Boustead, Ed., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, Manila
Boustead, R. N., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Bouville, J., teacher, Public works department, Yedo
Bouzerand, clerk, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Bovenschen, A., (Textor & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Bovet, A., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Bovet, G., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bovis, F. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Bowden, F , (Caldwell & Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
Bowen, E., superintendent, Sailor's Home, Shanghai
Bowers, S., (Wm. Rees & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Bowers, C., (A. Kassburg & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Bowers, W., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Bowler, T. I., (Sharp & Co.) clerk, Bank Buildings
Bowman, Geo. F., (P. M. S. S. Co.) agent, Shanghai

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Bowman, J., engineer, H.B.M. gunvessel *Curlew*
Bowman, C. G., master, U.S.S. *Yuntic*
Bowra, Ed. C., Maritime Customs, commissioner, Canton
Boyce, Robt. H., civil engineer, surveyor in chief H.B.M. Works Department, Shanghai
Boyd, T. D., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
Boyd, M. W., (Chartered Bank) manager, Queen's road
Boyer, Alex., emigration agent, Macao
Boyes, F. C., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Praya
Boyle, D., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Boyle, E. V., C. S. I., engineer-in-chief, Govt. railway and telegraph service, Yokohama
Boyol, H. V., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Boyol, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Bozier, G., (H. Howe & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Bracegirdle, G., Imperial Arsenal, patternmaker, Tientsin
Brackenridge, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
Braddon, H. E., exchange & buillion broker, Hongkong Hotel
Bradfield, J., manager, Medical Hall, Shanghai
Bradford, Oliver B., vice consul general in charge U.S. Consulate, Shanghai
Bradley, Rev. D. B., M.D., missionary, Bangkok
Bradley, Rev. C. B., missionary, Bangkok
Bradley, W. McK., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bradshaw, J. L., captain, 80th Regiment
Brady, G., captain, steamer *Spark*, Canton and Macao
Braga, F., proprietor, *Nagasaki Express*
Braga, V. E., assistant accountant, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Braga, C., book-keeper, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Braga, J., (Taylor & Bennett) clerk, Shanghai
Bramsen, W., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Branco, A. A., officer *Duque da Palmella*, Macao
Brand, Geo., gunner H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Brand, John, (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Brand, J. T., (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Brand, R., (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Brand, D., (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Brand, W., (Westall, Brand & Co.) public silk inspector, Shanghai
Brandão, Antonio J., (Brändao & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
Brandão, A. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Brandão, J. G., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Brandão, L. V., Macao
Brandt, M. Von, German minister and consul general, Yedo (absent)
Brandt, O., broker, Shanghai
Brandt, P., superintendent of Government tailors, Yedo
Branth, A., (Dircks & Kruger) clerk, Swatow
Braund, Jas., private, English police, Yokohama
Break, R. A., master, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Breen, J., pilot, Nagasaki
Bremner, J., paymaster, R.N., naval and victualling storekeeper, Naval Yard
Brenan, E. V., chief officer, Customs steamer *Fei-hoo*, Amoy
Brenan, Byron, British Consulate, assistant, Shanghai
Brennan, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
Brennwald, C., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, & consul general for S'land, 90, Y'hama
Brent, W., (Bennett & Brent) bill and bullion broker, 20, Yokohama
Brereton, W. H., (Caldwell & Brereton) solicitor, &c., Queen's road
Breton, L. C., (Imperial Customs) tidewaiter, Canton
Brett, A. L., Maritime Customs clerk, Hankow
Brett, J. B., Catholic Missionary, Chusan, Ningpo

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Brett, J. C., chief officer, steamer *Formosa*, Coast
Brett, W. R, (Victoria Dispensary) assistant, Yokohama
Brettschneider, E., physician, Russsian Legation, Peking
Brewer, Rev. J., missionary, Wuchang
Brewer, T., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
Brickdale, E., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
Bridgens, R. P., architect and engineer, 124, Yokohama
Bridgford, S. T., Captain R.M.A., control officer, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Brietzcke, E. R., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Brilt, J., (P. & O. S. N. Co.), godown-keeper, Pootung, Shanghai
Brimley, T. J., (Kiangnan Arsenal) Ordnance Department, Shanghai
Brinkley, Lieut. F., R.A., gunnery instructor, Government service, Yedo
Bripon, R., Maritime Customs, assistant engineer, Shanghai
Brisbane, E., engineer, Chinese gunboat *Feiloong*, Canton
Briscoe, Benjamin, sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Brissonett, F., Hiogo
Bristow, Wm., proprietor "Divers' Arms," Queen's road West
Bristow, H. B., assistant, and Post Office agent, British Consulate, Amoy
Britto, J. L., proprietor, French Dispensary, Queen's road
Britto, C. A. de, (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Britto, J. de M., (Clementino Lopes) clerk, Macao
Britto, J. de, clerk, P. & O. Works, West Point
Britto, A. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East Point
Britto, J. M. designer, office of public works, Macao
Broad, Geo. A., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Broadbent, J. W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Brockat, J., superintendent, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company's Docks, Whampoa
Brockett, T., (H. G. Robertson & Co.) assistant, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Brodggie, P., (Leo Juvet) assistant, Shanghai
Broeschen, H. (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bromley, J. R., (Reiss & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
Bröndsted, Rud., merchant, Hankow
Brook, W., (China Submarine Telegraph Company) accountant, Burd's Lane
Brooke, J. H., proprietor and editor *Japan Herald*, 60, Yokohama
Brooke, J. H., Jr., *Japan Herald*, assistant, 60, Yokohama
Brooke, H. H. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Brooke, C. A., second officer lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
Brookes, J. M., Imperial railway works, Hiogo
Broom, Aug., bill broker, Shanghai
Brosnahan, J. G., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Brossard, de Corbigny, agent, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Brossard, J., hotel keeper, Shanghai
Brossement,—., (Imperial Arsenal) forger, Foochow
Broster, E., surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
Broughton, Capt. J. D., paymaster, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Brown, H. J., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Brown, E. R., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Brown, C., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Brown, G., student, British Legation, Peking
Brown, Wm., medical missionary, Chefoo
Brown, A. N., (Morris, Lewis & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Brown, W., (Estate of Glover & Co., in liquidation) godown keeper, Nagasaki
Brown, Edward, proprietor, "International Hotel," Canton
Brown, A. R., captain, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
Brown, John, (*N. C. Herald* office) shipping reporter, Shanghai
Brown, H. O., Maritime Customs, acting deputy commissioner, Canton

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Brown, G., proprietor, "Mariners' Hotel," Chefoo
Brown, H. D., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
Brown, R. C., commission agent, Shanghai
Brown, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Brown, A., (P. M. S. S. Co.) carpenter, Yokohama
Brown, J. W., (P. M. S. S. Co.) foreman, Yokohama
Brown, D., second officer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
Brown, Rev. S. R., D.D., missionary, 211, Bluff, Yokohama
Brown, —., (W. Hyde & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Brown, J. L., barrister at law, Shanghai
Brown, Matthew, (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, 7, Yokohama
Brown, J., constable, British consulate, Nagasaki
Brown, F. C., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
Brown, D., assistant, Sailors' Home, Praya West
Brown, J., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Brown, Samuel, (Union Ins. Society), agent, Shanghai
Brown, C., in charge of hulk *Princess of Wales*, Hankow
Brown, T. M., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Canton
Brown, Andrew, barkeeper, Stag Hotel, Queen's road
Browne, W. L. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
Browne, H. St. John, (Browne & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Bruce, Geo. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Bruce, Geo., second engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
Bruce, J., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Bruce, R. H., (Tait & Co.) agent, Tamsui
Bruinier, J., (China & Japan Trading Co.) agent, 75A, Yokohama
Brull, J., Brigadier Military Engineers, Manila
Brun, N., second commis. de chancellerie, French consulate, Yokohama
Brun, J., pilot, *Dido* cutter, Ningpo
Brunat, P., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Tomyoka
Brunet, pilot, Saigon
Bruni, F., Italian vice-consul, Yokohama
Brunton, R. H., chief engineer, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Bruse, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bryant, C. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Whampoa
Bryant, N. E., accountant, Dockyard, Foochow
Bryant, Rev. Evan, missionary, Hankow
Bryner, Julius, (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Bryner, J. A., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bryson, Robert, (Maritime Customs) lighthouse engineer, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Bryson, Rev. Thos., missionary, Wuchang
Buchanan, Jas., (J. P. Bissett & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Buchanan, T. R., (Schultze, Reis & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Buchheister, J. J., merchant, Shanghai
Buckley, John, surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
Buckley, H. P., (Shaw Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Budd, U. A., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Takao
Budde, C., (Dreyer & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Budler, H., Maritime Customs, assistant, Ningpo
Buffum, C. H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
Buil, E. C., telegraph official, Manila
Bulan, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Bull, I. M., (Bull, Purdon & Co.) merchant, Spring Gardens (absent)
Bullock, T. L., assistant, British Consulate, Tientsin
Bumiller, O., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
Buncombe, Wm., commander, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai

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Bunker, A. W., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Burchard, E., (Kirchner, Böger & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Burchardi, F., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Burdon, Rev. J. S., missionary, Peking
Burgess, G. W., (Burgess & Co.) butcher, 42, Yokohama
Burghignoli, Rev. G., Vice prefect apostolic, Catholic missionary, Wellington street
Burjorjee, Dadabhoy, merchant, Shanghai
Burjorjee, D., (D. C. Tata) clerk, Shanghai
Burjorjee, C., (D. C. Tata) clerk, Hollywood road
Burke, J., M.D., surgeon to British and United States consulate, Manila
Burke, R., medical practitioner, Manila
Burke, J. H. T., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Burkill, A. R., (Wright, Burkill & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Burman, A., (Hogg Brothers) clerk, Shanghai
Burmeister, E., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Burmeister, E., (Estate of Glover & Co., in liquidation) clerk, Nagasaki
Burn, Lieut. D. B., 75th Regiment, aide-de-camp to General Whitfeild
Burnett, J. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Burnett, Thos. H., boatswain, H.B.M. gunboat *Opossum*
Burnie, Ed., captain, steamer *Thales*, Coast
Burnó, Rev. F. G., Vice-procurator, Spanish mission, Caine road
Burns, J., inspector of police, Showkewan, Hongkong
Burr, W. A., Mercantile Pilot Company, Shanghai
Burrell, E. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Burrows, T. D., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
Burrows, Silas E., Jr., (S. E. Burrows & Sons) merchant, St. John's Place (absent)
Burrows, O. H., (S. E. Burrows & Sons) merchant, St. John's Place
Burté, contractor, Saigon
Burton, W., (W. Carls) assistant, Manila
Burton, C. W., major, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Busch, C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Foochow
Busch, H., (Busch, Schraub & Co.) shipchandler, 55, Yokokama
Busch, V., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Buschmann, J., pilot, Amoy
Buschmann, R., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Graham street
Buse, D., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
Buse, F., (F. Peil) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Bush, H., interpreter, U.S. Consulate, Bangkok
Bush, Henry E., (Bush Brothers) merchant, Newchwang
Bush, L. L., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Bush, E. D. (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Iloilo
Bush, Isaac, (Bush, Blass & Co.) store-keeper, 71, Yokohama (absent)
Bush, John, Harbour master, and superintendent of Dock, Bangkok
Bush, F. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bushell, S. W., M.D., surgeon to British Legation, Peking
Butcher, Rev. C. H., British consular chaplain, Shanghai,
Butler, George A., (S. S. N. Co.) godown superintendent, Shanghai
Butler, Miss, (Miss Garrett) milliner, Queen's road
Butler, Rev. John, missionary, Ningpo
Butler, G., (Balfour, Butler & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Butzow, M. de, acting minister for Denmark, Yokohama
Buxey, J. F., (Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.) merchant
Buxoo, M. J., shopkeeper, 22, Peel street
Bye, J., British Consulate constable, Yedo
Byrne, E., broker, Hiogo
Byrne, E. W., (W. Watson & Co.) draper, Shanghai

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Cabeldu, P. S., tailor, Hiogo
Cable, W. G. H., assistant, Maritime Customs, Ningpo
Cabouret, finisher, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Cabral, J. A. R., professor of Latin, &c., St. Joseph's College, Macao
Cadell, G. B., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Cadherdina, P., (H. A. Esmail & Co.) manager
Caill, maître maçon, Yokohama Arsenal
Caine, G. W., acting British consul, Hankow
Cairns, R. H., (Vincent & Cairns) Marine surveyor, Club Chambers
Caldar, J., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Nagasaki
Caldbeck, E. J., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Caldeira, C. J., (Caldeira & Co.) Macao
Caldeira, F. A, M., Jr., attorney general, Macao
Caldeira, C. J., Jr., professor of primary instruction, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Calder, J., chief officer, gov. general's gunboat *Suitsing*, Canton
Calderon, L. J., first prebendary, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Calderon, R., elector of the Board of Instruction, Manila
Caldwell, D. R., interpreter, Aberdeen Street
Caldwell, H. C., (Caldwell & Brereton) solicitor and notary public, Queen's road
Caldwell, D. E., (Caldwell & Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
Caldwell, John, surgeon Royal marine infantry, Yokohama
Calice, Chev. H. de, Austrian Minister & con.-gen. for China, Siam, & Japan, Yedo
Callahan, —., captain, steamer *Fusiyama*, Coast
Callander, A. F., mate, U. S. S. *Palos*
Calle, J. la, military medical corps, Manila
Calleia, J. M., surgeon, corvette *Duque da Palmella*, Macao
Calliens, J., saddler, 51, Yokohama
Callwell, W. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Calver, K. A., (China Submarine Telegraph Company) clerk, Burd's Lane
Calvo, L., member of the Government Council of Manila
Camajee, D. N., (D. N. Camajee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Cameron, Chas., Union Tavern, Bamboo Town, Whampoa
Cameron, L., (Oriental Bank) accountant, Shanghai
Cameron, S. W., sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Caminha, C. R., officer *Duque da Palmella*, Macao
Cammidge, H. C., chief usher, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Camon, M., military medical corps, Manila
Caniouilly, registrar, Court of appeal, Saigon
Camp, H. O. de la, (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Campbell, A., (Smith & Co.) merchant, 19, Yedo
Campbell, Rev. Wm., missionary, Taiwan
Campbell, A., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Campbell, D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Campbell, T. M., lighthouse keeper, Chefoo
Campbell, James, (National Bank of India) acting manager, Queen's road
Campbell, S,, Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Campbell, Wm., M.D., medical attendant, British consulate, Bangkok
Campbell, D. C., Black Ball Pilot Company, Shanghai
Campbell, Archd., merchant, Shanghai
Campbell, J. D., chief secretary, Imperial Maritime Customs, Peking (absent)
Campbell, P., (Quelch & Campbell) shipchandler, Swatow
Campbell, R, (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Campo, J. M., secretary to the Exchequer, Manila (absent)
Campos, L. P., (P. & O. Co.) clerk, Praya
Campos, E. P., (P. & O. Co.) clerk, Praya
Campos, B. P., (Noronha & Sons) foreman, Wellington street

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Campos, F. N., clerk, Messageries Maritimes, Shanghai
Campos, J. P., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Campos, F. de, compositor, Mercantile Printing office, Shanghai
Canals, E., (Plana & Co.) assistant, Manila
Cance, W., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Candrelier, L., storekeeper, Hakodadi
Cañete, A. F., judge, Court of Appeal, Manila
Cañizares, E., military medical corps, Manila
Cann, J. J., (Archd. Campbell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Canney, R. L., chief engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
Canning, J., third engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Cannon, W. J. S., assistant paymaster, R.N., secretary to Commodore Shortt
Canny, J. M., (J. M. Canny & Co.) merchant, Chinkiang and Shanghai
Cape, Thos., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
Capitaine, mécanicien, Yokohama Arsenal
Capp, Rev. E. P., missionary, Tungchowfoo
Cappelen, D., (F. Degenaer) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Carballo, E., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carballo, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Carballo, J., (G. von P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carbonell, J., military medical corps, Manila
Carbonneau, (Hamoic Freres) clerk, Saigon
Carcer, A., alderman, Manila
Cardell, J., lawyer, Manila
Cardi, J., apothecary, Saigon
Cardozo, A. L., compositor, *Nagasaki Express* office, Nagasaki
Cargill, W. W., F.R.G.S., director of Japanese railways and telegraphs, Yokohama
Cargill, W., (Pitman & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Carion, F. F., compositor, *China Mail* office
Carl, A., (A. Markwald & Co.) assistant, rice mill, Bangkok
Carles, W. R., assistant and private secretary, British Legation, Peking
Carleton, I. O., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Carlin, J. W., U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Carlos, J. A., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carlos, B., pilot, Newchwang
Carlowitz, R. von, (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Canton (absent)
Carls, W., carriage maker, Manila
Carlson, W., lightkeeper in charge of Woosung Inner Bar station, Shanghai
Carmichael, J. R., M.D., medical practitioner, Chefoo
Carneiro, B. E., Chinese emigration agent, Macao
Carnie, F., (J. M. Canny & Co.) merchant, Chinkiang
Caroni, F., (Saunders's Studio) assistant, Shanghai
Carr, H. J. H., proprietor, British Tavern, Queen's road
Carr, J. H., Maritime Customs, tidewaiter, Saigon
Carr, R. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Carrall, J. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Carrall, A., Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carreño, B., collector of Customs, Manila
Carrera, J., professor of theology, University of Santo Tomas, Manila
Carrigan, A. C., (D. J. Macgowan, M.D.) assistant, Shanghai
Carrington, Rev. J., missionary, Ayuthia, Bangkok
Carrion, M., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Carroll, J. D., shipchandler, &c., 16, Bund, Yokohama
Carroll, C., British vice-consul, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Carroll, R., captain, steamer *White Cloud*, Macao (absent)
Carroll, J., (Imperial Arsenal) Naval schoolmaster, Foochow

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Carrothers, Rev. C., missionary, Yokohama
Carst, R. J., (Carst, Lels & Co.) merchant, 25, Yokohama (absent)
Carst, P., Jr., (Carst, Lels & Co.) merchant, 25, Yokohama (absent)
Carte, E. L., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Carter, W. H., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai
Carter, C. E., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai (absent)
Carter, Wm., private, English police, Yokohama
Cartwright, W., Deputy Commissioner Maritime Customs, Taiwan
Carvafal, J., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Carvalho, A. J. de, second engineer, corvette *Duque da Palmella*, Macao
Carvalho, J., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Carvalho, Lieut. A. C. M. de, aide-de-camp to the Governor, Macao
Carvalho, J. H. de, Macao
Carvalho, P. M. de, clerk, procurador's department, Macao
Carvalho, J. L. de, constable, procurador's department, Macao
Carvalho, J. G. de, constable, procurador's department, Macao
Carvalho, A. H. de, printer, &c., Shanghai
Carvalho, J. L., printer, Shanghai
Carvalho, Capt. H. A. D. de, conductor of public works, Macao
Carvalho, Rev. A. L. de, rector, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Carvalho e Souza, J., police lieutenant, Macao
Carvalho, J. A. de, first clerk and cashier, Colonial Treasury
Carvalho, M. de, (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Carvalho, G. M., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Hiogo
Carvalho, P. M., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Carvalho, M. A. de, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Cary, A. G., captain, steamer *Poyang*, Canton River
Casal, A. P., member of the Government Council, and Alderman, Manila
Case, A. M., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cass, J. Gratton, (Elles & Co.) agent, Tamsui
Cass, John, (Amoy Dock Co.) manager and secretary, Amoy
Cassambhoy, E., merchant, 5, Peel Street
Cassel, Douglas, lieut.-commander, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Cassels, J. T., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Castello, L., minister of the Exchequer, Manila
Castillo, S. P. de, assistant purser, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
Castillo, S. del, (J. Dayot & Co.) assistant, Manila
Castler, W., (J. Watson & Co.) carpenter, 107, Yokohama
Castro, C. C. de, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Castro, Y. F. de, merchant, Manila
Castro, Dr. H. de, colonial secretary, and editor *Boletim de Macao e Timor*, Macao
Caswell, J. G., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Caswell, S., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Catoire, A., shipwright, Saigon
Cattenburch, H. W. C. van, (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Hiogo
Cauchefer, (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Cautelli, V., (Comptoir d'Escompte) cashier, Yokohama
Caw, Thomas, (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Manila
Cawasjee, F., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ceely, C. H., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Celis, M., (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
Cembrano, J. (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Centeno, J., engineer for the Mines, Manila
Center, A., (P. M. S. S. Co.) agent, Hiogo
Cercal, Viscount do, (De Mello & Co.) merchant, & Brazilian consul, Praya Grande, Macao
Cercal, Baron do, (De Mello & Co.) merchant, and consul for Italy and Belgium, Macao

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Cerda, Col. D. Manuel la, aide-de-camp to the Governor of Manila
Cerf-Mayer, Dr., French Hospital, 9, Yokohama
Cerle, —, forger, Inperial Arsenal, Foochow
Chagas, F. H. das, surveyor-general's office, clerk
Chagas, M. J., (E. R. Handley) assistant, Praya West
Chagneau, R., hotel-keeper, Shanghai
Chaignou, —., public notary, Saigon
Chaine, F., (E. Renard & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Chalker, A. C., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Chalmers, W. B., commission agent, Shanghai
Chalmers, J. J., (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
Chalmers, J. C., upholsterer, Shanghai
Chalmers, Rev. J., M.A., London mission, Canton
Chamberlain, W., gunner, steamer *Fei-hoo*, Amoy
Chambers, A. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East Point (absent)
Chambers, H. J. J., (John Forster & Co.) tea inspector, Amoy
Chamison, l'abbé J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
Champromain, H. Maignan, French postmaster, Shanghai
Champs, E. de, Commissioner of Customs, Tamsui and Keelung
Chandler, J. H., interpreter, Bangkok
Chanvet, naval clerk, Saigon
Chapin, Rev. L. D., missionary, T'ung-cheu, Peking
Chapman, F., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Chapman, T. H., public tea inspector and commission merchant, Foochow
Chappé, —., mécanicien, Yokohama Arsenal
Chappedelaine, Count, acting French consul, Canton
Chapsal, J., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
Charleston, G., light-keeper, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Charlesworth, G., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Charrier, A., inspector of markets, Fr. Municipal Council, and veterinary surgeon, S'hai
Chart, A., (J. Inglis & Co.) manager, Spring Gardens
Chartin T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Chastel, Ed., (G. Dubost & Co.) clerk, Queen's road, & chancellier French Consulate
Chater, C. P., bill and bullion broker, Bank Buildings
Chater, T., share broker, Bank Buildings
Chaumet, Rev. B. M., French mission, Siam
Checa, Don Leon, Spanish consul, Westbourn villa (absent)
Chenis, J., Government architect, Bangkok
Cherepanoff, T., (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) clerk, Hankow
Cherest, V., (Guichard & Fils) merchant, Manila
Cheshire, W., (Cheshire & Co) accountant and average stater, Yokohama
Cheshire, F. D., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Canton
Chesne, Henry du, Consul for France (absent)
Chesney, F. H., second engineer, steamer *Poyang*, Canton River
Cheverton, J. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Chevillard, Rev. S. L., French missionary, Bangkok
Chevrier, l'Abbé, catholic missionary, Peking
Cheyne, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East Point
Child, F. A., yardsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
Child, Thos., gas engineer, inspectorate general, Peking
Chinay, C. H., (D. N. Camajee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Chinchon, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Takao, Formosa
Chinoy, A. H., broker, 26, Hollywood road
Chivers, J., Customs tidewaiter, Paknam, Bangkok
Chomley, F., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Chown, Wm. E., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*

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Christensen, mariner, Bangkok
Christian, W., overseer, Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.'s factory, Naconchaisee, Siam
Christians, J. H., pilot, Bangkok
Christiansen, K. L., mariner, Bangkok
Christiansen, C., Black Ball Pilot Co., Shanghai (absent)
Christie, G., third engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
Christien, H., police force, Hiogo
Christy, W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Christy, F. C., locomotive superintendent, Government railway service, Yokohama
Chrystall, W., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Church, T., clerk, North China Insurance Company, Queen's road
Churton, C. S., chemist, Shanghai
Civilini, John, sergeant, Police force, Ningpo
Clark, R., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Clark, Arthur H., general manager, H.K. Pier & Godown Co., Wanchai
Clark, W. E., (Burgess & Co.) assistant, 42, Yokohama
Clark, C. B., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Leven*
Clark, C. B., clerk of works, engineer's office, Municipal council, Shanghai (absent)
Clark, R., 22, Yedo
Clark, W. L., agent, Wenham Lake Ice Co., 43, Yokohama
Clarke, W., chief engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Clarke, W. M., second engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Clarke, W. J., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
Clarke, S. H., (Bull, Purdon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Clarke, R. H., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Clarke, Alex., (Stentz, Harvey & Co.) clerk, 179, Yokohama
Clarke, Robt., bread and biscuit baker, 129, Yokohama
Clarke, B. A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Clarke, G. Maritime Customs examiner, Newchwang
Claro, S., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
Clasen, H. G., (Oscar Stammann) clerk, Tientsin
Claus, J., (Knoop & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Clausen, F. E., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Claussen, E., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Clautaud, M., storekeeper, 12, Yedo
Clayson, W. H., captain, Customs' steamer *Fei-hoo*, Amoy
Cleach, founder, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Cleach, Jr., founder, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Cleave, S. W., (Watson, Cleave & Co.) chemist, Shanghai
Cleeve, C. K., assistant controller, H. M. Control Department
Clemente, Dr. D. M., rector, College of San Jose, Manila
Clemente, Rev. M., Chaplain to H.E. the Governor of Manila
Clerk, W. S., (P.M.S.S. Co.) assistant freight clerk, Shanghai
Clifford, W. W., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Clifton, —., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Clifton C. F., constable, British Consular Gaol, Shanghai
Clotilde, D. A., teacher, Government school, Macao
Clouth, C., M.D., medical practitioner, 33, Wyndham street
Clow, Henry, private, English police, Yokohama
Clubwalla, D. N., merchant, Macao
Clyatt, T., (Clyatt & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
Coales, O., British vice-consul, Manila
Coales, R., overseer of works, Surveyor General's office
Coales, T., assistant foreman, control department
Coare, Fredk. W., (Coare, Lind & Co.) silk inspector, Canton (absent)
Coate, T. A., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai

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Coates, Albert, (Ker & Co.) merchant, Manila
Cobb, C. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Cobden, C. H., (E. Fischer & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Coch, F., (Paul Ehlers & Co.) clerk, Praya
Cock, Alexander, (A. Cock & Co.) public tea inspector, Shanghai
Cocker, —., captain, Revenue steamer *Ling Feng*, Foochow
Cocking, S., Jr., (Cocking & Singleton), 171, Yokohama (absent)
Coc-Pen, C., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Codevilla, J., treasurer, Financial Department, Manila
Codry, E., architect and contractor, Saigon
Coffin, F. M., assistant lightkeeper, North Saddle, Shanghai
Coghill, J. G. S., M.D., Shanghai (absent)
Cohen, A. S., general broker, Lyndhurst Terrace
Cohen, C. C., (C. C. Cohen & Co.) merchant, D'Aguilar street
Cohn, B., Hiogo
Coker, J. H., piiot, Shanghai
Colab, J. B., merchant, Macao
Colahan, W. H., M.D., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Colberg, M. T., mariner, Bangkok
Cole, Wm. J., engineer, H.B M. corvette *Thalia*
Cole, T., inspector of police, Government railway service, Yokohama
Cole, C. C., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Coles, F. W., (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
Coles, J., chief officer steamer *Thales*, Coast
Colin, P., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
Collaço, A. J., Macao
Collaço, L F. A., (J. F. Scheffer) assistant, Praya
Collaço, A. (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya Central
Collaço, R. S., manager, *Hiogo and Osaka Herald*, Hiogo
Collaço, J. J., assistant inspector of cargo boats, Harbour Master's office
Collaço, F. C., (J. S. Hook, Son & Co.) clerk, Peldar's Wharf
Collaço, M. A., clerk, Central Police Station
Collaço, F. X., retired major, Macao
Colleau, Oscar, French consul, Yokohama
Coller, Richard Lovett, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Manila
Collette, J. G., lightkeeper, Shaweishan lighthouse, Shanghai
Collin, J., commis. de chancellerie, French Consulate, Shanghai
Collingwood, G. (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Camiguin, Philippines
Collins, V. D., dentist, 7, Arbuthnot road
Collins, G. W., pilot, Taku
Collins, James, first clerk, magistrate's office, and marriage registrar
Collins, Rev. W. H., missionary, Peking
Collins, H., foreman, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
Collins, J., auctioneer, Hiogo
Collomb, F., manager, Steam Aërated Water works, Hiogo
Colombet, Rev. E. A. Y., French Mission, Siam
Colombo, L., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, 76, Yokohama
Colomer, Rev. R., missionary, R. C. missions, Taiwan
Colthrup, G. J., (Maltby & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Colvocoresses, G. P., master, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Comi, Vincent, merchant, 10, Yokohama
Conde, T. M., (J. J. de Marcaida) pawnbroker, Manila
Conde, L. Moreno, secretary, Sociedad de Seguros Maritimos Mutuos, Manila
Conder, C., (Pignatel & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Condit, W. H., (Smith, Archer & Co.) merchant, Praya Central
Conil, A., (Messageries Maritimes) agent, 10b, Yokohama

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Connor, Jos., private, English police, Yokohama
Conrad, A., teacher, R. C. mission, Yedo
Considine, D., (Brown, Jones & Co.) assistant, Queen's road East
Constantin, ship broker, Saigon
Consterdine, G., (W. F. Fuller & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
Contenson, de, attaché, French Legation, Peking
Conti, V., member of the Government Council, Manila
Converse, Geo. A., flag-lieutenant, U.S. Asiatic fleet
Cook, R. H., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Cook, W., (H. Cook) assistant, Yokohama
Cook, Mrs. L., news agent, 80, Yokohama
Cook, J. H., assistant, Borneo Company's Rice Mill, Bangkok
Cook, Henry, boat and shipbuilder, 115, Yokohama
Cook, M. H., sail maker, Shanghai
Cooke, J. E., General, Anglo-Chinese Force, controller of Police & Magistrate, Ningpo
Coombs, J. T., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Cooper, Henry, V.C., boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Cooper, H. N., (Cooper & Co.) merchant, Gough Street
Cooper, Wm., commission agent, Shanghai
Cooper, J., (Cumine & Co) merchant, Shanghai
Cooper, C., (J. White & Co.) engineer, Manila
Cooper, F. L., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Palos*
Cooverjee, H., (Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst Terrace
Cooverjee, R., (Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst Terrace
Cope, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank), Queen's road (absent)
Corbach, W. van, Independence Pilot Co., Shanghai
Corbett, J. W., (Mrs. Gunberg) assistant, Hiogo
Corbett, Rev. H., missionary, Chefoo
Cordeiro, M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Foochow
Cordeiro, L. J., porter, public cemetery, Macao
Cordeiro, P. A., foreman, *Daily Advertiser* office
Cordeiro, A. A., (Russell & Co,) clerk, Canton
Corder, G. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Whampoa
Corder, C. D. H., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Praya
Cordes, J. F., (W. Pustau & Co.) merchant, Pottinger street
Cordes, Aug. C., (A. Cordes & Co.) merchant, Tientsin (absent)
Cordes, Ad. S., (A. Cordes & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Cordier, H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cordon, J. de, (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cornabé, W. A., merchant and vice-consul for United States and Netherlands, Chefoo
Corne, C., "Shanghai Horse Bazaar," Shanghai
Corner, A , captain, steamer *Yangtsze*, Coast
Cornes, F. (Aspinall, Cornes & Co.) merchant, 35, Yokohama (absent)
Cornu, Albert, (Renard & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Cornu, Ed., (Renard & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Corominas, Fr. B., president, College of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
Coronnat, lieutenant, French marines, Yokohama
Corral y Aller, D., military medical corps, Manila
Correa, M. A., (Coare, Lind & Co.) clerk, Canton
Correa, L., continuo, Revenue department, Macao
Cortera, C., Iloilo
Cortey, L., judge, Court of Appeal, Manila
Corveth, C. C., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Coryell, J. R. consular clerk, U. S. Consulate, Shanghai
Coryell, Myres, marine superintendent, S. S. N. Company, Shanghai
Costa, A. J. da Silva, second commander corvette *Duque da Palmella*, Macao

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Costa, F. G. da, (De Souza & Co.) compositor, Hollywood road
Costa, J. V. da, prefect St. Joseph's College, Macao
Costa, J. M. F. da, inspector of Customs, Bangkok
Costa, N. T. da, (Da Costa & Co.) public accountant, Shanghai
Costa, A. P. da, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya Central
Costa, D. A. da, sorter, Post Office
Costa, J. da, (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
Costa, P. A. da, (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Costa, J. P. da, (Hongkong Soda Water Manufacturing Co.) Graham street
Costa, J. P. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East point
Costa, L. da, ("Typhographia Mercantil") foreman, Macao
Costa, G. G. da, ("Typhographia Mercantil") compositor, Macao
Costa, J. M. da, clerk and notary public, Macao
Coste, Rev. J., F.R.C., missionary, Staunton street
Cothrell, L. W., deputy marshall, U. S. consulate, Yokohama
Cottle, Thos., assistant store-issuer, H.B.M Naval Yard, Shanghai
Cotton, N., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Cotwal, H. R., (D. C. Tata) clerk, Hollywood road
Coughtrie J. B., (China Fire Insurance Company) secretary, 48, Queen's road
Coulter, A., head constable, Consular Gaol, Shanghai
Coulter, J. A., (W. P. Moore) assistant, Queen's road
Cour, F. P. de la, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Courtau, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Taiwan
Cousin, Rev. J. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
Cousins, Ed., (J. S. Baron) clerk, Shanghai
Coutinho, M. d'A., captain, Macao Battalion, Macao
Couto, E. J. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Coutts, G. W., (Coutts & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Coutts, J. C., (Coutts & Co.,) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Covil, T., (Boyd & Co.) tea inspector, Amoy
Cowardin, J. P., captain's clerk, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Cowasjee, H., (D. Nowrojee) clerk, Queen's road
Cowasjee, F., (D. Nowrojee) clerk, Queen's road
Cowasjee, S. (D. Nowrojee) clerk, Queen's road
Cowderoy, W., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
Cowie, G. J. W., solicitor, Shanghai
Cowie, Rev. H., missionary, Amoy
Cowing, Seth, chief officer in charge steamer *Kinshan*
Cowley, W. H., superintendent purser, P. & O. S. N. Co., Praya
Cox, Rev. J., missionary, Wuchang
Cox, J. H. (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cox, John S., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road (absent)
Cox, W., constable, British Consular Gaol, Shanghai
Coxon, A., bill and bullion broker, Robinson road
Cozon, J., (Mestern & Hülse) silk inspector, Canton
Crace, E. L. H., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Canton
Crack, John, sergeant, British Legation Escort, Peking
Cradock, J., inspector of water police, hulk *John Adams*
Craig, Robt., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Sweden, Amoy
Cramer, F., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Crane, H. A., (Crane & Moss) Commercial Sale Rooms, 55, Yokohama
Cranston, D., Pootung Foundry, assistant, Shanghai
Crasemann, E., (Janssen, Vasmer & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
Craufurd, F. B. N., captain, 80th Regiment
Crawford, J. D., student, British Legation, Peking
Crawford, Jas., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*

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Crawford, W., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Crawford, D. R., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Crawford, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Crawford, Rev. T. P., missionary, Tung Chow Foo
Crawford, J., (Milsom & Tod) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Crawford, J., chief engineer, Gov.-general's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Crayton, H., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Creagh, C. V., deputy superintendent of police, Central Station
Creagh, C. A. F., captain, 80th Regiment
Cream, R. T. C., (L. Kniffler & Co.) tea inspector, Hiogo
Crecini, D., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Cremazy, (Vve. A. Mouras) assistant, Saigon
Crety, Ch. de. (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
Cribb, Rev. A. W., missionary, Foochow (absent)
Crieux, pilot, Saigon
Crighton, R. T., master, Langshan light-ship, Shanghai
Crittenden, F., "Brooklyn Hotel," 40, Yokohama
Croad, A., assistant Harbour Master, Shanghai
Croal, J. P., Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Pootung Wharf, Shanghai
Croal, R., chief-officer, receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai
Crocker, Alfred, deputy inspector general of hospitals, & principal military medical officer
Croft, J., constable, British Legation Escort, Peking
Crofts, John (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
Cromartie, M. H., broker, Peddar's Hill
Crombie, D. A. J., (Oriental Bank) acting agent, Hiogo
Crombie, Rev. George, missionary, Ningpo
Cromie, Chas., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Cromwell, J. H., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Praya West
Cross, H., foreman mechanic, Imperial railway service, Yokohama
Cross, R. H., gunner, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Crossette, Rev. F. F., missionary, Tungchowfoo
Crouch, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Cruchley, F., editor *Hiogo and Osaka Herald*, Hiogo
Cruickshank, B., M.B., assistant surgeon, 80th Regiment
Cruickshank, W. J., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Cruise, W., clerk, Controller's office
Crutch, S. J., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
Cruz, F. A. da, (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
Cruz, S. da, (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
Cruz, F. da, (Lisbon Dispensary) assistant, Macao
Cruz, A. A. da, (G. Falconer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cruz, A. J. da, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Cruz, J. B. P. da, purser, corvette *Duque da Pamella*, Macao
Cruz, D. J. da, (China Dispensary) assistant, Praya
Cruz, O. A. da, (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cruz, E. da, (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Cruz, Joao da, informer, income tax office, Macao
Cruz, Rev. J. de la, padre sacristan, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Cuartero, Rt. Rev. Dr. F. M., Bishop of Jaro, Philippines
Cuchen, Chas., clerk, French Post-office, Yokohama
Cucullu, Jose de, (Cucullu & Co.) merchant, Manila
Cuddy, W., sailmaker, U.S.S. *Lockawanna*
Cugnet, John, proprietor "Helvetia Hotel," Manila
Culbertson, Rev. J. N., missionary, Bangkok
Cullen, I. P., (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Culty, P., (Pharmacie Française) chemist, 174, Yokohama

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Culty, A., hairdresser, 51, Yokohama
Cumine, Chas., (Cumine & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Cumine, A. G. T., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cummins, F., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cunah, J. de, (J. Euzière & Co.) hairdresser, Hiogo
Cundall, Chas. H., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Cunha, Alferes, conductor of public works, Macao
Cunha, J. da, writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Cunha, F. M. da, Macao
Cunniffy, P., gunner, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
Cunningham, H. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Cunningham, J. K., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, and acting consul for Belgium, Hiogo
Cunningham, J. W., Independence Pilot Co., Shanghai
Cunningham, E., (Russell & Co.) merchant, (absent)
Cunningham, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cunningham, T. B., (Russell & Co.) agent, and vice-consul for Sweden, Canton
Cunningham, John, (Russell & Co.) clerk. Praya
Curiel, T. L., telegraph official, Manila
Curjel, H., (Scheibler, Matthaei & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Curnow, J., (Curnow & Co.) storekeeper, 84, Yokohama
Cursetjee, F., (N. D. Ollia) merchant, Amoy (absent)
Curtin, J., (Harbour Master's department) gunner on powder hulk
Curtis, W., proprietor, International Hotel, 18, Yokohama
Cuthbertson, R. B., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) piano tuner, Shanghai
Cutler, Wm., foreman mechanic, Imperial railway service, Yokohama
Cutts, Jos., (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cuyngan, V., notary, Ecclesiastical Department, Manila
Czarnewsky, C., (Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Nagasaki

Daae, J. M., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Daillaux, assistant commissary, Naval Department, Saigon
Dalgarno, A., issuer of stores, Control department
Dallas, Barnes, bill-broker, Shanghai
Dalliston, J. J. R., M.D., physician, General Hospital, Yokohama
Dalrymple, G., Maritime Customs, Lighthouse Dept., acting relieving officer, Shanghai
Dalrymple, H. L., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Foochow.
Daly, M., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Daly, S., broker, Shanghai
Dames, M., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Yokohama
Damstrom, O. P., proprietor "Glenvue House," Chefoo
Dancamp, director of Finance, Saigon
Danenberg, C., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
Danenberg, V., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Danenberg, H., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Danenberg, J., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Daniel, H. W., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Daniel, Rev. S. J. M., French missionary, Bangkok
Daniell, W. H. M., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M gun-vessel *Dwarf*
Daniels, G. R., lighthouse-keeper, Chapel Island, Amoy
Danielsen, J. W., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Dantra, R. B., broker, Wellington street
Darbier, engineer, Government service, Yokohama
Darby, W. H. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen Street
Dare, G. M., (McDonald & Dare) broker, 64, Yokohama
Dare, J. Julius, secretary to Chamber of Commerce, 59, Yokohama

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Dare, A., (Strachan & Thomas) clerk, Yokohama
D'Arfeuille, M., inspector of Native Affairs, Saigon
Darling, W. R., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Darling, D. A., (Brown & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui
D'Arnoux, Geo., Maritime Customs asssistant, Canton
D'Augidier, assistant, direction of the interior, Saigon
Daumas, naval clerk, Saigon
Dauphiné, (A. Spooner) clerk, Saigon
Dauré, Leo, (Comptoir d'Escompte) accountant, Queen's road
Dauriac, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
Dauver, H. R., (Dauver & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Davanzo, Rev. D., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington Street
Davé, captain, French marines, Yokohama
David, H. W., (Gibb. Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
David, J. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
David, S. J., (E. D. Sassoon & So,) merchant, Queen's road
David, A., catholic missionary, Peking (absent)
David, pilot, Saigon
David, C., (Lacroix, Cousins & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Davidson, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Davidson, J., 30a, Yokohama
Davidson, Patrick, (Davidson & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
Davidson, D., (Imperial Arsenal) capmaker, Tientsin
Davidson, Duncan, (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Davidson, W. R., (Davidson & Co) merchant, Ningpo
Davidson, Robert, M., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Davidson, Wm. (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Davidson, F. G., (P. & O. S N. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Davies, John, apothecary to the Forces
Davies, T., constable, British Legation Escort, Yedo
Davila, A. M., judge, Court of Appeal, Manila
Davin, A., corporal, French police, Yokohama
Davis, Rev. J. D., missionary, Hiogo
Davis, T., contractor, 16, Yokohama
Davis, Mrs., milliner, 16, Yokohama
Davis, Alex., (Davis & Co.) auctioneer, Shanghai
Davis, Rev. G. R, missionary, Peking
Davis, H. W., (Bull, Purdon & Co.) merchant, Spring Gardens
Davis, J. K., (North China Insurance Co.) agent, Queen's road (absent)
Davis, D., importer, 45, Yokohama
Davis, Ed. H. M., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun vessel *Elk*
Davison, James, (Davison & Co.) silk inspector, 28A, Yokohama
Dawbarn, A. H., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Dawson, F., Maritime Customs tide surveyor, Canton
Dawson, W., clerk, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
Dayman, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Hiogo
Dayot, J., (J. Dayot & Co.) proprietor, Libreria Religiosa, Manila
Deacon, E. (Deacon & Co.) merchant, and acting consul for Portugal, Canton
Deacon, Sidney, (Deacon & Co.) public tea inspector, Canton
Deacon, Richard, bill and bullion broker, College Gardens
Dean, Rev. Wm., D.D., missionary, Bangkok
Deane, J. D., sub-lieutenant H.B.M. gun-vessel *Avon*
Deane, W. M., captain superintendent of Police, and deputy sheriff
Deane, W., (T. E. Hawkins) assistant, Garden road
De Ath, A., (A. De Ath & Co.) auctioneer, Hiogo
De Ath, W., (A. De Ath & Co.) clerk, Hiogo

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De Bay, E., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Deblois, J. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Decauchuis, —., (Imperial Arsenal) founder, Foochow
Deetjen, Ed., (Deetjen & Co.) merchant, Praya
Defries, J., commission agent, 27, Wyndham Street
Degaria, R. N., merchant, Gage Street
Degenaer, F., merchant, 3, d'Aguilar street
Degron, H., commis. de chancellerie, French Consulate, Yokohama
Deidenbach, J., (Langfeldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
Deighton-Braysher, C., second assistant Harbour Master, Shanghai
Delageniere, chief clerk, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Delano, F. H., master, United States gun-vessel *Ashuelot*
De Lano, M. M., U.S. Consul, and acting Consul for Germany, Foochow
Delaplace, L. G., Vicaire Apostolique, Catholic mission, Peking
Delboy, Ulises, consul-general for Peru, Macao
Delden, M. E. van, (Van Delden & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Delemasure, abbé J. B., catholic missionary, Peking
Delestre, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Delgado, N., professor, College of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
Delisle, clerk, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Dell' Oro, I., (Dell' Oro & Co.) merchant, 156, Yokohama
Dell' Oro, Joseph, (Dell' Oro & Co.) merchant, 156, Yokohama (absent)
De Long, Chas. E., United States and Hawaiian minister, Yedo
Demars, chief of telegraphic service, Saigon
Demianoff, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Dencke, C., junr., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Deniaud, chaudronnier, Government service, Yokohama
Denis, G., (Denis Frères) merchant, Saigon
Denis, E., (Denis Frères) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Denis, A., (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
Denison, Hon. A. D. S., commander, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
Denison, H. W., U.S. Consular marshal, Yokohama
Denny, B. St. L., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Denny, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Dennys, H. L., (J. J. Francis) articled clerk, d'Aguilar street
Dennys, N. B., secretary and librarian, City Hall; and editor *China Mail*
Dent, John, (Dent & Co.) merchant, and chairman Municipal Council, Shanghai
Dent, A., (Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Dent, H. F., (Birley & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Dermer, T. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Dernetts, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Derrick, E. J., engineer, Indo-Chinese Sugar Company's factory, Naconchaisée, Siam
Dervis, J., (G. W. Lake & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Desgrois, attorney-general, Saigon
Deslandes, E. J., commander, receiving-ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
Deslandes, F., ship-broker, Chinkiang
Desmazes, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon
D'Espinassous, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
Dessaut, —., finisher, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Determan, J. G., (Carst, Lels & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Detmering, H., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Detmering, W., (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Detring, Gustav, Maritime Customs commissioner, Chinkiang (absent)
Dettmer, C., (Abegg, Borel & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Devante, gaoler, Saigon
Devenny, B. M., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow

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Devens, R., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Canton
Deveria, A. M., interpreter, French legation, Peking
Deveze, A., (V. Aymonin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Devilly, commissary, naval department, Saigon
Devine, J., mate *Tungsha* lightship, Shanghai
Devine, R., stevedore, Yokohama
Devine, W. H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Devlin, H., constable, U. S. consulate, Swatow
Dewing, J. A., engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Diack, J., engineer, Government railway service, Hiogo
Diaz y Puertas, F., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) printer, Manila
Diaz, J. M., Civil Governor of Manila
Diaz, A., vice-rector, College of San José, Manila
Dick, J., light-keeper, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Dick, J., (Pootung Foundry) assistant, Shanghai
Dick, Thomas, Maritime Customs commissioner, Shanghai
Dicken, F. R., flag lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Shadwell
Dickie, H., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East Point
Dickins, F. V., barrister-at-law, 57b, Yokohama
Dickman, Geo. (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Dickson, M., M.D., missionary, Taiwan
Diercks, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Taiwan
Dières, Montplaisir, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
Dierx, E., merchant, Saigon
Dierx, L., (E. Dierx) merchant, Saigon
Dietelbach, A., (Kaltenblach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Dietrich, O., (Telge, Nolting & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
D'Iffanger, F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Digby, H. A., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Dillon, Aug., Maritime Customs clerk, Tientsin
Dillon, C., French consul, Tientsin
Dillon, E., constable, British Legation Escort, Yedo
Dilthey, Rev. W., Rhenish Missionary Society
Dimick, C. N., paymaster's clerk, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Dinez, S. J., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Diniz, A. J. (H. K. & S. Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Dinnen, —., second engineer, Gov.-general's gunboat *Sun-chi*, Canton
Dircks, H. A., (Dircks & Kruger) merchant, and vice-consul for Denmark, Swatow
Dison, D. M., (F. Matti) assistant, Manila
Dittmer, F., (Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Dix, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Dixon, J., (Imperial Arsenal) blacksmith, Tientsin
Dixon, J. A., carpenter, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Dixwell, G. B., (A. Heard & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Dobbyn, W. A., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
Docherty, F., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Dockrell, H. J., nav. midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Dod, P., inspector of railway police, Osaka
Dodd, John, (Dodd & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Dodd, Rev. S., missionary, Hangchow
Dods, Geo., M.D., physician and surgeon, Bay View, Arbuthnot road
Dodwell, G. F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Doel, P., police inspector, Railway service, Hiogo
Doheny, J. W., merchant, Nagasaki
Dohm, F., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Dohmen, M., British consul, Yedo

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Dolan, W., sailmaker, Duddell street, and shipchandler (L. Frickel & Co.) Praya
Domeney, Geo., (Domeney & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
Domingo, F. (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) merchant, Manila
Domony, G., butcher, Yokohama
Donaldson, C. M., (Donaldson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Donaldson, C. P. M., clerk, H. M. office of works for Civil Service, Shanghai
Done, Bayly, M.D., physician, 16, Yokohama
Donegan, H., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Donner, C. S., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
Donner, C. M., (Wm, Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Donovan, Rev. R. H., chaplain, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Doolittle, Rev. J., missionary, Shanghai
Dorabjee, D., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Dorabjee, P., (D. Hosungjee & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Doral, P. R., (D. Ruttonjee & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst Terrace
Dorel, C., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise) clerk, Yokohama
Dores, R. das, graduate-captain, Macao Battalion, Macao
D'Ormey, colonial physician, Saigon
Dorn, G., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
Douglas, F., butcher and compradore, 42, Yokohama
Douglas, F., superintendent of Victoria Goal
Douglas, Rev. Carstairs, missionary, Amoy (absent)
Douillard, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
Dourille, P., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Dow, James, Shanghai
Downes, J., midshipman, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Downs, V. B., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Dowson, P. S., (Whitfield & Dowson) civil engineer, 69A, Yokohama
Draffen, W. P., midshipman, H.B M. corvette *Barrosa*
Drake, C., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Dredge, G. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Dreger, W., (R. Gaertner) manager, Augustenfelde, Hakodadi
Dreuche, H. von, (L. Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Drew, J. B., assist. surgeon H.B.M. hosp. ship *Melville*, & act. supt. Civil Hospital
Drewes, H., first officer, steamer *China*, Coast
Dreyer, F., (Dreyer & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Dreyer, Lieut. G. H. N., D.R.N., gen. agent, Gt. Northern Telegraph Co., Shanghai
Driscoll, T. N., tailor, Queen's road
Driscoll, J. J., (T. N. Driscoll) assistant, Queen's road
Driscoll, W. F., tailor, 61, Yokohama
Drishaus, O., (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Droege, A., (Droege & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Drought, J. A. H., (Westall, Galton & Co.) tea-inspector, Foochow
Drown, T. P., (E. Vincent & Co.) commission agent, Swatow
Drummond, W. V., barrister-at-law, Bank Buildings, Queen's road
Drummond, J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Drury, F. B., lieutenant of marines, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Drysdale, Thomas M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Dubarry, P. R , Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Dubief, L., (A. Real & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Dubois, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tamsui
Dubois, mécanicien, Yokohama Arsenal
Dubost, G., (Dubost & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Dubost, J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
Dubuse, F., (H. Ahreus & Co.) clerk, Yedo
Ducret, H., painter, 31, Yokohama

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Dudfield, J. B., harbour master's office, clerk, Shanghai
Dudgeon, John, M.D., missionary, Peking
Duer, Yeend, (Henry Gribble & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Duff, A., (P. & O. Co.) issuer of stores, West Point
Duff, Thos. W., merchant, Chinkiang
Duffus, Rev. Wm., missionary, Swatow
Dugal-Estublier, Dr., physician to French legation, Peking
Duggan, C., inspector of police, Stanley
Du Jardin, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Dukes, W. J., clerk of works, surveyor general's office
Dulcken, A. C., editor, *Daily Press*
Duley, E., storekeeper, Saigon
Dumaresq, P. K., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Dumas, naval clerk, Saigon
Dumas, solicitor, Saigon
Dumelin, A., (Ziegler & Co.) clerk, 47, Yokohama
Du Mesguil d'Engente, assistant commissionary, Naval Department, Saigon
Dumont, R., (Raczynski, Barbier & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Dunbar, W., (Macpherson & Marshall) clerk, 58, Yokohama
Duncan, A., constable, British consulate, Canton
Duncan, R., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) acting secretary, d'Aguilar street
Duncan, J., P. & O. hulk *Tiptree*, Yokohama
Duncan, B. W., "Oriental Hotel," proprietor, Wellington street
Dunk, T., Government telegraph service, inspector, Shimonoseki
Dunlop, Capt. S., R.A.
Dunlop, Jas., M.D., asst. surgeon, H.B.M. gunvessel *Avon*
Dunlop, C. G., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, 7, Yokohama
Dunn, Thomas, (Hedge & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Dunn, Miss S., (Rose & Co.) milliner, Wellington Street
Dunn, John, (C. & J. Marine Insurance Company) clerk, Shanghai
Dunne, H., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Dunnill, J., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Duplaquet, G., (A. Real & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Dupont, G., instructor of H.M.'s troops, Bangkok
Dupré, H. E. Jules Marie, Governor of French Cochin China, Saigon
Dupuis, J., merchant, Hankow
Duruflé, L., chancellier, French consulate, Bangkok
Dussutour, A., auctioneer, Saigon
Dutras, Rev. José, Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
Dutton, G., "British Queen" tavern, assistant, Yokohama
Duüs, J. H., merchant, and consul for France and Denmark, Hakodadi
Duval, A. T., (Tate & Hawes) clerk, Shanghai
Duzac, pilot, Saigon
Dyas, J. E., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Dyce, C. M., (Westall, Brand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Dye, John, (Cheap Jack & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Dyer, H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
Dyer, Atkin, pilot, Bangkok

Eales, R., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Eames, I. B., counsellor at law, Shanghai
Earnshaw, D., (Wilks & Earnshaw) engineer, Manila
Eastlack, R. F., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Eastlack, W. C., dentist, Shanghai
Easton, Sam., (S. Easton & Co.) engineer and boilermaker, East Point foundry
Eaton, F. C., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Leyte, Philippines

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Eaton, Geo., teacher, Public Works Department, Yedo
Ebell, H., vice-consul for Germany, Macao
Ebrahim, M., (D. Goolamhoosin & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ebrahim, A., (Abdoolally, Ebrahim & Co.) clerk
Eça, D. A. de, (Hongkong Soda Water Manufactory) Graham Street
Eça e Silva, J. de, (F. Abella) clerk, Macao
Ecclestone, Geo., pilot, Bangkok
Echavarria, I. J. D. P., regent, Court of Appeal, Manila
Eckard, Rev. L. W., missionary, Chefoo
Eckfeldt, T. W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Eckford, A. M., (Wilson, Cornabé & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
Eckhold, M., mate, Langshan Lightship, Shanghai
Eckhouse, H., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Taiwan
Edbrook, C., (Edbrook & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Ede, J. M., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ede, N. J., secretary, Union Insurance Society, Peddar's Wharf
Edes, B. L., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Edey, W. H., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Edgar, H., Maritime Customs clerk, Newchwang
Edkins, Rev. J., B.A., missionary, Peking
Edlefsen, J., master mariner, Bangkok
Ednie, Geo., chief engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
Eduljee, D., (Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Eduljee, P., (A. Habbibhoy) manager
Edwardes, W. R. H., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Edwards, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Edwards, D. J., assistant, British Consulate, Bangkok
Edwards, O. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, & consul for Denmark, Manila (absent)
Edwards, St. J. H., chancellor, Spanish consulate, Amoy
Edwards, E., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) master founder, Manila
Edwards, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Edwards, F., assistant U.S. Consulate, Yokohama
Edwards, J., storekeeper, 89, Yokohama
Edwards, R. M., chief engineer, Governor-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
Edwards, Rev. J. C., chaplain, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Edwards, W. C., clerk, Patent Slip, East Point
Edwards, Thos., boatswain, H.B.M. gunvessel *Thistle*
Edyvean, W. H., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Egart, H., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Egbert, De Long B., secretary U.S. Legation, Yedo
Eggert, J., Maritime Customs, tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Eguares, R., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ehlers, Paul, (Paul Ehlers & Co.) merchant, Praya
Eimbcke, Ad., consul for the German Empire, Peddar's Wharf
Eitel, Rev. E. J., M.A., missionary, London Mission House
Ela, E. P., second lieutenant of marines, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Elder, S. J., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
Eldridge, C. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Eldridge, H., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Whampoa
Elias, E. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Elias, Ellis, (G. Barnet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Elias, E. E. J., (J. A. Solomon) clerk, Cochrane street
Elio, S., judge, Court of Appeal, Manila
Elizalde, J. J. de, commander of flag-ship *Berenguela*, Manila
Elizalde, J. M., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
Elles, Jamieson, (Elles & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)

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Elliott, W. St. George, M.D., dentist, 75, Yokohama
Elliott, G., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Elliott, W. P., midshipman, U.S.S. *Lakawanna*
Ellis, Miss, milliner, 60, Yokohama
Ellis, G. A., lieutenant, H.B.M. receiving ship *Princess Charlotte*
Ellis, E. W., (S. S. N. Co.'s Kin-foong-tung wharf) clerk, Shanghai
Ellis, A., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Elwell, F. F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya (absent)
Elwin, Rev. A., missionary, Hangchow
Emanuel, J. M., (W. B. Spratt & Co.) shipwright, Praya East
Emanuel, B. E., (E. Riisfeldt) photographer, Wyndham street
Emeter, founder, Government service, Yokohama
Emory, G. B., (P.M.S.S. Co.) chief clerk, Praya West
Emory, W. H., flag-lieutenant, U.S. Asiatic Fleet
Emparanza, J. J. de, consul for Spain, Shanghai
Encarnação, L., officer, P. & O. receiving ship *Fort William*
Encarnação, S. J. de, (F. Abella) clerk, Macao
Encarnacio, A. d', (I. B. Eames) clerk, Shanghai
Endicott, Chas. E. (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Endicott, J. B., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Albay, Manila
Endicott, H. B., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Endicott, S., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Engert, M., (Schultze, Reis & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Engholm, V., (China Dispensary) chemist, Praya
England, J., engineer, Government railway service, Hiogo
Engler, F., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Engler, (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Eng Watt, S., (Eng Watt Brothers & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Enslie, J. J., Acting British vice-consul, Osaka
Eranee, R. J., (B. K. Eranee & Co.) clerk, Pottinger Street
Erdmann, C., (Landstein & Co.,) clerk, Queen's road
Ermerins, Dr., Government hospital and medical school, Osaka
Ernst, J. E., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, and U. S. consular agent, Iloilo
Eryaud des Vergues, director of public works, Saigon
Escalera, J., counsel, Court of appeal, Manila
Escalera, E., master of privileged goods, Manila
Escombe, F., (Aspinall, Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Esdaile, C., (Yokohama Iron Works) assistant, Yokohama
Esdale, Jas., tailor and outfitter, 81, Yokohama
Esdale, Jas. J., Jr., tailor and outfitter, 81, Yokohama
Esdale, Charles, tailor and outfitter, 81, Yokohama
Esdale, J. T., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
Esmail, M. S. H., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) manager, Gage street
Espejo, Z., director of Gardens, Manila
Espin, J., Paymaster General, Naval department, Manila
Espina, M., constable, Spanish consulate, Amoy
Espinosa y Maseras, José, subdelegate, military medical corps, Manila
Ess, A. W. von, constable, British Legation Escort, Peking
Essex, E. C., (Essex & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Esson, B., second engineer, steamer *Hai-loong*, Coast
Estarico, E., (Hotel d'Europe) hotel-keeper, Hollywood road
Esteves, A. X., chaplain, corvette *Duque da Palmella*, Macao
Esteves, J. J., teacher, Government school, Macao
Estienne, G., (A. Fabre & Co.) clerk, 81, Yokohama
Estienne, storekeeper, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Estourneau de Tersannes, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon

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Estrada, A., secretary, University of Saint Tomas, Manila
Etveld, P. von, (J. Groth & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
Eugster, E., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
Eugster, J., (L. Eugster & Co.) merchant, Manila
Eusden, R., British Consul, Hakodadi
Eustace, F. O., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Euzière, Jules, hairdresser, Hiogo
Evans, H., (Evans & Co.) baker and proprietor of "Empire Brewery," Shanghai
Evans, J. H., (Evans & Co.) merchant, and Consul for Portugal, Hankow
Evans, M. P., (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Even, founder, Yokohama Arsenal
Everall, H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
Everard, C. W., acting, British consul, Chefoo
Evers, Aug., consul for Germany, Hiogo (absent)
Evrard, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Neegata
Ewer, F. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
Ewyck, D. J. van, (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Hiogo
Eydner, A., (Zobel & Nohr) chemist's assistant, Manila
Eyton, J. L. O., (M. J. B. N. Hegt) clerk, 68, Yokohama
Ezekiel, Solomon (E. D. Sassoon & Co.,) merchant, Queen's road
Ezekiel, M. D., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ezra, A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
Ezra, N. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Ezra, J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Chefoo

Faber, Rev. E., missionary, Rhenish Missionary Society, Fumun
Faber, H., (Faber & Voigt) merchant, Hiogo
Fabie, F., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Fabre, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
Fabre, A., (A. Fabre & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Fabris, E. A., broker, Shanghai
Fabris, J. M., clerk, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
Fabris, F. W., (Fabris & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Fagan, C. S. F., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Fagg, F., (Russell & Sturgis) marine surveyor, Manila
Fahrer, M., teacher, Roman Catholic mission, Yedo
Fairbairn, W., engineer, (P. & O. S. N. Co.), Praya West
Fairbairn, John (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Fairbairn, T. P., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fairhurst, T., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Fairlie, H. J., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-boat *Opossum*
Fajard, E., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Fakeer, M., (E. Pubaney) manager, Shanghai
Falck, C. (Kniffler & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Falck, C., hotel-keeper, Bangkok
Falcon, Ysidoro, (J. White & Co.) assistant, Manila
Falconer, Alexander, third master, Central school, Gough Street
Falconer, George B., (G. Falconer & Co.) watchmaker, jeweller, &c., Queen's road
Falconer, J., (Falconer & Reid) surgeon, Hankow
Fano, Y., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Bulacan, Philippines
Fanzenbach, F., interpreter, German consulate, Shanghai
Farley, Gus., Jr., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, 6, Yokohama
Farm, S., third engineer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Farnham, Rev. J. M. W., missionary, Shanghai (absent)
Farnham, S. C. (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai

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Farr, F., proprietor, "Gridiron Hotel," Shanghai
Farrar, A. A. E., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Farrell, E., (McEwen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Farrow, J., captain, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Farsaith, G. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Farthing, J., corporal, River Police, Shanghai
Fauque, J. A., French missionary, Bangkok
Faure, naval clerk, Saigon
Fautrat, chef-dessinateur, Yokohama Arsenal
Favacho, V. A., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Favacho, V. A., (P. M. S. S. Co.) clerk, Praya West
Favier, Rev. A., Catholic mission, Peking
Favre, proprietor, Hotel Café de l'Univers, Saigon
Favre Brandt, C., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) watch importer, Osaka
Favre Brandt, J., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) watch importer, Yokohama
Fawcett, T., mechanic, lighthouse department, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Fawkes, R. W., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Fazul, Hajee, (H. A. Esmail & Co.) clerk
Fé d'Ostiani, Conte A., Italian Minister, Yedo
Fearon, R. I., (A. Heard & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Fearon, J. S., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Featherstone, T., constable, British consulate, Tientsin
Febel, Ch., (Comptoir d'Escompte) accountant, Shanghai
Fehrs, H., (J. D. Meyer & Fehrs) shipwright, Chefoo
Feiff, E. R., auctioneer, Shanghai
Feliciano, M., (Tutuban Rope Factory) assistant, Manila
Fenn, T. G., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Fentam, G. B., piano tuner, Shanghai
Fenton, J. W., Government band-master, Yedo
Fenton, R. B., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Feraud, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
Ferdinand, Mgr. A. A. J., R. C. bishop of Azoth; residence, Bangkok
Féréole, storekeeper, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Ferguson, J. H., consul-general and diplomatic agent for the Netherlands, Shanghai
Ferguson, J., corporal, River Police, Shanghai
Fergusson, T. T., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
Fernandes, B. de S., merchant, and consul for Siam, Macao
Fernandes, F. A., prefect, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Fernandes, N. T., Macao
Fernandes, F. F., (T. E. Hawkins) assistant, Garden road
Fernandes, Mariano, proprietor, Crown & Anchor Tavern, 302, Queen's Road
Fernandez, J. V. (J. B. Boxas), clerk, Manila
Fernandez, M. S., constable, Macao
Fernandez, R., chemist, Escolta, 37, Manila
Fernandez, S., (J. J. de Marcaida), appraiser, Manila
Fernandez, Y., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Fernandez, A., (A. Franco & Co.) clerk, Manila
Fernandez, N. T., proprietor *Boletim de Macao e Timor*, Macao
Ferrari, T. de V. N., commander, corvette *Duque da Palmella*, Macao
Ferraz, J. A., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Ferreira, A. A., adjutant, Macao Battalion, Macao
Ferreira, A. A., ensign, acting commandant, Bomparto Fort, Macao
Ferreira, F., barrack clerk, Control Department
Ferreira, P., officer, corvette *Duque da Palmella*, Macao
Ferreira, C, J., (P. M. S. S. Co.) accountant, Nagasaki
Ferreira, A. A. A., secretary, public works department, Macao

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Ferreira, L., lawyer, Macao
Ferreira, J. A., lieutenant of police, Macao
Fesefeld, G., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Fettes, —., chief engineer, Revenue steamer *Ling-feng*, Foochow
Feyorabend, R., (Dircks & Kruger) clerk, Swatow
Fibayan, A., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Field, A. W., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Shanghai
Field, W. L., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Fielding, Charles, machinist, Amoy Dock Company, Amoy
Figueiredo, J. A., (Alt & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Figueiredo, D. J., officer *Duque da Palmella*, Macao
Figueiredo, H. C. V., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Finch, R., F. C. S., foreman of sulphuric acid works, Government mint, Kawasaki
Findlay, Jas., senr., (Findlay, Wade & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Finet, clerk, Municipal Council, Saigon
Finlayson, R., draughtsman, (P. & O. S. N. Co.), West point
Fioritti, Rev. J. B., catholic missionary, Peking
Firlin, Oscar, (Knight & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
Fischer, Ed., (E. Fischer & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Fischer, C. C., mariner, Bangkok
Fischer, F. von, (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Fisher, E., (Townend & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Fisher, A. A., (Müller & Fisher) contractor, Shanghai
Fisher, C. L., U.S. Vice-consul and acting consul for Hawaii, Nagasaki
Fisher, H. J., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow (absent)
Fisher, S., engineer, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Fisher, H. G. B., secretary to Admiral Jenkins, U.S.N.
Fisler, L. F., photographer, Shanghai
Fitch, Rev. Geo. F., missionary, Soochow
Fitch, H. W., chief engineer, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Fittock, W. H., British consul, Ningpo (absent)
Fitz, W. Scott, (Russell & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Fitzcerald, M. O., (Dickinson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fitzgerald, M., (C. & J. Trading Co.) clerk, Osaka
Fitz-Henry, D., (Comptoir d'Escompte) cashier, Shanghai
Fitz-Henry, Ch., ingénieur et chef d'exploitation, Compagnie du Gaz, Shanghai
Fitzmaurice, Hon. J. T., commander, H.B.M. gunvessel *Teazer*
Fitzsimons, W. W. H., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Fitzsimons, Miss, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Fiversen, H., (Schmidt, Westphal & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Fleming, J. M., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Flemming, F. P., chief officer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Fletcher, C. A., auctioneer, &c., Yokohama
Fleury, M., engineer, Valdez & Co.'s Saw Mills, Manila
Florent, chef des travaux hydrauliques, Yokohama Arsenal
Flores, R., compositor, *Daily Advertiser* office
Flores, C. H., (Frisby & Co.) assistant, Wellington street
Flowers, Marcus, H.B.M.'s consul and acting consul for France & Austria, Nagasaki
Floyd, W. P., photographer, Wyndham street
Flynn, J. T., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
Fobes, A. S., (China & Japan Trading Company) agent, Kobé
Focke, J. H., acting German consul, Hiogo
Focken, F. W., pilot, Swatow
Folser, J., pilot, Taku
Folsom, W. N., Maritime Customs examiner, Chefoo
Fonseca, A. J. da, merchant, Ponta da Rede, Macao

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Fonseca, T. A. da, (Deutsche Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Fonseca, R. R., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fonseca, J. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Fonseca, H., Jr., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Fonseca, F. V. da, (J. H. Evans & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Fonseca, A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) godown keeper, Praya
Fonseca, E. F., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Fonseca, Jose M., wine merchant, Ponta da Rede, Macao
Fonseca, V. F., receiving-ship *Wellington*, clerk, Shanghai
Fontaneille, judge, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Fonteyne, J., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Foote, C., manager, Foote's Club, Yokohama
Forbes, Wm., (J. Livingston & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Forbes, F. B., (Russell & Co.) merchant, & Consul-gen. for Sweden & Norway, S'hai
Forbes, W. H., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Praya
Forbes, P. S., (Russell & Co.) merchant (absent)
Forbes, D. M., (Ker & Co.) merchant, Manila
Forbes, J. M., Jr. (Russell & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Forbes, H. de C., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Ford, R., reporter, *Nagasaki Express*, Nagasaki
Ford, B. J., yardsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
Ford, C. M., assistant, British Consulate, and post-office agent, Swatow
Ford, G., godown keeper, S. S. N. Co.'s Kin-ming-sing godowns, Shanghai
Forest, Ch. L. de la, acting consul, French Consulate, Alexandra terrace
Forrest, J. Nairne, M.D., medical practitioner, Oura Hill, Nagasaki
Forrest, H. V., paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
Forrest, R. J., acting consul for Great Britain, Austria and France Swatow
Forrest, T., light-keeper, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Forrest, Thos., (Chartered Bank) acting accountant, Queen's road
Forssblad, B., (Chefoo Medical Hall) chemist, Chefoo
Forster, R. W., lieutenant, H.B.M. gunvessel *Dwarf*
Forster, Jos., engineer, H.B.M. gunvessel *Ringdove*
Forster, John, (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Fortant, —., Castle military hospital, Osaka
Foss, H., (Borneo Co., Limited) clerk, Queen's road
Foster, F. J. P., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Foster, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Foster, F. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Foster, J. F., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
Foster, Jas., chief engineer, Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.'s factory, Naconchaisee, Siam
Foster, Rev. A., missionary, Han Yang
Foster, C. A., midshipman, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Fourcade, J. J., storekeeper, 10, Yokohama
Fowler, W., Inspector of Police, Shanghai
Fox, C. E., midshipman U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Fraissinet, T., (J. Raud & Co.) clerk, Yokokama
Francis, R., (R. Francis & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Francis, A., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Tamsui
Francis, John J., solicitor, D'Aguilar street
Francis, F., "Oriental Hotel," proprietor, Wellington street
Francisco, Pedro, (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Franck, O., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Franco, P., telegraph official, Manila
Franco, J. F., second clerk, colonial secretary's office, Macao
Franco, A., (A. Franco & Co.) merchant, Manila
Franco, F. M., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya

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Franco, R., (A. Franco & Co.) clerk, Manila
François, Rev. L. J. E., French mission, Siam
François, sous-ingr. des constructions navales, Yokohama Arsenal
Franklin, H. J., compositor, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
Franklyn, L. H., M.D., physician to Maritime Customs, Whampoa
Fraser, E. J., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) clerk, 48, Yokohama
Fraser, J. C., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) merchant, 48, Yokohama (absent)
Fraser, J. A., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, No 6, Yokohama
Fraser, L., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fraser, M. F. A., student, British legation, Peking
Frazar, E., (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Frazer, John, L.R.C.P., &c., medical practitioner, Tientsin
Fream, C., 21, Yedo
Fredericksen, A., pilot, Newchwang
Frederiksen, J., mariner, Bangkok
Frederiksen, F. J., Maritime Customs, tidewaiter, Swatow
Freeland, J. E., M.D., C.M., medical practitioner, 20, Stanley street
Freerks, R., (Freerks, Rodatz & Co.) shipchandler, Praya Central
Freeth, G. J., light-house keeper, White Dog light-house, Foochow
Freitas, T. J., Macao Dispensary, Macao
French, Henry John, colonel, 80th Regiment
French, W., Maritime Customs signalman, Taku
French, H. S., (Jackson, French & Co.) merchant, Manila
Frenklin, J., master, U.S.S. *Saco*
Freusberg, C., chancellor Imperial German Consulate, Peddar's Wharf
Fricke, P. H., (Ed. Renard & Co.) merchant and consul for Switzerland, Osaka
Friedrich, R., (Botica de Escolta, 25) assistant, Manila
Friedrich, Otto, (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) shipchandler, Queen's road
Friere, F., (A. G. Hogg & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen Street
Frischling, F., (T. N. Driscoll) assistant, 45, Queen's road
Frischling, C. J., (Driscoll & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Fritz, —., (S. S. N. Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Frost, F., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) boatswain, Praya
Fry, J. P., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Nagasaki
Fry, F. W., (John Silverlock & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Fry, J. G., Jr., (John Silverlock & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
Fryer, John, translation department, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
Fryer, W., barman, "Welcome Tavern," Queen's road
Fuckerbhoy, Mohamedbhoy, (E. Pabaney) manager, Shanghai
Fuente, V. de la, secretary to the General, Manila
Fuente, M. de la, (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Fuentes, F., professor, College of San Juan de Letran, Manila
Fuller, H. C., mate, U.S.S. *Palos*
Fuller, J. O., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fuller, W. F., (W. F. Fuller, & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
Fulmer, D. M., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Funfgeld, E., (Grün & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Furber, E. G., (P.M.S.S. Co.) barge master, Nagasaki
Furze, J., (China Submarine Telegraph Company) clerk, Burd's Lane
Futtakia, D. B., merchant, Canton
Fyazally, A., (D. Vassonjee & Co.) clerk, Canton

Gaasbeck, A. Visscher van, (Van Delden & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Gabain, P., (Russell & Co.) agent, & Vice-consul for Germany & Netherlands, Ningpo
Gabriac, A., commissioner of Archives and Library, Saigon
Gaerte, C., first assistant, German consulate, Shanghai (absent)

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Gaertner, R., farmer, resident at Augustenfelde, Hakodadi
Gaertner, C., (Wilkie & Gaertner) merchant and consul for Germany, Hakodadi
Gaertner, O., (R. Gaertner) assistant, Augustenfelde, Hakodadi
Gail, S., tax collector, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Gainza, Rt. Rev. Dr. F., Bishop of Nueva Caceres, Manila
Galian, M., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Gallagher, T., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor, Tamsui
Galle, P. E., Maritime Customs, medical attendant, Shanghai
Galles, F. W., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Galpin, Rev. F., missionary, Ningpo
Galt, Jas., M.D., missionary, Hangchow
Galt, R. W., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Galton, W. P., (Westall, Galton & Co.) public tea-inspector, Foochow
Galwey, Wm., traffic manager, Government railway service, Yokohama
Galy, A., 4, Yedo
Gam, J., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Gamble, H. C., reporter, *Daily Press* office
Gamwell, F. R., silk-broker, Shanghai
Gana, J., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) assistant, Biñan, Philippines
Garces, L., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Garchitorena, A., (Garchitorena & Smith) carriage maker, Manila
Garchitorena, V., (Garchitorena & Smith) assistant, Manila
Garcia, B., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Garcia, A. J., captain, Macao Battalion, Macao
Garcia y Garcia, N., Chinese emigration agent, Macao
Gardener, H. A., constable, British Consulate, Bangkok
Gardiner, T. J., assistant accountant and cashier, Oriental Bank, Shanghai
Gardiner, W. A., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Gardiner, C., chief engineer, Revenue steamer *Feihoo*, Amoy
Gardner, C. T., interpreter, and acting Vice-consul, British Consulate, Canton
Gardon, Rev. R., missionary, Amoy
Garey, J. (Zoilo Ibanez de Aldecoa) clerk, Manila
Garnier, B., French consul, Bangkok
Garnisson, Le, clerk, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Garraway, C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Garrett, Miss, milliner, Queen's road
Garrett, W. R., clerk, store office, control department
Garrette, Miss M. D., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Garrido, M., Manila
Garrigues, Rev. J., catholic missionary, Peking
Garvin, J., master, U. S. flagship *Hartford*
Gaskell, J. M., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Gates, G. S., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Gauld, W., M.D., missionary, Swatow
Gaupp, Chas., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.,) watchmaker, Queen's road (absent)
Gaupp, L., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road (absent)
Gaupp, H., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road (absent)
Gavey, J. J. C., (China Submarine Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Burd's lane
Gavieres, F. G., acting magistrate, Manila
Gavini, pilot, Saigon
Gavira, J., (Mestres, Vidal & Co.) assistant, Manila
Gay, A. O., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Gaymeher, (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Gearing, J. G. W., commission agent, Chinkiang
Geary, H. S., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Praya
Geerts, Dr. A. J. C., Japanese chemical school, Nagasaki

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Gehlsen, H. J., assistant, "German Tavern," Queen's road
Geisenheimer, F., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) merchant, 8, Yokohama
Geller, R., (U. Pila & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Genato, M., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, Manila
Générat, (Roustau & Salenave) clerk, Saigon
Gentili, Rt. Rev. Dr. Thos., Roman Catholic Missionary, Foochow
Genton, F., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Geofroy, L. de, French Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Georg, E., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
George, E., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
George, Rev. S. C., missionary, Bangkok
George, E., chief superintendent of telegraphs, Yedo
Gepp, A. M., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Canton
Gerard, A., contractor, 169, Yokohama
Gérardin, Rev. T., French missionary, Swatow
Gerlach, C., M.D., medical practitioner, 37, Wyndham street
Germann, A., (Jenny & Co.) clerk, Manila
Germann, C., (Jenny & Co.) merchant and consul for Switzerland, Manila
Gerrard, John, first clerk, Registrar-General's office
Geslien, H., (Schultze, Reis & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Geuth, Alf., (Ed. Renard & Co.) merchant, Osaka
Geuth, Ad. S., (Ed. Renard & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Ghira, A. A., lieutenant, gunboat *Camoens*, Macao
Giaretto, D., Marine Hotel, 41, Yokohama
Gibant, Ed., overseer of works, Surveyor-General's office
Gibb, H. B., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Aberdeen street (absent)
Gibbs, J. B., proprietor, Snug Saloon, 41A, Yokohama
Gibert, sub-commissary, Naval Department, Saigon
Gibson, H. C. W., asst. paymaster, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
Gibson, G. T., chief officer, steamer *White Cloud*, Macao
Gibson, Jas. B., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Gibson, Rev. J., missionary, Canton
Gifford, C. E., assistant paymaster R.N., clerk to Admiral's Secretary
Gifford, Patrick, (Gifford & Co.) merchant, Canton
Gika, N. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Gil, F., member of the Government Council, Manila
Gilbert, S. S., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gilby, W., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
Giles, H. A., acting interpreter, British Consulate, Tientsin
Giles, John, (Giles & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
Gilfillan, J., broker, 4, Foochow Road, Shanghai
Gill, C. B., lieutenant, U.S flagship *Hartford*
Gill, H. S., school-master, Shanghai
Gill, J., (Hongkong Gas Company) foreman of works, West Point
Gill, Eug. H., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gilles, C. F., Kiangnan Arsenal, Ordnance Department, Shanghai
Gillingham, A. W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Gillison, Robt., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Praya
Gillman, Edward, lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Gillpatrick, W. W., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Gilman, Francis, (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Gilmour, D., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
Gilmour, Rev. J., M.A., missionary, Peking
Gimenez, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Takao, Formosa
Ginard, R., professor of medecine, College of Sto. Tomas, Manila
Giolett., E., teacher of French and Italian, Shanghai

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Gipperich, E., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gipperich, E., (Droege & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Giquel, P., (Imperial Arsenal) chief director, Foochow
Giquel, J., secretary interpreter, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Girard, founder, Yokohama Arsenal
Girard, chief commissioner of police, Saigon
Giraudier, B., (Ramirez & Giraudier) printer, Manila
Girollet, (Imperial Arsenal) clerk, Foochow
Gittins, J., (W. Newman) clerk, Foochow
Giudecelli, T., precepteur, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Giussanni, C., (V. Aymonin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Glass D., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Glasse, G., proprietor, Victoria Dispensary, Peddar's wharf
Glehn, E. von, (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Glehn, W., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Glénat, L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) assistant, Yokohama
Glennie, A. W., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gloria, V., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Glover, Geo. B., commissioner, Maritime Customs, Foochow
Glover, T. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East point
Glover, T. B., (Estate of Glover & Co. in liquidation) clerk, Nagasaki
Glover, A. B., (Estate of Glover & Co. in liquidation) clerk, Nagasaki
Glover, A. J., assistant, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
Glover, W., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Goddard, J., (F. Beato & Co.) photographer, 17, Yokohama
Goddard, Rev. J. R., missionary, Ningpo
Godeaux, E., French consul-general, Shanghai
Godenrath, H., baker, Shanghai
Godinez, F., magistrate, second court, Manila (absent)
Godinho, J. R., lieutenant of police, Macao
Godsil, John, captain, Governor-general's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
Godt, C., third officer steamer *China*, Coast
Goetz, A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Golding, Thomas B., police superintendent, Ningpo (absent)
Goldman, S., Hiogo
Goldsmith, L. R., (Browne & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Goldspink, R. J., harbour master, Chinkiang
Gollatz, T., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Gomar, Rev. V., R.C. missionary, Takow
Gomara, Fernando, (J. White & Co.) assistant, Manila
Gombert, C., watchmaker, Shanghai
Gomes, J. B., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
Gomes, Aug., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
Gomes, N. J., (E. R. Belilios) clerk, Lyndhurst Terrace
Gomes, J., proprietor, "Welcome Tavern," 288, Queen's road West
Gomes, F. N. X., clerk, Harbour-master's office, Macao
Gomes, F. A., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
Gomes, J. Baptista, merchant, Macao
Gomes, R. A., (Clementino Lopes) clerk, Macao
Gomez, M., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) assistant, Kowloon
Gomez, Rev. G., subchanter, Ecclesistical department, Manila
Gomez, T., military medical corps, Manila
Gonsalves, F. M.,. (Rozario & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Gonsalves, B. F., (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Gonsalves, C. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank,) clerk, Queen's road
Gonsalves, R., (F. Degenaer), clerk, D'Aguilar street

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Gonsalves, J. M., retired major, Macao
Gonsalves, A., (W. P. Moore) assistant, Queen's road
Gonzaga, R., teacher, Government school, Macao
Gonzalez, A., arcediano, Ecclesistical department, Manila
Goodfellow, J. F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Goodison, F. S., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, 2, Yokohama
Goodrich, Rev. C., missionary, Yü-chen, Peking (absent)
Goodridge, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Goodwin, C. W., assistant judge, Supreme Court, Shanghai (absent)
Goodwin, A., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) foreman boilermaker, Praya West
Goodwin, W., (Virgo, Matthews & Co.) assistant, Hankow
Goolamhoosin, Cassamjee, (Futtabhoy Ameejee) manager, Cochrane street
Goosmann, J., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
Gordes, A., photographer, Osaka
Gordes, H., photographer, Osaka
Gordo, W. F., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Gordo, A. F., Mercantile Printing Office, 31, Yokohama
Gordo, F. F., clerk, Revenue department, Macao
Gordon, Rev. M. L., M.D., missionary, Osaka
Gordon, H. L., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gordon, J. G., clerk, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Gordon, C., Presbyterian Mission Press, foreman, Shanghai
Gordon, Wm., accountant, Dock Company, Amoy
Gore-Booth, R. H., broker, Shanghai
Gorman, H., (Mathew, Gorman & Co.) compradore, Osaka
Gorman, H., (G. Nachtigal & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Gorst, R. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Gosselin, —., boilermaker, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Gottburg, W., M.D., acting physician, German Consulate, Shanghai
Gotte, R., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
Gottlinger, L., 133, Native Town, Hiogo
Goty, W., in charge receiving ship *Cæsar*, Tamsui
Gotze, W., (Rodewald, Schonfeld & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Goudon, F., Yedo
Gough, Rev. F. F., missionary, Ningpo
Gouillond, L., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gouin, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon
Goularte, J. B., clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
Gould, E. B., assistant, British Consulate, Bangkok
Goulding, T., second officer, Customs steamer *Fei-hoo*, Amoy
Gourdin, A. O. D., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
Govantes, F. M., Manila
Gowan, P., M.D , medical attendant British Consulate, Bangkok
Gower, E. C., 10, Yedo
Gower, Abel A. J., British Consul, Hiogo
Gower, S. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East Point
Gowland, Wm., metallurgist, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Goyenechea, A., (Reyes & Co.) assistant, Manila
Grabe, O., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Graça, L. A. de, manager, Royal Hotel, Macao
Graça, V. A. de, merchant, Rua de Prata, Macao
Graça, F. de, (J. A. Tuton) clerk, Macao
Grace, T. J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Gracias, C. J., Macao
Graesel, A., (A. Cordes & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Graham, Rev. G. G., editor *Bangkok Advertiser*, Bangkok

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Graham, J. W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Graham, W. J. (P. M. S. S. Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Grain, Lieut.-Col. E. M., commanding Royal Engineers
Gram, C. C., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
Granados, G., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Grandon, A., second-officer, Customs' S.S. *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
Grandpré, Madame de, storekeeper, Saigon
Granger, pilot, Saigon
Granger, A., Harbour Master, Saigon
Grant, —., pilot, Shanghai
Grant, G. A. Gordon, sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Grant, R., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Elk*
Grant, D., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Grant, F. G., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
Grant, J., (John Burd & Co.) clerk, Praya
Grant, C. Lyall, (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Grant, P. V., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
Grant, Cardross, (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Grasset, Rev. G., catholic missionary, Peking
Grauert, H., merchant, 179, Yokohama
Graves, Rev. R. H., missionary, Canton
Graves, P. W., in charge steamer *Fei-wan*, Canton
Gravestoke, Geo., engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
Gray, Venerable J. H., M.A., Archdeacon of Victoria, & chaplain of Christ Church, Canton
Gray, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Gray, T., inspector of police, Central Station
Gray, E. O. B., lieutenant, acting quartermaster Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Gray, J., chief steward, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
Gray, D., fitter, Government railway service, Hiogo
Gray, R. M., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
Greacie, —., quartermaster, Revenue steamer *Feihoo*, Amoy
Greaves, E. E., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Dove*
Greaves, V., manager, "London Inn," Queen's road
Green, J., Government school, Osaka
Green, W. H., engineer, H.B.M. gunvessel *Hornet*
Green, Mrs., "Hiogo Hotel," Hiogo
Green, J. H., (Kyle & Co.) manager, Foochow
Green, A., Maritime Customs, diver, Shanghai
Green, Thos., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) superintendent engineer, West Point
Green, F. J., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Greene, Rev. D.C., missionary, Hiogo
Greenough, G. R., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Greenough, H., Junr., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Greensward, E., "British Queen" Tavern, assistant, Yokohama
Greeven, G. A., (Greeven, Seger & Co.) merchant, 14, Yedo
Greeven, Ad., (Textor & Co.) clerk, 29, Yokohama
Grégoire, Eugène, (Comptoir d'Escompte) manager, Yokohama
Grégoire, Emile, (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
Grégoire, —., 22, Yedo
Gregory, W., British vice-consul, Canton, acting consul, Taiwan
Greig, James, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) chief manager, Queen's road
Greig, M. W., (John Silverlock & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Greig, W. G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Grencer, W., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East Point
Grenot, A., storekeeper, Shanghai
Gretton, Rev. H., missionary, Ningpo (absent)

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Grey, H., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Grey, A., warden, Victoria Gaol
Gribble, H., (Henry Gribble & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Gribooshin, G., (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) clerk, Hankow
Griffith, D. K., (W. Saunders) artist and photographer, Shanghai
Grigor, J. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Grimani, E. H., Maritime Customs assistant, studying Chinese, Peking
Grimble, P., foreman of Stores, Control Department
Grimes, J. H., inspector of police, Central Station
Grimmen, L., architect, 47, Foreign Concession, Yedo
Grimmer, Jas, assistant overseer of Roads, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Grinsen, H., 21, Yedo
Grobien, F., (Sander & Co.) merchant, Queen's road West
Grobien, J., (Sander & Co.) clerk, Queen's road West
Groeneveldt, W. R., secretary interpreter, Netherlands Consulate, Shanghai
Groenewout, J. A. A., (Schut, Scheuten & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Grönbeck, H. P., (J. Smith & Co.) compradore, Chefoo
Groom, A. H., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Groom, F. A., Shanghai
Grosclaude, U., watchmaker, Hiogo
Grosclaude, E., watchmaker, Hankow
Grose, Frank, (Essex & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Grosser, E., (Grosser & Co.) merchant, 180, Yokohama
Grosser, F., (Grosser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Grossman, C. F., (Kirchner, Boger & Co.) merchant, (absent)
Grosvenor, Honble. T. G., second secretary, British Legation, Peking
Groth, J., (J. Groth & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Groves, J., (Driscoll & Co.) tailor, Hiogo
Gruet, J., (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Grün, E., (Grün & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
Grunauer, Louis, (E. Vincent & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Grundy, A., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Grupe, G., apothecary, Quiapo, Manila
Grupe, H., (G. Grupe) assistant, Manila
Gsell, E., photographer, Saigon
Guardista, J., acting tax-master, Manila
Gubbay, M. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Gubbay, S. D., (Gubbay & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Gubbay, E. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) agent, Ningpo
Gubbins, W. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gubbins, J. H., student interpreter, British Legation, Yedo
Gue, G., acting Harbour Master, Takao, Formosa
Guedes, J. M., Jr., (Ayres & Co.) auctioneer, Queen's road
Guedes, F. D., (E. H. Pollard) clerk, Club Chambers
Guégnard, assistant commissary, Naval Department, Saigon
Guego, Rev. M., French missionary, Ban-pla-soi, Siam
Gueneau, A., interpreter, French consulate, Hankow
Guerin, —., (Imperial Arsenal) pattern maker, Foochow
Guerin, (Lautier & Guerin) hair cutter, Saigon
Guevara, B., (Guichard & Fils) clerk, Manila
Guevera, F., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Gueyme, P., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
Guichard, J. A., (Guichard & Fils) merchant, Manila (absent)
Guichard, A., (Guichard & Fils) merchant, Manila (absent)
Guichard, E. (Guichard & Fils) merchant, Manila (absent)
Guien, C., (F. Ravetta) baker, Hiogo

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Guierry, Mgr. E. F., catholic vicar apostolic of Chekiang, Ningpo
Guignard, Fr., (Guichard & Fils) merchant, Manila (absent)
Guild, Chas. F., paymaster, U.S.N., in charge Naval Depôt, Praya
Guillaume, Rev. C. A., French missionary, Swatow
Guillot, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiashing, Ningpo
Guimaraes, J., Lieut. of police, Macao
Guimaraes, J. M. T., commander, gunboat *Camoens*, Macao
Guineau, pilot, Saigon
Guiraud, third office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Guiraud, —., (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
Guitard, Mme. L., European Laundry, Hiogo
Guivelondo, J., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) merchant, Manila
Guivelondo, J. G., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Guixa, Rev. N., Roman Catholic Missionary, Amoy
Gulamalli, S., (Abdoolally, Ebrahim & Co.) clerk
Gulick, Rev. J. T., missionary, Kalgan, Peking (absent)
Gultzow, A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Gunberg, Mrs., milliner, &c., Hiogo
Gundorph, F., (C. Gombert) watchmaker, Shanghai
Gundry, R. S., editor *North China Herald*, Shanghai
Gunther, J. H. C., Maritime Customs boarding officer, Swatow
Guridi, J. F., cura de sagrario, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Gurlitt, J. H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gurlitt, H., (Schultze, Reis & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Gusman, S. N., (W. P. Moore) assistant, Queen's road
Gussmann, Rev. G. A., missionary, Basil Missionary Society, Sai-ying-poon
Guterres, F. F., (Scott & Co,) assistant, Hiogo
Gutierrez, E. B., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gutierrez, L. J., (Gifford & Co., Canton) assistant, Gough Street, Hongkong
Gutierrez, M., (surveyor-general's office) third clerk
Gutierrez, Q. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya Central
Gutierrez, R. F., printer, Wyndham street
Gutierrez, A. O., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Gutierrez, S. J., (J. J. Francis) clerk, D'Aguilar street
Gutierrez, S. C., (Colonial Secretary's office,) clerk
Gutierrez, J. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya Central
Gutler, M., colonel of civil guards, Manila
Gutschow, Paul, (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Gutschow, Otto, (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Gutterres, R., (J. A. Tuton) clerk, Macao
Gutterres, A. P., clerk, Harbour Master's Office
Gutterres, D. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Gutterres, L. M., (L. A. de Graça) assistant, Macao
Guzder, B. N., (Nowrojee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Guzder, D. F., (Nowrojee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Gwanhe, F., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Gyasoodin, A., (A. Jafferbhoy & Co.) manager, Stanley street

Haas, J., interpreter, Austro-Hungarian Consulate, Shanghai
Habgood, T. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Hackett, T., assistant engineer, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Hackman, A., nav.-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Haddow, J., (Domoney & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Haddy, G. A., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Haden, C. S., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
Hadler, Captain, steam-tug *Rockett*, Shanghai

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Hadlow, H., surgeon in charge Royal Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Haffenden, J., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Hagart, H. W., broker, Hiogo
Hagedorn, F. W., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
Hagelstange, E., (John Thorne & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hagen, C., (Janssen, Vasmer & Co.) merchant, & acting Vice-consul for Germany, Chefoo
Hagen, J., (J. S. Hook, Son & Co.) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
Hagens, E., (Grosser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hager, R., (Ladage & Oelke) assistant, Yokohama
Hague, E. P., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) clerk,, Shanghai
Hague, F., (Coutts & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Haig, Geo. E., (Hongkong Distillery Company) chief distiller
Hake, T, (H. Ahreus & Co.) clerk, Yedo
Hakimna, H. R., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hale, W. G., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Hales, G., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Halifax, T. E., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Toyo-hasi
Halket, R. W., first-class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Hall, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Hall, A., engineer, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
Hall, T., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Hall, G. W., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Hall, J., (J. Jarvie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hall, J., fitter, Government railway service, Hiogo
Hall, E., veterinary surgeon, French Livery Stables, Shanghai
Hall, T. W., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Hall, Rev. W. N., missionary, Tientsin
Hall, J. C., assistant and Post-office agent, British consulate, Hiogo
Hall, Rev. W. H., missionary, Kiukiang
Hall, C. F., 15, Yedo
Hall, C. P., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hallett, H. H. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Halliday, D. J., (Linnell & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
Halloran, Jas., inspector of police, Central Station
Halse, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Halsey, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Halsey, J. S., Harbour Master, Swatow
Hambling, T., clerk, China Submarine Telegraph Co., Saigon
Hamilton, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Hamilton, Geo., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hamilton, W., (J. Jarvie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hamilton, E. G., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) tea inspector, Kiukiang
Haminoff, J. S., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
Hamlyn, J., Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Hammersley, W., (Dodd & Co.) godown keeper, Keelung
Hammond, J. L., Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Peking
Hammond, W. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Hamonic, J., (Hamonic Frères) engineer, Saigon
Hamonic, H., (Hamonic Frères) engineer, Saigon
Hampshire, S., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East Point
Hams, Mrs., (Miss Garrett) milliner, Queen's road
Hanbury, Thos., (Bower, Hanbury & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Hance, H. F., British Vice-consul, Whampoa
Hance, E. W., (P. M. S. S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hancock, E. B., Maritime Customs tide surveyor and Harbour Master, Amoy
Hancock, H. S., (Gibb Livingston & Co.) agent, Hankow

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Händel, H., (Hall & Holtz) tailor, Shanghai
Handley, Edward R., plumber and gas fitter, Queen's road West
Hanna, John, commission agent and Portuguese consul, Tientsin
Hannen, N. J., acting assistant judge, H.B.M. Provincial Court, Yokohama
Hansen, L., (D. H. Tillson & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Hansen, A., (J. F. Mitchell & Co.) foreman shipwright, Nagasaki
Hansen, A., (G. Nachtigal & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Hansen, A. C. W., mariner, Bangkok
Hansen, C., mariner, Bangkok
Hansen, H. A. D., mariner, Bangkok
Hansen, N. P., mariner, Bangkok
Hansen, H. F. O., mariner, Bangkok
Hansen, W. S., mariner, Bangkok
Hansen, J. G. R. C., mariner, Bangkok
Hansen, C. S., mariner, Bangkok
Hanspach, Rev. A., missionary, Berlin Society, Canton
Hanssen, H. P., (A. Dent & Co.) merchant, and consul general for Portugal, Shanghai
Hanssen, H. H., (F. C. C. Kobke) clerk, Bangkok
Hanus, G. C., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Happer, Rev. A. P., D.D., missionary, Canton
Harder, J., paymaster, U S.N., Naval Depot, Praya
Hardey, E. P., L.R.C.P., missionary, Hankow
Hardie, D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Hardie, J. D., (Tait & Co.) agent, Takao and Taiwan
Harding, G., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
Harding, J. W., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Harding, Henry, police inspector, Railway Service, Yokohama
Hardman, C. R., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, 73, Yokohama
Hardman, J., superintendent of works, Public Works department, Yokohama
Hardois, L., marine surveyor, Saigon
Hardoon, E. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Hardy, George T., (Birley & Co.) tea-inspector, Canton
Hardy, J. T., teacher, Public works department, Yedo
Hare, D. J., (Hare & Co.) merchant, 46, Foreign concession, Yedo
Hare, A. J., (Hare & Co.) merchant, Yedo
Harlan, M., United States vice-consul, Hollywood road
Harman, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
Harney, J. G., Maritime Customs, tidewaiter, Canton
Harney, —., second officer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Aulan*, Canton
Harold, F., chief engineer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton River
Harries, W. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Hiogo
Harris, U., sergeant, river police, Shanghai
Harris, T. A., (P. M. S. S. Co.) agent, Praya West; residence, Caine road
Harris, W. R. J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Harris, W., shipwright and blacksmith, Swatow
Harris, W. H., second officer steamer *Yangtsze*, Coast
Harris, C., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Harris, J., M.D., medical attendant Imperial Railway, Hiogo
Harrison, W. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Harrison, H. D., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, 4, Yokohama
Hart, Robert, inspector-general, Maritime Customs, Peking
Hart, G. M., assistant, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Hart, William, (W. Hart & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Hart, J., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road (absent)
Hart, J. H., Commissioner of Customs, Tientsin
Hart, Thos., reporter, *Daily Press* office

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Hart, Rev. V. C., missionary, Kiukiang
Hart, R., assistant, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
Hart, J. W., architect and civil engineer, Hiogo
Hart, W., (Marmelstein & Co.) storekeeper, Hiogo
Harter, G. B., master, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Hartley, J., (J. Hartley & Co.) chemist, Yedo
Hartley, H., (J. Hartley & Co.) chemist, Yokohama
Hartmann, G., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
Hartmann, G. W., (Deutsche Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Hartmann, J., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
Hartmans, W. L., (Hartmans & Besier) merchant, Nagasaki
Harton, W. H., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Harton, C. F., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hartwell, Rev. J. B., missionary, Tung-chow-foo
Hartwell, Rev. Charles, missionary, Foochow (in city)
Harvey, J. R., engineer, Naval Yard, Hongkong
Harvey, J., (Stentz, Harvey & Co.) butcher, 179, Yokohama
Harvey, A. S., acting consul, British consulate, Newchwang
Harvey, C. J., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Harvey, H. P., assistant surgeon, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Harvie, J. A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Harwood, J., instructor gunner, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Harwood, W., (Harwood & Wainewright) solicitor, Shanghai
Hase, A., (Hesse & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Haskell, H. B., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, 2, Yokohama
Haskell, F. E., (China & Japan Trading Co.) agent, Shanghai
Haslam, W. H., public tea inspector, Shanghai (absent)
Haslam, R. H., (J. Silverlock & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Hassell, J. G. T., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hassell, T., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Hassum, M., shopkeeper, Peel street
Hassumbhoy, A., (J. Peerbhoy) manager, Shanghai
Hastings, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Taiwan, Formosa
Haswell, E. W., captain *Denshiu Maru*, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
Hatch, John, (John Hanna) clerk, Tientsin
Hatton, Mrs., proprietor, laundry, 131A, Yokohama
Hauenstein, G., pilot, Amoy
Haug, Carl, (Kaltenblach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Hanlon, N., teacher, St. Saviour's College
Hauschild, L., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Hauschild, H., (A. Markwald & Co.'s Rice Mill) assistant, Bangkok
Hausden, J., proprietor, billiard room, Chefoo
Hausmann, J., secretary, German consulate, Bangkok
Hawes, J. A. (Tate & Hawes) merchant, Shanghai
Hawes, Lieut. —., R.M.A., gunnery instructor, Government service, Yedo
Hawke, Richard F., accountant, H.M. Naval Yard
Hawkins, T. E., livery stable keeper, Garden road
Hawkins, C. E., boatswain, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Hawkins, H. S., (MacKenzie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hawtrie, M., (Chapman, King & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Hay, C. W., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Nagasaki
Hay, Drummond, (China & Japan Trading Co.) agent, Osaka
Hay, C. E., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Hay, R. M., (Borneo Co.) acting manager, Bangkok
Hayden, G. W., constable, River police, Shanghai
Hayes, R. T., M.D., physician, Osaka

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Hayes, A. A., Jr., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Hayllar, T. C., barrister at law, Bank Buildings
Hayne, R. B., (P.M.S.S. Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Hays, J., gunner, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Hazañas, S., postmaster, Manila
Hazlett, A., inspector of nuisances
Head, A., pilot, Foochow
Head, R. G., (Lindsay & Head) merchant, Shanghai
Head, R. L., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Head, F. S., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Head, R. L. B., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Healey, W. L., nav. instructor, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Heard, Augustine, (Aug. Heard & Co.) merchant (absent)
Heard, Albert F., (Aug. Heard & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Heard, G. F., (Aug. Heard & Co.) merchant, and Vice-consul for Russia (absent)
Heard, John, (Aug. Heard & Co.) merchant (absent)
Hearn, R. H., (F. R. Gamwell) clerk, Shanghai
Hearne, G., (J. Edwards) assistant, Yokohama
Heaton, A. McG., (D. Lapraik & Co.) merchant, d'Aguilar street
Hebrard, A., chancellor, French consulate, Manila
Hedge, T. B., (Hedge & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Heemskerk, J. J., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Heeren, O., 30, Foreign Concession, Yedo
Heermann, C, R., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
Heermann, C. O., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Hefti, R., (F. Luchsinger) clerk, Iloilo
Hegan, Geo. V., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Hegt, M. J. B. Noordhoek, merchant, 68, Yokohama
Heibener, M., (Deutsche Bank) cashier, Yokohama
Heiberg, A., Vice-consul for Sweden, Shanghai (absent)
Heilner, L. C., midshipman, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Heimann, Chas. A., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Heimann, F., (Kirchner, Boger & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Heinemann, S. L., shipbroker, Bank Buildings
Heinszen, C., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Heinszen, N., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila
Heise, G., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
Heise, Wm., manager, Kaga Foundry, Hiogo
Heitmann, J. C., (Smith, Archer & Co.) merchant, Canton
Heitmann, H. W., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Praya Central
Helby, F. T., nav.-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Held, R., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
Helland, A., (J. Burd & Co.) clerk, Praya
Hellendoal, P., yardsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
Hellyer, F., (Alt & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Hember, S., general manager, *Daily Press* office
Hemert, T. Ph. von, (Carst, Lels & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Henderson, W. A., medical missionary, Chefoo
Henderson, W. D., (Chartered Mercantile Bank,) acting accountant, Yokohama
Henderson, Jas., merchant, Tientsin
Henderson, Ed., M.D., medical practitioner, and municipal officer of health, Shanghai
Henderson, J. W., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Henderson, G., clerk, Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai
Henderson, F., (Jarvie & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Henderson, D. M., C.E., chief engineer, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Hendrick, C. E., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai

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Hendricks, N. F., clerk, Harbour Master's office, Bangkok
Hendricks, R., interpreter German consulate, Bangkok
Hendricks, H. H., jailer, U. S. consulate, Shanghai
Hendry, J., chief engineer S. S. *Denshiu Maru*, Govt. telegraph service, Yokohama
Hennequin, A., (Messageries Maritimes) acting agent, Shanghai
Henninger, —., Ogee tannery, Yedo
Hennings, P. H., captain, steamer *China*, Coast
Henriques, W., (D. H. Tillson & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Henry, M., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Henry, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon
Hens, T. Ph., merchant, and acting-consul for Belgium, S. Jacinto, 30, Manila
Henschell, J. H., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Henson, J., (J. Hartley & Co.) chemist, Osaka
Hepburn, Dr. J. C., medical missionary, Yokohama
Herbert, Wm., (C. E. Legatt & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Herbert, H. G., assistant paymaster R.N., clerk to Admiral's secretary
Herbst, E., (L. Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Herce, Rev. F. B., procurator, Spanish mission, Caine road
Herdman, W. G., (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Herhausen, O., (Abell & Herhausen) broker, Osaka
Hernandez, J., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Heron, F. G., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, Manila (absent)
Herrara, D. J. C. de, sub-intendent, Financial Department, Manila
Herrera, J. D., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Surigao, Philippines
Herring, R. D., chief constable, British Legation Escort, Peking
Herrmann, M. A., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) mert., & consul for Germany, Manila (absent)
Herrmann, F., (Lehmann, Hartmann & Co.) merchant, Osaka
Herverdine, G. A., (P. S. Cabeldu) tailor, Hiogo
Heseltine, G. A., lieutenant Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Hess, C., (L. Poitevin) confectioner, 53, Yokohama
Heuernann, F. W., (L. Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hewetson, C., Government employé, Bangkok
Hewett, W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hewlett, A. R., interpreter in charge, British Consulate, Chinkiang
Hewlett, Wm., master attendant and staff commander R.N., Naval Yard
Hey, E., (Knoop & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Heyde, E. von der, (Schultze, Reis & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Heyden, F. E., (F. Peil) merchant, Shanghai
Heymann, J., (S. Baer & Co.) clerk, Manila
Heywood, H. C., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hibson, G. F., third engineer steamer *Yangtsze*, Coast
Hickling, H., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Hickling, A., (Textor & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hicks, G. W., pilot, Taku
Hicks, F. G., master mariner, Bangkok
Hidalgo, A., (Aguire & Co.) merchant, and consul for Portugal, Manila
Higgin, J., merchant, and British vice-consul, Iloilo
Higgin, Jos. L. B., (J. Higgin) clerk, Iloilo
Higgin, J. W., (J. Higgin) clerk, Negros, Philippines
Higginbotham, J., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
Higgins, W. J., pilot, Bangkok
Higson, T. B., (Dickinson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Hildebrand, C., (Grosser & Co.) clerk, 180, Yokohama
Hildebrand, C., (Schultze, Reis & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hill, Robt. H., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Hill, G. W., counsellor at law, and legal adviser to Japanese Government, Yokohama

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Hill, J. C., pilot, Taku
Hill, Arthur, Captain Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Hill, J., Pootung Foundry, assistant, Shanghai
Hill, G. B., commander, receiving ship *Berwick Walls*, Shanghai
Hill, Rev. D., missionary, Wuseih
Hillier, W. C., assistant and Post-office agent, British Consulate, Canton
Hillier, H. M., Maritime Customs, clerk, Shanghai
Himby, K., interpreter, German consulate, Shanghai (absent)
Hinckley, N. B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Hind, J., (Thompson & Hind) milliner, &c., Queen's road, (absent)
Hindmarsh, W. H., chief engineer steamer *Yangtsze*, Coast
Hinlimann, H., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hippesley, Alfred E., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Hirsbrunner, J., watchmaker, Shanghai
Hirth, F., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Hitch, F. D., (Russell & Co,) merchant, Shanghai
Hitchcock, E. A., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
Hitchings, Rev. E. J., chaplain, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Hitzeroth, Gustav, (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Canton
Hoamens, S., gunner's mate, Gov.-General's gunboat *Sunchi*, Canton
Hoar, J. H., pilot, *Alarm*, cutter, Ningpo
Hobson, R. M., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Hoby, J. W., Yedo
Hock, L. C., (J. P. Bissett & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hockmeyer, F., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hodge, Rev. W. B., missionary, Tientsin (absent)
Hodges, Geo. J. L., second assistant and interpreter, British Consulate, Yokohama
Hodges, H., constable, British Legation Escort, Yedo
Hodgkins, J. R., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hodgkinson, G., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Hodgson, John G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting accountant, Yokohama
Hodgson, E. D., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Hoeven, J. P. van der, acting minister for Denmark & the Netherlands, Y'hama (absent)
Hoffinan, G., (A. Gerard) assistant, Yokohama
Hoffmann, Dr., Japanese Government Hospital, Yedo
Hoffmeyer, V., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) electrician, Shanghai
Hogarth, J. B., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Hogg, A. G., (A. G. Hogg & Co.) merchant, Aberdeen Street, and Saigon
Hogg, James, (Hogg Brothers) merchant, Shanghai
Hogg, E. J., (Hogg Brothers) merchant, Shanghai
Hogg, James, captain, steamer *Chinkiang*, Coast
Hoggan, R., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Höhing, Rev. A. C., missionary, Peking
Hohn, G., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hôhne, A., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hohnholz, H. W., shipchandler, 82, Yokohama
Holcombe, Rev. C., missionary, Peking
Holdsworth, E., (Milsom & Tod) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Holland, W., student, British legation, Peking
Holland, C. J., second officer, steamer *Formosa*, Coast
Holliday, C. J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Holliday, J. F., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant (absent)
Holliday, Jno, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant (absent)
Holliday, J. M., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Holmblad, J., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Holme, E. Z., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki (absent)

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Holme, R., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Holmes, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Holmes, Edmund R., broker, Queen's road
Holmes, G., ship broker, Peddar's Hill
Holmes, H. J., clerk, Supreme and Summary Jurisdiction Courts, and judge's clerk
Holmes, M. G., (Holmes, Wadman & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
Holstius, O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Holton, Chas. F., agent, Tudor Company, Ice House street
Holttum, —., British consulate constable, Osaka
Honey, G. A. K., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Hont, Rev. A. d', French missionary, Bangkok
Hood, W., in charge P. & O. Coal Depôt, 162, Yokohama
Hook, J. S., shipping agent, Peddar's Wharf
Hook, T. R. S., shipping agent, Peddar's Wharf
Hooper, H. J., (Hooper Bros.) merchant, 22, Yokohama
Hooper, C. F., (Hooper Bros.) merchant, 22, Yokohama
Hooper, John, clerk, H.B.M. office of works, Shanghai
Hopkins, G. G., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hopkins, W., butcher, Shanghai
Hoppius, H., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Hore, Thos., janitor, Masonic Hall, Shanghai
Hormann, J., (A. Fabre & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hormusjee, Framjee, (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Hormusjee, C., bill broker, Shanghai
Hornby, Sir Edmund G., chief judge, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Hornby, J., proprietor "Empire Tavern" Queen's road
Horne, T. W., (Bradley & Co.) godown-keeper, Swatow
Horrell, J. B., acting surveyor, Royal Engineers
Horriwalla, M. S., (N. Mody & Co.) manager, Queen's road
Horsley, A. J., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Horsman, C. V., (Gibb Livingston & Co) clerk, Shanghai
Horspool, G., inspector of police, Central Station
Horton, W., assistant inspector of brothels
Hoskyn, R. F., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Hoskyn, H. C , (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Hosungjee, D., (D. Hosungjee & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
Hosungjee, N., merchant, Hollywood road
Hottinger, J., engineer, Windsor, Redlich & Co.'s rice mill, Bangkok
Hough, Robert, Maritime Customs assistant, Keelung
Hough, F., third officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
House, C. E , Yedo
House, Rev. S. R., M.D., missionary, Bangkok
House, J. B. master, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Houseal, (A. Fabre & Co.) clerk, Yokohama (absent)
Houston, N. T., ensign, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Houstoun, W., engineer, Customs S.S. *Kua'hsing*, Shanghai
How, A. J., Shanghai
Howard, Thomas, (T. Howard & Co.) merchant, 13, Staunton street
Howard, J. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Howard, W. C., Maritime Customs harbour master, Chefoo
Howard, Walter, lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Howard, E., 22, Yedo
Howe, H., (H. Howe & Co.) coal merchant, Nagasaki
Howe, H. A., Jr., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Howell, G., (P.&O.S.N. Co.) in charge of hulk *Tiptree*, Yokohama
Howell, H. E., (J. Kosminski & Co.) assistant, Shanghai

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Howell, A., (Howell & Co.) merchant, and consul for Portugal, Hakodadi
Howell, J., corporal, River Police, Shanghai
Howell, W. G., editor *Japan Mail*, Yokohama
Howes, J., inspector of nuisances, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Howes, C., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East Point
Howie, W., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Howie, Robt., (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
Howles, W., manager, Ikuta Iron works, Hiogo
Hoy, R., (Kyle & Co.) aerated water manufacturer, Foochow
Hoyland, J. P., chief officer, steamer *Poyang*, Canton river
Hoyrup, F. C., hotelkeeper, Chefoo
Hubback, lieut. H. W. J., R.A.
Hübbe, P. G., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hübener, F. W., (Lehmann, Hartmann & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Huber, A., Maritime Customs acting commissioner, Chinkiang
Hubert, storekeeper, Saigon
Hubert, clerk, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Hübler, Ad. C., (Möller, Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hubrig, Rev. F., missionary, Berlin Society, Canton
Hudaffsky, H., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hudson, J. S., second engineer, Gov.-general's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
Hudson, H. H., (Dobie & Co.) ship-chandler, Foochow
Hudson, Rev. T. H., missionary, Ningpo
Hudson, J. S., (Hudson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Hudson, J., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) merchant, 73, Yokohama (absent)
Huffam, F. S., Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court
Huggan, J., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, 69, Yokohama
Huggan, R., manager, Vulcan Iron Works, Hiogo
Hughes, P. J., British Consul, Hankow (absent)
Hughes, R., (Hughes & Co.) merchant, Osaka
Hughes, W. K., general broker, Gough street
Hughes, Geo., Commissioner of Customs, Amoy
Hull, G., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Hülse, W., (Mestern & Hülse) public tea inspector, & vice-consul for Netherlands, C'ton
Hülsz, H., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
Humble, T., Imperial telegraph service, Hiogo
Humblot, Rev. A., catholic missionary, Peking
Hume, A., clerk, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
Hume, J. W., Mercantile Pilot Company, Shanghai
Humphreys, J. D., Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's road
Humphreys, W. G., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Hungerford, S. A., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Hunsicker, J. S., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Hunt, A., Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's road
Hunt, T. H., (Wm. Rees & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Hunt, H. J., (Alt & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Hunt, P. R., printer, American Mission, Peking
Hunter, H., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Nagasaki
Hunter, R. P., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Hunter, E. H., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Hunter, D. L., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Hunter, W. L., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) assistant, Foochow
Hunter, G. W., assayer of silver bullion, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Hunter, Claude, naval cadet, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Huntington, S. E., (Smith, Archer & Co.) merchant, Praya Central
Huot, C., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) assistant, Osaka

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Hurdle, W., light-keeper, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Hurlbut, S. D., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Saco*
Hurlbut, George, (Smith, Archer & Co.) merchant, 13, Yokohama
Hurlburt, S., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Hurlemann, G., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hurt, T., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Huskisson, S. G., captain, 80th Regiment
Hutching, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
Hutchings, C. H., broker, Shanghai
Hutchinson, W. L., M.D., medical attendant, U. S. consulate, Bangkok
Hutchinson, Rev. A. B., missionary, St. Stephen's Mission Chapel
Hutchinson, St. John, (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
Hutchison, W. B., secretary to Vice-Admiral Shadwell
Hutchison, Alfred, (Deacon & Co.) merchant, and chairman Municipal Council, Canton
Hutton, W. W., nav.-lieutenant, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
Hyde, W., compradore, 26, Yokohama
Hyde, W. W., (Hogg Bros.) clerk, Shanghai
Hyderally, A., (Ahmedbhoy Habbibhoy), clerk
Hydman, F., professor of English, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Hyem, S., merchant, Largo do Senado, Macao
Hyndman, J. A., clerk, Emigration Office, Macao
Hyndman, J., (J. P. da Silva & Co.) clerk, Macao
Hyndman, H., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East Point
Hyslop, W., (J. C. Helbling & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Hyver, J. P., general storekeeper, Nagasaki

Ibañez, P. B., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
Ibañez, F. B., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
Icaza, I. de, agent, Paco rope works, Manila
Icaza, J., judge-substitute, Manila
Iffland, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Ilbert, A., (Ilbert & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Illescas, J. Martinez, commodore, Manila
Illies, C., (L. Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Imbert, A., Maritime Customs, assistant, Swatow
Impey, R. E., lieutenant, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*
Inchausti, J. J. de, (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, & member of Government Council, Manila
Ingle, H., Mercantile Pilot Company, Shanghai
Inglis, John, (Inglis & Co.) engineer, Spring Gardens
Inglis, D. D., agent, C. & J. Trading Company, Nagasaki
Innes, R., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Queen's road
Inness, Wm. F., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette, *Thalia*
Innocent, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
Iriarte, Cte. Don Guillermo, aide-de-camp to Governor of Manila
Irisarry, J. M., (Aguirre & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ironmonger, W., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Irvine, G. J., assistant surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Irwin, R. W., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Isaac, J. B., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
Isaacs, Israel, (Isaacs Brothers) merchant, 42, Yokohama
Isaacs, Marcus, (Isaacs Brothers) merchant, 42, Yokohama
Ivanoff, N. A., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Russia, Hankow
Iveson, Egbert, (Bower, Hanbury & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Iwersen, C., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Osaka
Izquierdo, His Excellency General Rafael de, Governor-General of the Philippines, Manila
Izquierdo, Capt. Don José, aide-de-camp to the Governor, Manila

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Jack, John, patent slip proprietor, East Point
Jackson, Wm., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Shanghai
Jackson, Ed., (Jackson, French & Co.) merchant, Manila
Jackson, Thos., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) manager, Yokohama
Jackson, J. A., missionary, Wenchow
Jackson, H. B, midshipman, H. B. M. corvette *Cadmus*
Jacob, E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
Jacobsen, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Keelung
Jacobsen, P., (C. Gerard & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
Jaffray, R. R., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Jaffray, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Jaffray, A., "Golden Gate" Livery stable, 123, Yokohama
Jaffrey, Wm., (Borneo Co.'s Rice Mills) engineer, Bangkok
Jaglialme, M., Roman Catholic Bishop, Kiukiang
Jairez, J., (R. Habbibhoy) manager, Wellington street
Jalland, W., proprietor, Medical Hall, Nagasaki
Jamasjee, J., broker, Hollywood road
Jameaux, Ed., (L. Vrard) assistant, Shanghai
James, Capt., Japanese school of languages, Kumamotto
James, F. S., (Augustine Heard & Co.) clerk, 6, Yokohama
James, H. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East Point
James, S., (James & Wilson) dairyman, 28, Yokohama
James, N. T., midshipman, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Jameson, J. N., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Jamieson, R. Alex., M.D., consulting physician to Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Jamieson, C., first-class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Jamieson, W., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Jamieson, W. B., merchant, Shanghai
Jamsetjee, Pestomjee, broker, 10, Peel street
Jamsetjee, M., shopkeeper, 10, Peel street
Jansen, J E., (Textor & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Jansen, D. C., Maritime Customs tide surveyor, Shanghai
Janssen, John T., (Janssen, Vasmer & Co.) merchant, Chefoo (absent)
Jaquemot, J. M., merchant and silk inspector, Yokohama
Jaquemot, K., (J. M. Jaquemot) clerk, Yokohama
Jaques, J., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Jarvis, F. G., painter, Shanghai
Jaulson, W., (J. McDonald & Co.) foreman, Spring Gardens
Javier, J., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Jean, H.B., Shanghai
Jeffries, H. U., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, Manila
Jeffrys, H. J., midshipman, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
Jelovitz, J., (S. Goldman) 82, Native Town, Hiogo
Jenke, C., draper, milliner, &c., Shanghai
Jenkins, Thorton A., rear-admiral, and commander-in-chief U.S. Asiatic Fleet
Jenkins, N. H., carpenter, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Jenkins, Rev. H., missionary, Ningpo
Jenkins, T. O. S., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Jenkins, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow (absent)
Jenkins, F. H. B., merchant, Shanghai
Jenkins, M. A., U.S. vice-consul and interpreter, and printer, Hankow
Jenning, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Jennings, B., "The Snug," Hiogo
Jenny, F., (Jenny & Co.) merchant, Manila
Jensen, Rudo., (John Burd & Co.) merchant, and acting consul for Denmark, &c., Praya
Jensen, J. P., mariner, Bangkok

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Jerez, J., military medical corps, Manila
Jessen, J., captain, steam tug *Sans Pareil*, Bangkok
Jesus, J. J. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) storekeeper, Whampoa
Jesus, J. Victor de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Whampoa
Jesus, J. A. de, (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Jewell, R. G. W., United States Consul, Canton
Jeyes, H. O., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Yokohama
Jimenez, E., proprietor, *El Porvenir Filipino*, Manila (absent)
Jimenez, D., proprietor, *El Porvenir Filipino*, Manila
Jiminez, E., (M. Perez y Marqueti) assistant, Manila
Jimeno, J., intendent Finan. Dept., and vice-pred. Board of Public Instruction, Manila
Johannes, S. P., commission merchant, Canton
Johanssen, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
John, Rev. G., missionary, Hankow (absent)
Johnsford, A., (Alfred Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Johnson, B. R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Johnson, W. G., (*Hiogo News* office) Hiogo
Johnson, F.B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, & acting consul for Denmark, S'hai
Johnson, H., pilot, Swatow
Johnson, H. J., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Johnson, J., M.D., medical officer, British consulate gaol, Shanghai
Johnson, E. E., engineer, Fire Brigade, Yokohama
Johnson, H., pilot, Foochow
Johnson, R. M , U. S. Consul, Hankow
Johnson, G. F., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Johnson, C., pilot, Nagasaki
Johnston, R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Johnston, A. J., secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai (absent)
Johnston, W., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Johnston, Jas, M.D., (Sibbald & Johnston) medical practitioner, Shanghai
Johnston, Jas., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Johnston, W. C., (Tait & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Johnston, H., (A. G. Hogg & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Johnstone, Chas., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Johnstone, R., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, 7, Yokohama
Johnstone, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Join, chaudronnier, Yokohama Arsenal
Joll, A. E., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunvessel *Dwarf*
Jones, Douglas, (North China Insurance Company) acting agent, Queen's road
Jones, E. B., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Jones, J. G., lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Dove*
Jones, R., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gunvessel *Elk*
Jones, J. A., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunvessel *Ringdove*
Jones, Charles M., M.D., (Jones, Müller & Manson) surgeon, Amoy
Jones, Capt. D. G., Royal engineers
Jones, T., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Jones, H. C., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Jones, J., first-class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Jones, E., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Hiogo
Jones, J., second engineer, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
Jones, P. O., teacher, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Jones, A. E., clerk, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
Jones, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
Jones, J. H., constable, British consulate, Whampoa
Jooravleff, A., (N. A. Ivanoff, & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Joost, A., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road

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Jordan, P., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Jordan, Capt. M., proprietor, Fulton Market, 40, Yokohama
Jorge, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Jorge, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Jorge, C. J., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Jorge, H., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Jorge, P., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Jorge, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Jorgensen, A., mariner, Bangkok
Jorgensen, J., mariner, Bangkok
Jorgensen, C. L., mariner, Bangkok
José, Felix, lighthouse keeper, Square Island, Ningpo
Joseph, D., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Joseph, H. H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Joseph, L., broker, Hiogo
Joseph J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
Joseph J. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Joseph, H., broker, Hiogo (absent)
Jousbery, E. H., captain steam-tug *Samson*, Shanghai
Jouslain, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Jouvet, E., (Imperial Arsenal) civil engineer, Foochow
Jouvet, A., merchant and commission agent, Saigon
Joyner, H. B., C.E., surveyor-general, Yedo
Jubin E., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise) director, 91, Yokohama
Jubin, C., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise) clerk, 91, Yokohama
Jucker, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) manager, Bangkok
Judd, W., (China Submarine Telegraph Company) chief clerk, Burd's Lane
Jullien, St. Cyr, (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
Jurgens, H. J., (Reka, Borchardt & Co.) broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
Jurgensen, J., (Black Ball Pilot Company,) Shanghai
Just, H. Z., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Juster, John, proprietor, Hamburg Tavern, Queen's road
Juvaiz, N., (D. Goolamhoosain & Co.) merchant
Juvet, Leo, Shanghai

Kahn, L., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Praya
Kahn, M. M., importer, &c., 70, Yokohama
Kalb, Moritz, (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Kaltenbach, G., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Karberg, P., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Praya
Kassburg, A., storekeeper, &c., Nagasaki
Kauffmann, H. von, M.D., physician to Imperial German Consulate
Kauppe, S., steward, General Hospital, Yokohama
Kavanagh, M. R., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Formosa
Kaye, W., (Chartered Bank) manager, Shanghai
Keating, J., (T. N. Driscoll) assistant, Queen's road
Keele, O. R., inspector of markets and livery stables, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Keeshaw, Z., linguist, engineer's office, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Keetch, J. Z., (Vulcan Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
Keeton, A., (Imperial Arsenal) engineer, Tientsin
Keg, C., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Nagasaki
Keir, Wm., (Taylor & Bennett) broker, Shanghai
Keiser, J., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
Kelham, M. L., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S *Iron Duke*
Keller, E., (Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Keller, Wm., (Hongkong Distillery Company) cooper

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Keller, Jno., assistant, Sailors' Home
Kellogg, A. G., lieut. commander, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Kelly, J. M., (Kelly & Co.) bookseller, stationer, news and commission agent, Shanghai
Kelly, J. F., (Kelly & Co.) bookseller, &c., Shanghai
Kempermann, T. H., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Kempermann, F. P., interpreter, German Legation, Yedo
Kendall, C. C., wharf clerk, S. S. N. Co.'s godowns, Shanghai
Kennedy, A., assistant, Kaga Foundry, Hiogo
Kennedy, A., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Kennedy, H.E. Sir Arthur Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor
Kennedy, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Kennelly, T. F., broker, Hiogo
Kent, J., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Kent, W. K., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Kerdraon, —., (Imperial Arsenal) draughtsman, Foochow
Kergariou, Comte de, attaché, French Legation, Peking
Kerlan, de, curate, Saigon
Kermarec, chaudronnier, Yokohama Arsenal
Kermath, J. S., (Searle & Kermath) proprietor Shanghai Hotel, Shanghai
Kerr, G., first class engine driver, Fire Brigade
Kerr, C. Morland, (Oriental Bank) accountant, Queen's road
Kerr, J. G., M.D., missionary, Canton
Kerr, Crawford D., (Dodd & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Kestell, J. T., carpenter, H.B.M S. *Iron Duke*
Keswick, Hon. W., (Jardine, M. & Co.) mer., act. con. for Hawaii & Italy, E. Point (absent)
Keymenlen, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow
Khakeebhoy, K., (R. Habbibhoy) manager, Shanghai
Khatow, Allybhoy, (Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy) manager, Shanghai
Khetsey, C., (N. Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst Terrace
Khetsey, M., (Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst Terrace
Kiær, H., ship broker, Bank Buildings
Kidd, Rev. R. H., colonial chaplain
Kiddle, J., paymaster R.N., in charge H.B.M. Naval Yard, Shanghai
Kidner, W., architect, Shanghai
Kidner, Jas., architect, Shanghai (absent)
Kierulff, P., merchant, Tientsin
Kilch, A. von, (Textor & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Killeen, C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Kilner, W., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
Kimbie, A., collector, *Japan Mail* office, *Yokohama*
Kindblad, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Kinder, E., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Kinder, Major T. W., director Government mint, Kawasaki
King, W. E., British vice-consul, Kiukiang
King, C. J., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
King, W. W., (Shaw, Ripley & Co.) merchant, Hankow
King, J. D., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
King, G., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Praya
King, F., (Chapman, King & Co) clerk, Shanghai
King, A. N. C, assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
King, Wm., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
King, W., inspector of brothels
King, W. M., surgeon U.S.N., in charge U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
King, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Kingdon, H. R., (Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) 89a, Yokohama
Kingsmill, Thomas W., civil engineer, architect and surveyor, Shanghai

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Kingston, C. S., police inspector, Railway Service, Yokohama
Kinnear, H. R., (Westall, Galton & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Kip, L. W., missionary, Amoy
Kirby, E. C., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) merchant, 85, Yokohama
Kirby, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East Point
Kirby, —., captain, steam tug *Fuk-le*, Shanghai
Kirby, R., (C. & J. Trading Company) clerk, Hiogo
Kirchhoff, H., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) merchant, (absent)
Kirchman, L., proprietor, "The Land We Live In" Tavern, 294, Queen's road
Kirchman, Henry, proprietor, "Rising Sun" Tavern, Queen's road West
Kirchner, A., (Kirchner, Boger & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Kirchstein, J. C., (H. Sietas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
Kirk, Jas., engineer steam-tug *Samson*, Shanghai
Kirkwood, Jas., proprietor, "Chefoo Hotel," Chefoo
Kirkwood, J., second engineer, Revenue steamer *Feihoo*, Amoy
Kitching, F. W., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Kleczlowski, A., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Klein, J. C., Osaka
Kleinmann, J., aërated water manufacturer, Hiogo
Kleintjes, L. T., secretary, Dutch Legation, Yedo (absent)
Kleinwächter, F., commissioner, Maritime Customs, Swatow
Kliene, A., Maritime Customs assistant tide surveyor, Shanghai
Klinck, C., engineer, Santa Mesa Rope Factory, Manila
Klitzke, Pastor E., superintendent, Berlin Foundling Hospital, Bonham road
Klöpfer, E., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Klopp, H., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Klyne, L., compositor, *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama
Knäpel, M. F. G., Hamburg Coffee House, Ningpo
Kniffler, Alex., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Kniffler, L., (L. Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Japan (absent)
Kniffler, H., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Knight, F. P., (Knight & Co.) merchant, consul for United States &c., Newchwang
Knight, A. M., (Knight & Co.) clerk, Newchwang (absent)
Knight, W., butcher, Chefoo
Knights, A. E., Shanghai
Knipping, H., Yedo
Knobloch, A. von, student interpreter, German Legation, Yedo
Knoop, H. A., (Knoop & Co.) shipchandler, Shanghai
Knott, T. H., assistant surgeon, H.B.M.S *Iron Duke*
Knowlton, Rev. M. J., D.D., missionary, Ningpo
Knox, J. A., (F. Deslandes & Co.) ship broker, Chinkiang
Knox, H. A., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Knox, J., clerk, receiving ship *Berwick Walls*, Shanghai
Knox, T. G., British consul-general for Siam, Bangkok
Kobke, F. C. C., Danish Consul, and marine surveyor, Bangkok
Koch, C., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Praya
Koch, Emil, secretary, Imperial German Consulate, Peddar's Wharf
Koch, W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Kock, Christian, proprietor "Army & Navy Tavern" Queen's road
Kofaed, P. J., mariner, Bangkok
Koffer, Th., Medical Hall, proprietor, Queen's road
Kofod, C., pilot, Shanghai
König, F., commission agent, Wyndham street
Kopp, C. O., (C. Gerard & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
Kopsch, H., Maritime Customs, commissioner, Kiukiang
Kormasoff, A. A., acting secretary, Russian Consulate General, Tientsin

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Korn, A., (Korn & Co.) 45, Yokohama
Korn, director of Marine Arsenal, Saigon
Korthals, W.C., agent Netherlands Trading Society, & Netherlands consul, Hiogo (absent)
Kosminski, J., merchant, Shanghai
Koss, F., (Koss & Co.) tailor and clothier, Queen's road
Kotwal, D. R., (Balmoocan Davecurn) clerk
Koyander, secretary of Russian Legation, Peking
Kraal, S. A., (Dobie & Co.) clerk, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Kraal, F., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya Central
Kraetzer, E., chancellier, French Consulate, Yokohama
Krager, H., Maritime Customs, godown keeper, Shanghai
Kragh, C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Krall, P. C., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Taiwan
Kramer, C., (Textor & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Kramer, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) silk-inspector, Canton
Kramer, G., Yedo
Kramer, W. A. F., mariner, Bangkok
Krause, A., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Krauss, A., (Hesse & Co.) clerk, Canton
Krauss, Alfred A., (Shaw Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Krebs, C., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
Kresser, Victor, (Wahee, Smith & Co.) Sugar Refiner, Saigon
Krey, W., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
Kreyer, Rev. C. T., Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
Kritsch, C., assistant, German Consulate, Yokohama
Krohn, J., constable, German Consulate, Swatow
Kronminh, P., interpreter, French Consulate, Bangkok
Krug, E., (Deutsche Bank) accountant, Shanghai
Krug, A., (J. C. Kruse) assistant, Queen's road
Krüger, C., (Dircks & Krüger) merchant and vice-consul for Germany, Swatow (absent)
Kruse, J. C., tobacconist, &c., Queen's road
Kuhhardt, E. M., (R. Richter) storekeeper, Hiogo
Kuhlmann, H., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Kühnel, M., apothecary, 14, Cabildo, Manila
Kühnel, F., apothecary, 14, Cabildo, Manila
Kurtzhalss, A., (A. Markwald & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Kurrumsey, M., (N. Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst Terrace
Kydd, Thos. R., local manager, Indo Chinese Sugar Co.'s factory, Naconchaisée, Siam
Kyle, W., (Kyle & Co.) aerated water manufacturer, Foochow
Kyle, D., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East Point

Laackmann, J. C. N., (Hesse & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Labedan, J., (Ercoreca & Labedan) merchant, Manila
Labhart, J. C., (Labhart & Co.) merchant, Manila
Laborde, C., clerk, French Post Office, Shanghai
Lacalle, de, aide-de-camp to the Governor of Saigon
Lacant, restaurateur, Saigon
Lacaze, A., storekeeper, Saigon
Lacerda, A. F. de, chief judge, Macao
Lacerda, A. P. C. de, clerk, colonial secretary's office, Macao
Ladage, H., (Koss & Co.) outfitter, Queen's road
Laen, P. L., (P. L. Laen & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
Lafont, J., (J. F. del Pan & Co.) clerk, Manila
Lagden, C., Government telegraph service, inspector, Yedo
Laguionie, de, director of Post Office, Saigon
Lahoz, U., colonel of Infantry, Manila

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Laidlaw, W., (Boyd & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui
Laidlaw, —., tax collector, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Laidrich, F., (L. Vrard) watchmaker, Shanghai (absent)
Laiglena, Agento, attaché, Spanish Legation, Peking
Laine, Silva, watchmaker, 10, Escolta, Manila
Laiyon, J., storekeeper, Yokohama
Laiyon, M., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Lake, Edward, (G. W. Lake & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Lalaude, Chas., (Messageries Maritimes) storekeeper, Praya
Lalcaca, E. P., broker, Shanghai
Lamashe, E., (J. M. Alloin & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Lambert, A. G., manager Steam-boat Dock, Shanghai
Lambert, W. M., lieutenant R.M.A., H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Lambert, A. G., shipwright, Shanghai
Lambuth, Rev. J. W., missionary, Shanghai
Lameau de Marey, assistant, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Lamendon, sub-commissary, Naval Department, Saigon (absent)
Lammert, G. R., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) shipchandler, Queen's road
Lamont, John S., superintendent, Dockyard, Foochow
Lamont, Jas., chief engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Lance, J. N., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lancken, F., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Land, F. M., Maritime Customs examiner, Keelung
Landabaso, F., emigration agent, Macao
Landstein, W. R., (Landstein & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Lane, Wm., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, 96, Yokohama (absent)
Lane, G. E., (P.M.S.S. Co.) agent, Yokohama
Lane, R. A., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Lane, —., chief officer, Gov.-general's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Lang, W., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Shanghai
Lang, C. V., chief engineer, steamer *Poyang*, Canton River
Lang, H., editor and manager, *Evening Courier*, Shanghai
Langdale, S., sergeant, English police, Yokohama
Lange, C. J., (Amoy Dock Company) foreman shipwright, Amoy
Langelier, J. B., chief officer, Gov.-general's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
Langfeldt, A., (Langfeldt & Mayers) storekeeper, 52, Yokohama
Langhome, M. B., (P. M. S. S. Co.) book-keeper, Shanghai
Lannay, second commissioner of police, Saigon
Lannes, second commissioner of police, Saigon
Lant, T. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Lanzarote, B., brigadier of Infantry, Manila
Lapraik, John S., (D. Lapraik & Co.) merchant, D'Aguilar Street (absent)
Lapsley, W., (China Sugar Refinery,) East Point
Lapuente, A. de, (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Laqueras, G., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Lara, S. R. de, telegraph official, Manila
Larché, Louisa, Café de l'Independance, Saigon
Large, Geo., gunner, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
Lark, S. E., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Avon*
Lark, D., Maritime Customs examiner, Takao, Formosa
Larken, M., (Dodd & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui
Larkin, T., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Yedo
Larnaudie, F. L. French missionary, Siam (absent)
Larony, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon (absent)
Larrazabel, J., (Ercoreca & Labedan) clerk, Manila
Larsen, Hans, (R Gaertner) master of implements, Augustenfelde, Hakodadi

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Lascelles, Hon. F. C, lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Lasher, O. E., midshipman, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Lassen, H. P. C., proprietor and publisher *Daily Advertiser*
Latham, Oliver, exchange broker, Foochow
Latouche, —., (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
Laucaigne, Rev. J., apostolic provicar, R.C. mission, Nagasaki
Laufenberg, L., (J. Watson & Co.) carpenter, 107, Yokohama
Laurance, W., (Pearson & Laurance) merchant, 99, Yokohama
Laurence, S. F., constable, British consulate, Hakodadi
Laurence, H. A., public accountant, Shanghai
Laurent, professeur, Yokohama Arsenal
Laurie, P. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East Point
Lauriztsen, S., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Shanghai
Lautier, (Lautier & Guerin) hair cutter, Saigon
Laval, second commissioner of police, Saigon
Lavalle, Don José Antonio de, Spanish Consul
Lavers, E. H., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Law, W., chief engineer, steamer *White Cloud*, Macao
Law, W. C., manager, Pootung Lumber Yard, Shanghai
Lawless, Wm., steward, Royal Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Lawless, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Lawrence, J., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East Point
Lawrence, C. W., second secretary, British Legation, Yedo
Lawson, J., (Alfred Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lawton, A., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Leven*
Lay, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Lay, W. T., clerk, Maritime Customs, Foochow
Layard, L., sugar-boiler, Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.'s factory, Naconchaisée, Siam
Layton, B., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
Leão, G. M., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Lebedeff, J., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Lebedeff, N., (N. A. Ivanoff, & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Lechler, Revd. R., missionary, Basil Mission (absent)
Leckie, John, (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
Ledesma, Simeon, Iloilo
Lee, J. J., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Avon*
Lee, K. B., interpreter, United States consulate, Foochow
Lee, John, inspector of brothels, Wanchai, Hongkong
Leeming, F. B., (W. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Lees, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
Leesen, E. von, (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Leet, H. K., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Leeuwven van D., Dr. W. K. M., in charge Japanese Govt. Hospital, Nagasaki
Lefêbvre, L., Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
Le Gendre, General, United States Consul, Amoy (absent)
Léger, F., (A. Marty) assistant, Queen's road
Leggatt, C. E., (C. E. Leggatt & Co.) merchant, 32, Yokohama (absent)
Legge, W., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Praya
Legge, Rev. James, D.D., L.L.D., minister, Union Church
Legge, H., light-keeper, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Legoupil, clerk, Municipal Council, Saigon
Legrand, L., clerk, Secretary's office, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Lehmann, C., (Lehmann, Hartmann & Co.) merchant, Osaka
Leiria, Antonio, sorter, post-office
Leiria, H. A., (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Leitch, R. M., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai

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Leite, M. M., second captain, gunboat *Camoens*, Macao
Leite, E. P., private clerk, Register department, Macao
Leite, J. P., Lieut.-col. commanding Police, Macao
Leite, L. P., clerk and notary public, Macao
Lels, Murk, (Carst, Lels & Co.) merchant, 25, Yokohama (absent)
Lemaire, Gabriel, French consul, Foochow (absent)
Lemann, H. B., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Praya
Lemann, Wm., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Lemanne, P., lawyer, Saigon
LeMarchand, —., (Imperial Arsenal) optician, Foochow
Le Mare, J., (Aspinal, Cornes & Co.) silk inspector, 35, Yokohama
Lemaréchal, Rev. J. M. L., catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Lemattre, E., watchmaker, Amoy
Lembke, Justus, (Paul Elhers & Co.) clerk, Canton
Lemcke, W., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Bird's Lane
Lemos, J. C. de, clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, Macao
Lemos, Jose de, judge's clerk, Macao
Lencastre, D. P. de, second captain, *Prince D. Carlos*, Macao
Lent, R. I., Maritime Customs assistant, Taiwan, Formosa
Lent, W., merchant, Shanghai
Lentz, A., Hiogo
Lenz, T., merchant, Hiogo
Lenzy, A., interpreter, Russian Legation, Peking
Leon, L. de, (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Leon, F. de, (B. A. Barretto & Co.) assistant, Manila
Leon, M. P. de, apothecary, Manila
Léostic, carpenter, Yokohama Arsenal
Le Peltier, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon
Lépissier, E. L., Maritime Customs, assistant, Hankow
Lepper, H. F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) accountant, Shanghai
Lepper, M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yedo
Lepper, C. H., (Chas. Cromie) clerk, Shanghai
Lerma, B. L., manager, Santa Mesa Rope Factory, Manila
Lerma, M. L., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Leroy, E., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Leroy, storekeeper, Saigon
Lesage, E., (Zobel & Nohr) chemist's assistant, Manila
L'Escradon, pilot, Saigon
Leslie, C. R. E., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Leslie, S., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
Lessler, Paul, (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
Lester, H., builder and contractor, Shanghai
Lester, C. R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Lethbridge, G., (Oriental Bank) sub-accountant, Shanghai (absent)
Le Troter, forgeron-serrurier, Yokohama Arsenal
Léveillé, —., forger, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Leveroy, J. R. J., merchant and commission agent, Macao
Levy, A., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Levy, C., *Echo du Japon*, 183, Yokohama
Levysohn, A. C., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Canton
Lewin, Wm. H., first lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Lewis, E. D., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Lewis, E., watchman at Pokfolum, Surveyor-general's department
Lewis, Rev. J. K., chaplain, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Lewis, A. J. (China Fire Insurance Company) assistant, Queen's road
Lewis, Harry (Model Rice Mill) engineer, Bangkok

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Lewis, G., (Morris, Lewis & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Lewis, F. E., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Leyenberger, Rev. J. A., missionary, Ningpo
Leyson, M., (Valle & Co.) clerk, Manila
Liaigre, J. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Liccioni, maitre de manœuvres, Yokohama Arsenal
Lichtenstein, L., Yokohama
Liddell, J., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock) acting superintendent, Kowloon
Lidgett, Isaac, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Whampoa
Liebich, R., (O. Prehn & Co.) clerk, Manila
Lieuthall, John, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company) apprentice, Whampoa
Liger, F. P., (French Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Liguidic, pilot, Saigon
Lilburn, S., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
Lilley, Robt., Scottish Bible Society, Chefoo
Lilley, B., storekeeper, Queen's road
Lilley, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Lillibridge, H. P., (P. M. S. S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Lima, F. M., (De Souza & Co.) book-keeper, Hoilywood road
Lima, J. M. O., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Limby, H. J., (H. J. Limby & Co.) broker and accountant, Shanghai
Limousain, (Vve. A. Mauras) manager, Saigon
Lind, A. A., (Coare, Lind & Co.) merchant, Canton
Lind, A., clerk, (P. & O. S N. Co.) Praya
Lindau, G., butcher, Shanghai
Lindsay, G. A., (Lindsay & Head) merchant, Shanghai
Lindsay, G , acting chief officer, *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
Lindsley, John, (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Lines, A. J., (H. Fogg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Linstead, T. G., (A. G. Hogg & Co.) merchant, Aberdeen street
Lipsett, W., head steward, United Club, 5, Yokohama
Lisle, R. M., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Lisle, R. E. de, midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Lissa, A. M. van, (Van Lissa Brothers) instrument maker, 10, Yokohama
Lissa, J. van, (Van Lissa Brothers) instrument maker, 10, Yokohama
Lister, Wm., constable, British Consulate, Newchwang
Lister, A., government interpreter, acting assistant Harbour-master, and coroner
Little, B. G., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Little, R. W., (Little & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Little, L. S., M D., (Parker & Little) med. pra., and physician to Gen. Hos., Shanghai
Little, Arch. J., (Little & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Livingston, H. W., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Livingston, J. "British Queen" tavern, Yokohama (absent)
Livingston, G., pilot, Taku
Livingston, J., (J. Livingston & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Livingston, J., foreman of Fire Brigade
Llamazares, J. F., magistrate, fourth court, Manila
Llorente, J., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Llorente, F., acting Bishop, New Caceres, Manila
Llorente, L., (Zoilo Ibanez de Aldecoa) clerk, Manila
Lobalo, F., (Hotel d'Europe) clerk, Hollywood road
Lobo, L. M., proprietor, British Crown Tavern, 278, Queen's road
Lobo, F., lawyer, Macao
Lobo, A. A. F., conductor of public works, Macao
Lochhead, John H., M.D., 2, Elgin Terrace
Lock, H. J., asst. engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*

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Lockyer, Mrs., (Miss Ellis) milliner, 60, Yokohama
Lockyer, Jas., constable, British Consulate, Yokohama
Loercher, Rev. J., missionary, Basil missionary Society, Sai-ying-poon
Loewenthal, F., (Krummenacher & Co.) clerk, Stanley, street
Loft, —., quartermaster, Revenue steamer *Ling-feng*, Foochow
Lohr, G., chief engineer, German steamer *China*
Loiseleur, (Mulaton) contractor, Saigon
Lombard, C., (G. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
Loney, W., M.D., deputy inspector-general, hospital ship *Melville*
Loney, R., (Loney & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Long, A., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Longford, J. H., interpreter, & Post-office agent, British Consulate, Nagasaki
Longo, Rev. V., Roman Catholic missionary, and director St. Saviour's College
Looker, S., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Loomis, Rev. H., missionary, Yokohama
Lopes, F. A., purser, steamer *Spark*, Canton and Macao
Lopes, A. G., agent, Tondo Matches Manufactory, Manila
Lopes, E., Chinese emigration agent, Macao
Lopes, Jose, clerk, Recebedoria das Decimas, Macao
Lopes, C., Chinese emigration agent, Macao
Lopes, L. J., (E. J. Sage) clerk, D'Aguilar street
Lopez, V., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Lopez, C. J., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Formosa
Lopez, E. G. (Caldwell & Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
Lopez, J. J., acting chancellor, Spanish consulate, Macao
Lopez, B., commission agent, 15, Graham street
Lopez, E., "Bazar Filipino" clerk, Manila
Lord, Rev. E. C., D.D., U.S. consul, and missionary, Ningpo
Lord, C. A., assistant, Maritime Customs, Amoy
Lording, W. S., first clerk, Harbour Master's office
Lorentz, Richd., assistant, Maritime Customs, Hankow
Loring, B., police force, Hiogo
Losch, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Lothrop, S. K., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, 2, Yokohama
Lotz, H., "Berlin Hotel," Yokohama
Louden, J. S., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Foochow (absent)
Louis, Rev. W., missionary, Fukwing
Louis, —., (Imperial Arsenal) draughtsman, Foochow
Lourdeault, apothecary, Saigon
Loureiro, A., proprietor *Nagasaki Gazette*, Nagasaki
Loureiro, Eduardo, Portuguese consul for Kanagawa and Yedo; residence, Yedo
Loureiro, Pedro, (Da Costa & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lourenço, Caetano Jose, lawyer, Macao
Louvier, (Lacroix, Cousins & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Lovatt, W. N., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Kiukiang
Love, J., Junr., (Rothwell, Love & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Love, S. C., (Rothwell, Love & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lovett, W. W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lovett, H. T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Low, H. C., (Smith, Archer & Co.) merchant, (absent)
Low, E. G., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Low, G. W., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
Low, F., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, 6, Yokohama
Low, C. P., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Praya
Low, Hon. Frederick F., United States Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Lowcock, H., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Aberdeen street

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Lowder, F., legal adviser to Japanese Customs, Osaka
Lowe, R., tide surveyor, Foochow
Lowe, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Lowe, W., broker, Shanghai
Lowry, Rev. H. H., missionary, Pekin
Lows, F., barman, "British Crown" tavern, Queen's road
Lowndes, R. W., merchant, Queen's road
Loyzaga, J. de, (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) printer, Manila
Lübbes, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Lucas, Henry, (Lucas & Waters) merchant, Hiogo
Lucas, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
Lucas, Clement, (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Luccumsey, Jairazbhoy, (E. Pubaney) clerk, 11, Gage street
Luce, A. C., freight clerk, P. M. S. S. Co., Shanghai
Luce, W. H. de, gunner, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chonto*, Canton
Luchsinger, F., merchant, and vice-consul for Germany, Iloilo
Ludewig, G., (Botica de Binondo) chemist, Manila
Ludlam, J. S, (Ashley & Co.) sailmaker, Shanghai (absent)
Ludlow, Geo. T., engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
Ludwig, H., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Lueder, C., consul for the German Empire, Canton
Luhders, J., pilot, Taku
Lumley, Thos., chief engineer, H.B.M. troop-ship *Adventure*
Luna, Major F. J., director general of public works, Macao
Lunau, C., (Lunau & Polano) merchant, Hiogo
Lungsana, E. D., (R. N. Degaria & Co.) merchant, Gage street (absent)
Luther, W. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
Luther, H., (Schmidt, Westphal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Lütkens, L. S., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Lutz, C., (Lutz & Co.) merchant, Manila
Luz, C. S., compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
Luz, F. P. da, captain, Macao Battalion, Macao
Luz, J. A. da, (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Luz, F., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Luz, J. A. da, proprietor, Commerical Printing office, Graham street
Luz, V. E. da, constable Procurador's department, Macao
Luz, F. F. da, constable Procurador's department, Macao
Luz, A. J. F. da, clerk and interpreter, Portuguese Consulate, Bangkok
Lyall, R., (Norton, Lyall & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Lyell, T., surveyor, Chefoo
Lynill, C. S., Strachan & Thomas) clerk, Yokohama
Lyon, J. M., (Borneo Co.'s Rice Mills) superintendent engineer, Bangkok
Lyon, Rev. D. N., missionary, Hangchow
Lyons, W. P., Osaka
Lyra, Rev. L., professor of Cantonese, St. Joseph's College, Macao

Maack, J., (Textor & Co.) clerk, 29, Yokohama
MacArthur, H., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Maccall, Ed., manager, Agra Bank, Shanghai
MacClymont, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Maccrohon, H.E. M., admiral of the station, Manila
Maccrohon, J., aide-de-camp to the Admiral, Manila
Macdermott, R. H., (Chapman, King & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
MacDonald, Rev. N. A., missionary, Bangkok
MacDonald, J., (A. MacDonald & Co.) shipwright, West Point
MacDonald, W., (MacDonald & Dare,) bill broker, & surveyor for Lloyds', 64, Y'hama

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Macdonnell, H., assistant surgeon, Royal Naval Hospital, Yokohama
MacEwen, A. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Macgowan, D. J., M.D., physician to U. S. Consulate, Shanghai
Macgowan, Rev. John, missionary, Amoy
Macgregor, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Machado, F., clerk, Harbour-master's office
Machado, M., compositor, *China Mail* office
Machado, F. G., postmaster, British Post-office, Yokohama
Machado, J. M. E., sorter, Post-office
Machefer, F., Pharmacie Française, assistant, Yokohama
Machenhauer, A., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Maciel, V. S., commander *Prince D. Carlos*, Macao
MacIntyre, Rev. John, missionary, Chefoo
MacKay, G. S., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) superintendent, Aberdeen
Mackay, G., cabinet maker, &c., Shanghai
MacKay, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Mackellar, M. R., bill-broker, and secretary Municipal Council, Hankow
Mackenzie, James, (Mackenzie & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Mackenzie, M., Pootung Foundry, assistant, Shanghai
Mackenzie, K. R., merchant, Osaka
Mackenzie, R., (Mackenzie & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Mackenzie, H., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Hiogo
Mackenzie, J., (Pootung Foundry) assistant, Shanghai
Mackenzie, Rev. H. L., missionary, Swatow
Mackenzie, J., commander, receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai
Mackenzie, Geo., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, Manila
Mackie, J. H., wharf-manager, U.S.N. Co. of Shanghai, Praya
Mackie, J. B. (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Manila
Mackillop, John, (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Mackintosh, E., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Mackintosh, L., bill broker, Shanghai
Mackintosh, W. A., (J. P. Bissett & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Maclagan, R., foreman of artificers, Government mint, Kawasaki
MacLaren, R., chemist, Manila
Maclay, Rev. R. S., D.D., bishop of A. M. E. C. mission, Foochow (absent)
Maclean, David, manager Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai
Maclean, G. F., merchant, Queen's road Central (absent)
Maclean, H. C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East Point
Maclean, W. S., public tea inspector, Shanghai
Maclean, P., (P. Maclean & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Maclean, Daniel, (D. Maclean & Co.) Bangkok
Maclean, John, (D. Maclean & Co.) Bangkok
Maclehose, J., (R. S. Walker & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Macleod, Alex. S., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila
Macleod, Neil, (Pickford & Co.) merchant, Cebu
Macmahon, J. P., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Foochow
MacNab, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Macpherson, A. J., (Macpherson & Marshall) merchant, 58, Yokohama (absent)
Macpherson, A., commissioner of Customs, Hankow
Macpherson, M. T. B., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Macthorne, H., pilot, Newchwang
Macvicar, C. Y., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Madan, W. N., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Madar, I. P., (Hongkong Hotel) clerk, Queen's road
Madar, A. R., Colonial Treasurer's office, clerk
Maertens, A. H, public silk inspector, Canton Road, Shanghai

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Magalhaes, Dr. F. da Silva, professor of physics, &c., St. Joseph's College, Macao (absent)
Magniac, Herbert St. L., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, East Point
Magnussen, J. J. C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's Lane
Mago, P., segundo de gracia, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Magruder, A. F., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Maher, M. M., (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Maher, J., adjutant, National Battalion, Macao
Maher, J. A., (G. Overbeck) clerk, Peddar's Hill
Mahmedally, S., broker, Lyndhurst Terrace
Mahon, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Whampoa
Mahood, Rev. J. E, missionary, Foochow
Maillot, A., Yedo
Mainland, F., master shipwright, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
Maitland, T. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Maitland, J., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Maitland, J., (Möller, Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Maitland, J. A., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Maitland, —., second officer, Revenue steamer *Lingfeng*, Foochow
Major, Ernest, 197, Shantung road, Shanghai
Major, F., (Major & Smith) merchant, Hankow
Major, F., commission merchant, Osaka
Makellar, C. G., sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Malaher, H. A., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Malcolm, J., Maritime Customs, Lighthouse Department, mechanic, Shanghai
Malcolm, W. A., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) merchant, 73, Yokohama (absent)
Maldonado, R., judge, War department, Manila (absent)
Malenda, A., interpreter, Russian Consulate, Hakodadi
Malet, Rev. A. S., chaplain, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Malet, E. B., C B., British Secretary of Legation, Peking
Malherbe, L., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
Mallory, L., (S. E. Burrows & Sons) clerk, St. John's Place
Maltby, J., (Maltby & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Maltby, Samuel, (Maltby & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Malteau, G., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Mama, H. P., broker, 30, Peel street
Mammelsdorf, J., (Deutsche Bank) manager, Yokohama
Maneckjee, Ruttonjee, (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Maneckjee, S., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Mauge, mécanicien, Yokohama Arsenal
Manger, J. E., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
Manger, A. T., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street (absent)
Mangum, W. P., U.S. Consul, and acting consul for Portugal, Nagasaki
Manjeebhoy, E., (D. Goolamhoosin & Co.), clerk
Mann, Jas. A., (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
Manners, Thomas N., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Mannich, T., (Brown & Co.) agent, Takow
Manook, M. E., clerk, Supply office, control department
Manotar, C., (J. F. del Pan & Co.) clerk, Manila
Mansfield, R. W., student, British Legation, Peking
Mansfield, W. J., (Blackwell & Co.) clerk, Osaka
Mansfield, C. D., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Manson, J. B., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Manson, P., M.D., (Jones, Müller & Manson) physician, Taiwan
Mansvelt, Dr. C. G. van, in charge Japanese Medical School, Kumamotto
Manthy, G., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Wanchi
Manuel, T., (A. Marty) assistant, Queen's road

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Manz, F., (E. Schwarz & Co.) watchmaker, 80, Yokohama
Maquay, T. M., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Marcaida, A. de, (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Marcaida, F., lawyer, Manila
Marcaida, J. J., (Plana & Co.) printer, Manila
Marçal, E. M., clerk, Colonial Treasury, Macao
Marçal, R. J., informer, income tax office, Macao
Marçal A. A., proprietor, *Amoy Shipping Report*, Amoy
Marçal, F. S., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Marçal, F. P., Revenue department, Macao
Marçal, J. L. F., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Marçal, S. A., (D. Rozario & Co.) foreman, Foochow
Marchi, Rev. P. P. de, Roman Catholic missionary, Chefoo
Marcus, S., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
Marcus, A., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
Marcus, E., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
Mardfeldt, J. F., (Melchers & Co,) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
Mariano, J., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Marin, Rev. J., secretary, French mission, Bangkok
Marin, pilot, Saigon
Marin, Rev. J. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
Mariñas y Sobrino, D., military medical corps, Manila
Marks, F. W., solicitor, 59, Yokohama
Marks, J., teacher, Public Works Department, Yedo
Markwald, A., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
Markwick, R., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Marmelstein, E., storekeeper, Hiogo
Marnay, L., (Marnay & Rollett) storekeeper, Saigon
Marot, V., Café de France, Saigon
Marquaud, pilot, Saigon
Marques, J. M., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Marques, C. V. M., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Marques, A., (Alex. Boyer) clerk, Macao
Marques, Lauriano M., Macao
Marques, E. J., (Oriental Bank Corporation) clerk, Yokohama
Marques, E., interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
Marques, Lieut. F. J., teacher of navigation, Government School, Macao
Marques, A. G., (Sayle & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Marques, E., (Miss Garrett) assistant, Queen's road
Marques, Lourenço, president of Municipal Chamber, Macao
Marques, E. Pio, (L. Marques) clerk, Macao
Marques, M. F., first clerk, Revenue department, Macao
Marques, D., (J. M. Armstrong) clerk, Queen's road
Marques, A. O., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Marques, I. M., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Marques, P., secretary, Municipal Chamber, Macao
Marr, J., (Blakiston, Marr & Co.) merchant, Hakodadi
Marsh, S., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Marshall, W. A., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Marshall, J. R. T., nav.-midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Marshall, T., accountant *Evening Courier* office, Shanghai
Marshall, John, harbour master, Hiogo
Marshall, Robt., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Marshall, Thos., (Da Costa & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Marshall, W., (Macpherson & Marshall,) merchant, 58, Yokohama
Martens, J., acting agent, Netherlands Trading Society, Hiogo

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Marti, M., professor of medecine, College of Sto. Tomas, Manila
Martia, Rev. W. A. P., D.D., president of College, Peking
Martin, Rev. J. P., R.C. pro-vicar apostolic, Bangkok
Martin, C. J., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Martin, M., (Harwood & Wainewright) clerk, Shanghai
Martin, M., commissaire, French Hospital, 9, Yokohama
Martin, —., Castle military hospital, Osaka
Martin, G., (Pharmacie de L'Union) Shanghai
Martin, J. P., postmaster, British post-office, Shanghai
Martin, A., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Martin, F., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
Martin, V., Café de Paris, Saigon
Martinez, R., professor of theology, College of Santo Tomas, Manila
Martinez y Lopez, provisor, Ecclesiastical Department, Manila
Martinez, V., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Martinez, M., second prebendary, Ecclesiastical department, Manila (absent)
Martinez, F., secretary, Board of Public Instruction, Manila
Martinez, Right Rev. Dr. G. M., Metropolitan Archbishop, Manila
Martinez, P. E., (A. Franco & Co.) merchant, and alderman, Manila
Martinot, G., (L. Vrard) watchmaker, Tientsin
Marty, A. R., storekeeper, Queen's road
Marty, P., (A. Marty) storekeeper, Manila
Marvin, A. T., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Albay, Philippines
Marx, L., government purveyor, Saigon
Marzan, J., magistrate, third court, Manila (absent)
Marzano, B., secretary to the Municipality, Manila
Marzano, M., lawyer, Manila
Marzin, —., carpenter, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Mas, H. E. Senor de, Spanish minister, Peking
Mascarenhas, J., Hiogo
Maschine, A., postmaster, Russian Legation, Peking
Mascuñana, R., Iloilo
Masfen, L. C., (Chartered Mercantile Bank,) agent, Foochow
Masius, F., (Kirchner, Boger & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Masius, W., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, and Austro-Hungarian consul, Bangkok
Masson, J. C., (Tait & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
Masson, James, (Tait & Co.) clerk, Tamsui
Massy, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
Master, L. H., sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Masterman, J., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Mateer, Rev. J. L., missionary, Shanghai
Mateer, Rev. C. W., missionary, Tungchowfoo
Mather, H., signalman, Victoria Peak
Mathews, A. E., (Virgo, Mathews & Co.) storekeeper, Hankow
Mathias, F. B. I., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
Mathisen, W., (F. Degenaer) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Matias, F., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) clerk, Manila
Mato, J., proprietor, "Libreria Nacional," Manila
Matta, D. N., (F. Matti) assistant, Manila
Matthaei, Carl, (Scheibler, Matthaei & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Matthew, J., (Matthew, Gorman & Co.) compradore, Osaka
Matthieu, A., chief commissioner of police, Cholen, French Cochin China
Matti, F. watchmaker, Manila
Matti, Q. F., (F. Matti) assistant, Manila
Mawhood, F., (Edbrook & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Maxwell, J. L., M.D., missionary, Taiwanfoo (absent)

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Maxwell, R. J., captain, 80th Regiment
May, Hon. C., first police magistrate, acting Col. Treas., and supt. Fire Brigade
May, F. N., Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
May, J., (Imperial Arsenal) capmaker, Tientsin
May, H., proprietor, Victoria Hotel, Gage street
May, J. C., (K. R. Mackenzie & Co.) clerk, Osaka
May, lampist, Saigon
May, J. H., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor, Hankow
Mayer, Alb., contractor and timber merchant, Saigon
Mayers, W. F., Chinese Secretary, British Legation, Peking
Mayers, E. G. P., assistant paymaster, Control department
Mayers, S., (Langfeldt & Mayers) storekeeper, 52, Yokohama
Mayers, J. L, (Langfeldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
Mayne, G. G., manager, Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai
Maynet, Q., civil doctor, Manila
Mazley, A. C., clerk, China Submarine Telegraph Co., Saigon
McAllister, D., (G. A. Monro & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
McArthur, A., teacher, public works department, Yedo
McBain, George, accountant, Agra Bank, Shanghai
McBean, Thos. R., bailiff of Summary Jurisdiction Court
McBeth, A., sergeant of police, Aberdeen
McCaa, R., pilot, Foochow (absent)
McCallum, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
McCallum, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
McCance, J., "British Queen" tavern, Yokohama
McCarthey, Rev. J., missionary, Hangchow
McCarthy, J., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
McCaslin, C. H., captain, steam tug *Orphan*, Shanghai
McCaslin, R. J., (Mercantile Pilot Company), Shanghai
McClatchie, H. P., British consulate assistant, Shanghai
McClatchie, T. R. H, student interpreter, British Legation, Yedo
McClatchie, Rev. T., canon of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, missionary, Shanghai
McClellan, J., assistant inspector of cargo boats and junks, Harbour-master's office
McClement, F., M.D., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
McConachie, A., (McEwen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
McCormack, E., lieutenant, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
McCoy, R. W., Colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals
McCulloch, D., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
McCulloch, J. B., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
McDaniel, C. A., paymaster, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
McDonald, Alex., M.D., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. hospital ship *Melville*
McDonald, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
McDonald, W., broker, and Lloyds' surveyor, 64, Yokohama
McDonald, C., midshipman, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
McDouall, J., (Oriental Bank) manager, Queen's road
McDougall, J., (Inglis & Co.) foreman, Spring Gardens
McFall, D. C., surgeon, 80th Regiment
McFarland, Rev. S. G., missionary, Petchaburi, Bangkok
McFarlane, J. W., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M. troop-ship *Adventure*
McGibbon, Thos., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
McGiffie, J. D., Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
McGilvary, Rev. D., missionary, Xieng Mai, Bangkok
McGrath, T. F., (H. Fogg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
McGregor, Rev. W., missionary, Amoy
McGregor, John, (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
McGrundle, —., third officer, Gov.-General's gudboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton

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McGuire, W. G. M., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Leven*
McHardy, Hardy, commander, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
McHardy, Lieut. A. B., R.E., acting Surveyor General, 3, West Terrace
McHoraith, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
McIlvaine, Rev. J., missionary, Peking
McIlwraith, R., superintendent, Imperial Arsenal, Tientsin
McIntosh, J., assistant light-keeper, North Saddle, Shanghai
McIntosh, H. P., midshipman, U.S.S *Lackawanna*
McIntyre, John, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
McIntyre, A., second engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
McIntyre, J. B., overseer, Indo-Chinese Sugar Company's factory, Naconchaisee, Siam
McIver, Alex., superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
McIvor, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
McKay, G., constable, British consulate, Taku
McKean, F. G., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
McKean, Edward, assistant, British Consulate, Newchwang (absent)
McKenzie, R., (Miller, McKenzie & White) bill broker, Shanghai (absent)
McKenzie, J. H., M.D., physician, Ningpo
McLane, Louis, (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
McLaren, Jas., engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
McLeod, A., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
McLeod, J., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
McLeod, E., overseer of works, Surveyor-General's office
McLoughlin, E., sharebroker, Shanghai
McMicken, Wm., Oriental Bank, assistant accountant, Queen's road
McMillan, J., Local Post Master, Shanghai
McMinnies, H. H., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
McMurdo, R., Marine surveyor, Queen's road
McMurtrie, D., surgeon, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
McNab, A. F., chief engineer, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
McNulty, John, proprietor, "British Hotel," Queen's road West
McRitchie, J., C.E., assistant engineer, Public Works Department, Yokohama
McVean, Colin A., C.E., surveyor-general, Yedo
Mead, T. G., manager and secretary, Gas Company, Shanghai (absent)
Meade, H. J., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Shanghai
Meadows, Robert, M.D., medical practitioner, Shanghai
Meadows, J. A. T., consul for Denmark, and vice-consul for Netherlands, Tientsin
Meadows, Rev. James, missionary, Ningpo (absent)
Mechain, E., French consul, Manila
Medard, L., professor of mathematics, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Medeiros, Rev. A. J., professor of philosophy, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Medel, Rev. P., chaplain of the choir, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Medhurst, W. H., British consul, Shanghai
Medina, C., proprietor, Royal Oak Tavern, 208, Queen's road Central
Medlen, G. A., (Rawling, Medlen & Co.) architect, D'Aguilar street (absent)
Meech, Rev. S. E., missionary, Peking
Meerally, E., (Mahomebhoy Dama & Co.) manager, Gage street
Mees, R. A., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Yokohama
Meherally, Fazulbhoy, (Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy) clerk, Lyndhurst Terrace
Mehta, R. D., (R. Dunnjeebhoy & Co) merchant, Hollywood road
Mehta, D. M., (M. D. Ghandy & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Meilhan, A , baker, Shanghai
Meily, J. U., (Jenny & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Switzerland, Manila
Mein, P. W., (Chartered Bank of India, &c.) assistant accountant, Queen's road
Meincke, G., (Telge, Nölting & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Meira, X., (L. Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road

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Meisner, —., (Möller & Meisner) storekeeper, Bangkok
Melbye, Emil, (John Burd & Co.) clerk, Praya
Melchers, H., (Melchers & Co.) merchant, Praya
Meldrum, pilot, cutter *Naomi*, Ningpo
Melhuish, C. J., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Yokohama (absent)
Meller, H., (Meller & Co.) auctioneer, Shanghai
Melling, Robt., boatswain, H.M. Naval Yard
Mellish, Edward, exchange and bullion broker, (absent)
Melville, M., (Vulcan Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
Menard, A., storekeeper, Hakodadi
Mendel, L., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Mendelson, J., (Mendelson Bros.) merchant, 71, Yokohama
Mendelson, M., (Mendelson Bros.) merchant, 71, Yokohama
Mendes, A. N., Junr., (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
Mendieta, M. G. de, chemist, Manila
Mendiola, Q., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) engineer, Manila
Mendonça, L. J. M., informer, income tax office, Macao
Mendonça, L. M., "Typographia Mercantil," compositor, Macao
Menzies, A. B., Maritimes Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Menzies, A. B., Shanghai Library, librarian, Shanghai
Mercer, T., (Thomas & Mercer) public tea inspector, Canton (absent)
Merlande, A., French vice-consul, Chefoo
Merredew, Miss M. A., (Rose & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Merrilees, A. G., foreman, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Merry, Thos., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Yokohama
Mertz, A., midshipman, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Mesney, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Mesnier, P. G., private secretary to the Governor, Macao
Mesquita, V. N., lieut.-col., Macao battalion, commanding "Monte Fort"
Mestern, C. J., (Mestern & Hülse) public tea inspector and commission agent, Canton
Mestres, J., (Mestres, Vidal & Co.) auctioneer, Manila
Mestres, B., (Mestres, Vidal & Co.) auctioneer, Manila
Metherall, W., carpenter, Naval Yard
Methvin, James, (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Metta, B. J., (M. D. Ghandy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Mettler, F., (Schmidt, Westphal & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Meunier, sous-lieutenant, French marines, Yokohama
Meuser, C. R., (Paul Ehlers & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Meveety, Jas., "Union Tavern" proprietor, Queen's road
Meyer, J. P., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East Point
Meyer, B. F., assistant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
Meyer, J. D., (J. D. Meyer & Fehrs) shipwright, Swatow
Meyer, Adolph E., (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) merchant, 4, Stanley street
Meyer, E., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
Meyer, H., (F. Peil) assistant, Peddar's Wharf
Meyer, J. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Meyerink, W., (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Mayerink, H. F., (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Meyers, T. D., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Meyers, E., (Oscar Stammann) merchant, Tientsin
Meyers, A., importer, Yokohama
Meynard, H., (Meynard, Cousin & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Michaud, forgeron-serrurier, Yokohama Arsenal
Michel, Geo. N. H., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Avon*
Michel, pilot, Saigon
Michel, modelist, Yokohama Arsenal

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Michel, Louis, (A. Valette & Michel) 71, Yokohama
Michelot, L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Saigon
Michelsen, L., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Michie, A., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Middleton, W. N., (Anton & Middleton) share broker, Queen's road
Middleton, J. T., acting British vice-consul, Taku
Middleton, Wm., assistant, Pootung Foundry, Shanghai
Middleton, O., (O. Middleton & Co.) storekeeper, Chinkiang
Midon, Rev. F., Catholic Missionary, Yedo
Miehe, O. G., (Overbeck & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Mielenhausen, W., (Ladage, Oelke & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Miles, H. A., British consulate constable, Hiogo
Milisch, James, (Milisch & Co.) merchant, Chinkiang
Milisch, C., (Raynal & Co.) merchant and vice-consul for Austria, Macao
Militzer, M., (Schmidt, Westphal & Co.) merchant, and consul for Germany, Nagasaki
Millar, A., plumber & gas fitter, 1, Queen's road East
Miller, D. A., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Miller, Thos. E., first lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Miller, A., boatswain, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
Miller, —., appraiser, Japanese Imperial Customs, Yokohama
Miller, J., steward, General Hospital, Yokohama
Miller, Rev. E. R., missionary, Yokohama
Miller, P. J., boatswain, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Miller, Thos. T. R., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Miller, A. (P.&O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Miller, G. W., (P.M.S.S. Co.) superintendent of coal yard, Yokohama
Miller, Rowley, (Miller, McKenzie & White) bill-broker, Shanghai
Miller, J. I., (Jarvie & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Miller, W., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Miller, J., light keeper, Woosung lighthouse, Shanghai
Milley, W., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Millot, E., (Millot & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Mills, Rev. C. R., missionary, Tung-chow-foo
Milne, A., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Milne, Jos., foreman blacksmith, Patent Slip, East Point
Milsom, Albert, (Milsom & Tod) merchant, Shanghai
Milsom, A., (Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom) merchant, 177, Yokohama
Mimmer, H., watchmaker, Hiogo
Miñana, V., penitenciario, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Minto, G. N., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) secretary, D'Aguilar Street (absent)
Miralles, C., proprietor, "La Catalana," 17, Escolta, Manila
Miranda, A. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) apprentice, Whampoa
Mistry, F. D., (Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.) clerk
Mitchell, G. N., U.S. vice-consul, Yokohama
Mitchell, F. W., Postmaster-gen., coll. of Stamp Revenue, & act. police magistrate
Mitchell, W., (J. P. Bissett & Co.) land agent, Shanghai
Mitchell, W., Pootung Foundry, assistant, Shanghai
Mitchell, A., (Curnow & Co.) storekeeper, 84, Yokohama
Mitchell, G., pilot, Taku
Mitchell, J. F., ship carpenter, Nagasaki
Mitchell, W. J., pilot, Foochow
Mitchell, F. W., Jr., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Hankow
Mitford, B. A., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, and sec. to Chamber of Com., Foochow
Mockett, R., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Modesto, F., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Mody, H. N., auctioneer and broker, Lyndhurst Terrace

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Mody, P. C., broker, Shanghai
Moerike, G., (Botica de la Escolta, 25) chemist, Manila
Moffat, R. C. D., (Moffatt & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Mohmed Ally, H. M., merchant, Aberdeen street
Moireau, clerk, Harbour Master's Office, Saigon
Mojaos, S., lieut.-colonel of civil guards, Manila
Molchanoff, J., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Molenaar, J., (Scheibler, Matthaei & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Molesworth, A., Maritime Customs, tidewaiter, Swatow
Molieres, Girard des, director of the interior, Saigon
Möllendorff, P. G. von, Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
Möller, E., (A. Roensch) hat manufacturer, Manila
Möller, N., broker and general agent, Shanghai
Möller, A. H., (Möller & Meisner) storekeeper, Bangkok
Möller, J. C. J., (Möller, Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Möller, L. P., Maritime Customs, examiner, Shanghai
Mollison, J. P., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) merchant, 48, Yokohama
Molo, F. A., master of ceremonies, Ecclesiastical Department, Manila
Monalits, S. W., (G. Velozo) clerk, Cebu
Moncur, D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Mongan, J., British consul, Tientsin
Monro, G. A., (G. A. Monro & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
Monro, J. D., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Montagneux, P., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Monteiro, T., Macao Dispensary, Macao
Montfrain, élève interprète, French consulate, Yokohama
Montgolfier, de, chef de la comptabilité, Yokohama Arsenal
Montgomery, G. L., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Montigny, Remi de, merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Montjon, deputy commissary, Naval Department, Saigon
Montjon, M. A. de, Colonial secretary, Saigon
Montojo, V., harbour master, Manila
Moojee, Jafferbhoy, (J. Peerbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
Moomun, A., (E. Pubaney) manager, Gage street
Mooney, J. K., Black Ball Pilot Co., Shanghai
Moore, L. P., merchant, 70, Yokohama
Moore, M. G., (Russell & Co.) agent, and vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, Tientsin
Moore, Joseph, (P.M.S.S. Co.) shipping clerk, Nagasaki
Moore, G, (H. Godenrath & Co.) baker, Shanghai
Moore, L. I., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Moore, Ed., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, : raya
Moore, W. H., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Moore, C. F., Maritime Customs examiner, Ningpo
Moore, J., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Hankow
Moore, W. P., hairdresser, &c., Hongkong Hotel building
Moore, J. W., fleet engineer, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Moore, E. K., master, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Moore, A. M., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Saco*
Moore, L., broker, 13, Kiangse Road, Shanghai
Moore, Alonzo, (American Rice Mills) millwright, Bangkok
Moorehead, T., Maritime Customs examiner in charge, Taku
Moorhead, R. B., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
Mora, W., mariner, Bangkok
Moran, R., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy
Moras, B. G., (M. Perez y Marqueti) printer, Manila
Mörck, C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai

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Moreau, superintendent of gardens, Saigon
Morehouse, W. N., clerk, Maritime Customs, Swatow
Morejou, Don Carlos O., Spanish consul, Amoy
Morel, E., bill and bullion broker, consul for Belgium, and pres. French M. C., S'hai
Morelos, A., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Morelos, N., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Moreno, T., maestrescuela, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Morf, H. C., merchant, 176, Yokohama
Morgan, Chas. H., broker, Wyndham street
Morgan, J., tidewaiter, Imperial Customs, Shanghai
Morgan, W. M., (W. M. Morgan & Co.) broker, Club Chambers
Morice, (Morice Frères & Bailly) storekeeper, Saigon
Morin, assistant, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Moritz, C., (M. Secker & Co.) hat manufacturer, Manila
Morphew, J. S., agent *Straits Times Extra*, Shanghai
Morquecho, Lieut.-col. D., chief of Marine Artillery, Manila
Morrice, T., (Morrice, Behncke & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
Morris, J. S., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) engineer, Manila
Morris, A. G., ship and general broker, 5, Pechili Terrace
Morris, J., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Shimonoseki
Morris, Rev. A. R., missionary, Osaka
Morris, A., reporter, *Hiogo and Osaka Herald* office, Hiogo
Morris, J., (Morris, Lewis & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai (absent)
Morris, H. S., North China Insurance Company, secretary, Shanghai
Morrison, Rev. Wm. T., missionary, Peking
Morrison, W. O., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Morrison, A., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East Point
Morrison, J , (Chartered Mercantile Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
Morrison, John, (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
Morrison, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Morriss, Henry, bill & bullion broker, Shanghai
Morse, W. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Morton, Rev. T. F., chaplain, Hospital ship, *Melville*, and acting military chaplain
Morton, A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Moscoso, M., colonel of civil guards, Manila
Moses, D. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Moses, S. M., (D. Sassoon, Sons, & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Mosquera, F., master of tobacco revenue, Manila
Moss, Henry, "Japan Hotel," proprietor, 44, Yokohama
Moss, C. D., (Crano & Moss) Commercial Sale Rooms, 55, Yokohama
Moss, M., secretary Hongkong Pier & Godown Co., Peddar's Hill
Moss, E. J., *Japan Gazette* office, manager, Yokohama
Moss, John, (Dodd & Co.) godown keeper, Tamsui
Motiwalla, E. P., general broker, Lyndhurst Terrace
Mott, G. B., captain, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong and Macao
Mottu, A., (J. M. Jaquemot) clerk, Yokohama
Motz, Robt., Government secretary and interpreter, Yokohama
Mouat, J., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Mouat, A. R. Dundas, (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Mouillesaux, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Moule, Rev. Geo. E., missionary, Hangchow
Moule, Rev. A. E., missionary, Ningpo
Moulls, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Taku
Mourilyan, W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Osaka
Mourlon, E., Belgian vice-consul, Yokohama
Movellan, J., (Caranceja, La Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila

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Mowat, R. A., Law Secretary, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Mowjee, S., (E. Pubaney) clerk, Gage street
Moya, F., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Moysey, F. A., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Moysten, R. B., Municipal superintendent, Tientsin
Muffitt, J., proprietor, Canton Dispensary, Canton
Muffitt, Mrs., (Miss Garrett) milliner, Queen's road
Mühlensteth, J. A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Muirhead, D., superintendent, Pootung foundry, Shanghai
Muirhead, Rev. W., missionary, Shanghai
Mulaton, contractor, Saigon (absent)
Mulcany, Ed., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Müller, J., assistant lightkeeper, Shaweishan lighthouse, Shanghai
Müller, J. W., (J. W. Müller & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Müller, G. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Müller, —., (Imperial Arsenal) pattern maker, Foochow
Müller, W., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Müller, F., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Müller, Dr., Japanese Government Hospital, Yedo
Müller, C., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, Yedo
Müller, J., "City of Hamburg" tavern, Hiogo
Müller, A., shipchandler, Macao
Müller, Augustus, M.D., (Jones, Müller, & Manson) physician, Amoy
Müller, H. C., Customs officer, Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai
Müller, L. P., (Müller & Fisher) contractor, Shanghai
Mullins, H., sergeant of Police, Pagoda Island, Foochow
Mumrie, —., quartermaster, Revenue steamer *Lingfeng*, Foochow
Muncherjee, D., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Muncherjee, E., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Muncherjee, R., merchant, Macao
Muncherjee, R., (Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Muñiz, J., judge-substitute, Court of Appeal, Manila
Munn, D., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Munoz, J., proprietor, "Bazar Oriental," Manila
Munro, D., merchant and commission agent, Amoy
Munz, F., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
Murphy, D., second engineer, steamer *White Cloud*, Macao
Murphy, M. W., "Mariners' Home," proprietor, Shanghai
Murray, H., interpreter, British consulate, Shanghai
Murray, T. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Murray, J., light-keeper, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Murray, J. B., chief officer Gov.-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
Murray, J., M.B., assistant surgeon, 80th Regiment
Murray, E. D., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) clerk, 48, Yokohama
Murray, D. G., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Murray, M. E., (Margesson & Co.) merchant, Macao
Murray, G., captain, steam tug *Fo-ke-lin*, Shanghai
Murray, W. H., agent, National Bible Society of Scotland, Newchwang
Murton, N., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Muslial, M. H., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Mustard, R. W., (Mustard & Co.) general store-keeper, Shanghai
Mya, J. M., merchant, Gage street
Myburgh, A., barrister, Shanghai
Myers, W. Wykeham, medical practitioner, Chefoo
Mylne, H. A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

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Nabor, F. W., midshipman, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Nachtigal, Geo., compradore, Hiogo
Nachtrieb, A., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Nacken, Rev. J., missionary, Rhenish Missionary Society
Nagel, C. F., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Saco*
Nalda, C., military medical corps, Manila
Namazee, H. A., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) clerk, Gage street
Narra, M., civil doctor, Manila
Nash, J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Natham, S. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Nathan, J. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nathan, J. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nathan, E. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Nathan, M. J., Shanghai
Nathan, S. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Nathoo, C., broker, Gage street
Naudin, J., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
Naudin, J., lighthouse-keeper, Chapel Island, Amoy
Navarro, D. J. de, acting consul for Spain, Westbourne Villa
Navarro, D. J., brigadier of infantry, Manila
Nazer, B. W., *Daily Advertiser* office, reporter, D'Aguilar street
Neate, S. R., (Rawling, Medlen & Co.) architectural assistant, D'Aguilar street
Negre, A. F., (J. Raud & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Neil, —., pilot, Shanghai
Neilson, Wm., Chefoo
Nelson, Rev. R., missionary, Shanghai
Nelson, T., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Nelson, T. M., mate, U.S.S. *Palos*
Nemchinoff, M., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Nemchinoff, W., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Nesbitt, C., *Daily Advertiser* office, reporter, D'Aguilar street
Neurath, Rev. —., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Neustadt, J. H., (F. Peil) clerk, Shanghai
Neves e Souza, Joaquim, (Lisbon Dispensary) chemist, Macao
Nevin, Rev. J. C., American Presbyterian Mission, Canton
Nevius, Rev. John L., D.D., missionary, Chefoo
Newbegin, W. B., chief officer, receiving ship *Water Witch*, Shanghai
Newbigging, W. C., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Newbury, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Newitt, W. T., (China Submarine Telegraph Company) clerk in charge, Burd's lane
Newman, Walter, public tea inspector, Foochow
Newman, W. H., (British consulate) interpreter, Bangkok
Newman, E., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Newton, A., manager, Hongkong and China Gas Company, Praya West
Nicaise, H., (Borneo Co., Limited) manager, & consul for Belgium & Siam, Queen's road
Nichol, R., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Nicholls, B., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
Nichols, O. H., ensign, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Nichols, H. E., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Nicholson, C. W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nicholson, C., (Shaw, Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nickel, C., proprietor, "Falcon Hotel," Nagasaki
Nickels, M. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nicolass, Father, chaplain, Russian Consulate, Hakodadi
Nicolayson, N. O., steward, General Hospital, Yokohama
Niederberger, G., (Behre & Co.) merchant, Saigon

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Niel, T., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
Nields, H. C., lieut. commander, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Nielly, naval clerk, Saigon
Nielsen, F. C. C., clerk, (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) Shanghai
Nielsen, C. P., clerk, (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) Nagasaki
Nielsen, J., engineer, (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.), Shanghai
Nielsen, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Nisle, (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Nissen, N., doctor, Manila
Nissen, A., pilot, Swatow
Nissen, W., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant (absent)
Nissen, Ferd., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Nisted, T., mariner, Bangkok
Niubo, R., military medical corps, Manila
Noack, C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Noble, A. K., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, 17, Yokohama
Noble, J., (G. Falconer & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
Noble, C. E., (Hongkong Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Noble, G. E., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) sub-manager, Queen's road
Noel, sous-lieutenant, French marines, Yokohama
Noetzli, G. H, deputy commissioner of Customs, Foochow
Nogueira, F. D. G. de, chief clerk, treasury, Macao
Nogueras, R., military medical corps, Manila
Nohr, J., (Botica de Manila) chemist, Manila
Nolting, T., (Telge, Nolting & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Noodt, E., (Raynal & Co.) assistant, Stanley street
Noronha, D., (Noronha & Sons) printer, Wellington street
Noronha, D. L., (Noronha & Sons) printer, Wellington street
Noronha, H. L., (Noronha & Sons) printer, Wellington street
Noronha, L., (Noronha & Sons) printer, Wellington street
Noronha, F. P., Chinese Emigration agent, Macao
North, John, Yokohama Dispensary, 61, Yokohama
Norton, E., (Norton, Lyall & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Notley, W. H., (Robert S. Walker & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Novion, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Nowrojee, C., (D. Hosungjee & Co) clerk, Amoy
Nowrojee, D., merchant and baker, and lessee Hongkong Hotel, Queen's road
Noyer, G., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Noyes, Rev. H. V., missionary, Canton
Nunes, G. S., compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
Nunes, A. A., (S. Easton & Co.) assistant, East Point foundry
Nunn, C. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
Nunn, Charles, constable, British consulate, Chinkiang
Nuthall, E. P., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
Nuthoo, Ebrahimbhoy, (Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy) clerk, 12, Lyndhurst Terrace
Nye, Gideon, Junr., (Nye & Co.) merchant, Canton
Nysten, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai

Oakey, Francis, (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Oastler, J., superintendent of works, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Obadaya, I. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
O'Brien, R. A., M. D., medical practitioner, " Duart," Caine road
O'Brien, M. J., professor of English, Inspectorate General, Pekin
O'Brien, T., inspector of nuisances, and foreman Fire Brigade
O'Brien, W., clerk, Government telegraph service, Yedo
O'Callaghan, Capt. C., private secretary and aide-de-camp to the Governor

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Ocampo, V. de, (M. Perez y Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Ochoa, R., (J de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
Odell, W. L., (Bull, Purdon & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Odell, John, (Bull, Purdon & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Oelke, D., (Ladage, Oelke & Co.) tailor, &c., Shanghai
Oelrichs, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Oeltze, G., pilot, Foochow
Oestmann, A., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
O'Flaherty, T. H. O., "Praya Hotel," Praya Central
Ogden, F. Y., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Ogilvie, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ogilvie, T. (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ogle, R. G., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ogle, H. A., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Oglou, L. C., secretary to the Government Council, Manila
O'Hara, H., (H. Fogg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ohl, H., (Bevier & Co.) clerk, 76, Yokohama
Ohlinger, Rev. Franklin, missionary, Foochow
Ojeda, Emilio d', second secretary Spanish Legation, Yedo (absent)
Okooloff, E. (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) merchant, Hankow
Olaguivel, J., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) merchant, Manila
Olaneta, J., assistant, Valdez & Co.'s Saw Mills, Manila
Olano, A., emigration agent, Macao
Olarovsky, A. E., Russian Consul, Hakodadi
Olislaeger, J., proprietor, Hotel & Café d'Europe, Saigon
Oliveira, A., compositor, Mercantile Printing Office, Shanghai
Oliveira, V. de, porteiro, revenue department, Macao
Oliveira, F. S., *North China Herald*, compositor, Shanghai
Oliveira, F. S., compositor, Mercantile Printing office, Shanghai
Oliveira, J. F. d', lieut.-quartermaster, Macao Battalion, Macao
Oliveira, A. M., (Oliveira & Co.) broker, Shanghai
Oliver, Geo. (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Oliver, T. W. store issuer, H.B.M. Naval Yard, Shanghai
Oliver, E. H., Municipal Council, surveyor, Shanghai
Ollard, H. J., asst. paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Ollia, N. D., merchant, Amoy
Olliveira, F. M. d', (Clementino Lopes) clerk, Macao
Olmsted, F. H., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Olsen, M. P., mariner, Bangkok
Olsen, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Olsen, J., (G. Nachtigal & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
Olson, J., "National Tavern," Queen's road
O'Malley, A. B., pilot, Newchwang
Onslow, G. R., gunner, Chinese gunboat *Feiloong*, Canton
Oosman, Abha, (Ahmed Soab & Co.) clerk, Gage street
Oppell, G., lithographer, 1, David, Manila
Oppell, G., lithographer, 1, David, Manila
Oppenheimer, C., (Bacharah, Oppenheimer & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Opstelten, J. C., (Grün & Co.) merchant, Pottinger street
Ordoñez, M., colonel of artillery, Manila
Ordoñez, M., Captain of the Fleet, Manila
Orley, G., inspector of police, Central Station
Orme, Peter, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ormea, A., (Messageries Maritimes) godown-keeper, Yokohama
Orny, V., storekeeper, 80, Yokohama
Orr, W. S., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy

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Orsted, A. S., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Shanghai
Ortega, M., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ortega, P., Director of Local Administration, Manila
Ortega, G., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ortiz, Don J., acting Spanish consul, Macao
Ortiz, L., (M. Perez y Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Ortmans, H. A., (Wachtels & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
Ortuz, L., assistant, Valdez & Co.'s Saw Mills, Manila
O'Ryan, J., (A. MacDonald & Co.) assistant, West Point Slip
Osborn, P., secretary to the Saibansho, Yokohama
Osborne, Noel, commander H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Osgood, D. W., M.D., missionary, Foochow
O'Shaughnessy, Capt. W. C., 12th Regiment, assistant Military Secretary
Osmund, C., (Registrar General's office) clerk
Osouf, Rev. P. M., procureur, F. R. C. Mission, Staunton street
Oswell, T. J., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Otadui, F. de O., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Otin, F., Spanish Legation, attaché, Peking
Ottaway, E. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Otten, G., proprietor, "City of Hamburg" Tavern, Queen's Road West
Ottesen, C. W., mariner, Bangkok
Ottley, G. O., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
Oueida, C., interpreter, French Consulate, Yokohama
Ouspensky, V., student, Russian Legation, Peking
Outrey, Maxime, French Minister, Yedo (absent)
Overbeck, H., (Overbeck & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Overbeck, Gustav von, merchant, and Consul General for Austria, Peddar's Hill
Overbury, A., superintendent, Sailors' Home
Owen, Rev. G. S., missionary, Shanghai
Owens, John, (Vulcan Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
Owens, L., (L. Owens & Co.) merchant, Manila
Owston, A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Oxenham, E. L., assistant, and post-office agent, British Consulate, Hankow
Oxlade, G., (China Submarine Telegraph Co.) agent, Shanghai
Oxley, C., compositor, *Hiogo News* Office, Hiogo
Oxley, J., Deputy Commissary of Stores, Control department
Ozario, C. A., Junr., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East Point
Ozario, C. J., (G. Overbeck) clerk, Peddar's Hill
Ozorio, F., (D. Rozario & Co.) compositor, Foochow

Paasch, C. W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pacheco, A., lawyer, Macao
Pacheco, D. C., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, and vice-consul for Siam, Macao
Padhomsey, C., (E. Pubaney) clerk, Gage street
Padila, J. S., primero de gracia, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Padmore, W., (China Submarine Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's Lane
Padsha, H. M., merchant, corner of Gage and Peel streets
Paes, A. M., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Aberdeen
Paez, F., (J M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Pagden, H., sailmaker, 38, Yokohama
Page, R., assistant, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Paget, Thomas Guy, (Beazley, Paget & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
Pailler, —., forger, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Palamountain, B., Maritime Customs, manager printing office, Shanghai
Pallant, Benjn., proprietor, "Shanghai Horse Bazaar"
Pallas, pilot, Saigon

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Pallister, E., (Geo. Smith & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Palm, J. L. E., Maritime Customs acting commissioner, Chefoo
Palmer, A., assistant engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Palmer, H. N., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Palmer, Rev. R. N., missionary, Shaosking, Ningpo
Palmer, —., captain, Gov. General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Pampi, L., pilot, Bangkok
Pan, J. F. del, merchant, and secretary Board of Trade, Manila
Pan, E. del, (J. F. del Pan & Co.) merchant, Manila
Pan, M. del, (J. F. del Pan & Co.) assistant, Manila
Pandorf, G., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Panisse, M., commissary general, war department, Manila
Papillon, F., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Papps, Wm., Empire Brewery, assistant, Shanghai
Paragorria, J. R., (Ercoreca & Labedan) clerk, Manila
Parauchin, G. P., "Russian Hotel," assistant, Hakodadi
Pardon, W., (North China Insurance Company) clerk, Shanghai
Pardun, W., (L. Kniffler & Co.) merchant, 54, Yokohama
Parker, E. H., student interpreter, British consulate, Kiukiang
Parker, Jas., printer, Canton
Parker, J. B., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Parker, S. W., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Parker, J. H., chief officer, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
Parker, G. F., (Parker & Little) medical practitioner, Shanghai
Parker, Thos., (Hongkong Gas Company) clerk, West Point
Parker, John, M.D., surgeon, Ningpo
Parkes, Rev. H., missionary, Canton
Parkes, Sir Harry S., K.C.B., British Minister to Japan (absent)
Parkhill, S., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Chinhai Station, Ningpo
Parkyn, G. J., deputy commissary, Army Control department
Parlane, W., chief engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
Parmentier, P., doctor, Manila
Parodi, E., (Podesta, Parodi & Co.) merchant, Manila
Parr, E., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Parr, R. B., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, and acting consul for Germany, Manila
Parry, S., engineer, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Parsons, G., commander H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
Partridge, F. P., marshal, United States Consulate, Bangkok
Partridge, Rev. S. B., missionary, Bangkok
Partridge, Brig.-Gen. F. W., U.S. Consul, Bangkok
Pascoal, J. P., (Nye & Co.) assistant, Canton
Pascual, T., (Valle & Co.) clerk, Manila
Pascual y Torrejon, R., military medical corps, Manila
Pasedag, C. J., (Pasedag & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Passmore, T. H., first officer, Customs S.S. *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
Passos, J. M. dos, (French Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Patacios, J., secretary, Sociedad de Fianzas, Manila
Paterson, A., (Oriental Bank) acting manager, Shanghai
Paterson, John, (Tait & Co.) merchant, and Vice-consul for Netherlands, Amoy
Paterson, G., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Paterson, D., pilot, Amoy
Paterson, J. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Paterson, P. L., pilot, Foochow
Paterson, H., steward, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
Paterson, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) agent, Foochow
Patron, B., (Amigos del Pais Printing Office) regent, Manila

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Patterson, J. C., commander H.B.M. gunvessel *Avon*
Patterson, A., chief engineer, steamer *Fusiyama*, Coast
Paul, S., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Paul, E. B., student interpreter, British Legation, Yedo
Paul, R., shipchandler, Shanghai
Paul, F. J., compositor *Shipping Report* office, Amoy
Paul, A. G., lieutenant, U S.S. *Saco*
Paula, C., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) engineer apprentice, Whampoa
Paulding, R. P., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Palos*
Pauliny, naval clerk, Saigon
Paulsen, (Honkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Wanchai
Paulsen, C., mariner, Bangkok
Pauncefote, Hon. J., Attorney General, Supreme Court House
Pavia, C., brigadier of Artillery, and acting General of the Forces, Manila
Paya, S., professor, College of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
Payne, Thos., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
Payne, H., light-keeper, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Peacock, C., (Textor & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Peacock, P., inspector, British Legation Escort, Yedo
Peacock, T., (Wm. Watson & Co.) draper, Shanghai (absent)
Pearce, E. J., chief engineer, H.B.M. despatch-vessel *Salamis*
Pearce, E. W., Chinese emigration agent, Macao
Pearce, J., superintendent of works, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Pearse, J. B., Thompson & Hind) assistant, Queen's road
Pearse, Mrs., (Thomson & Hind) milliner, Queen's road
Pearson, A. C., (Pearson & Laurance) merchant, 99, Yokohama
Pearson, W., sec. S'hai Chamber of Com., & agent Reuter's Telegram Co., Shanghai
Pearson, T., (Landstein & Co.) assistant, Wanchai Timber Yard
Pedder, W. H., British consul, and consul for Austria and Germany, Amoy
Peil, F., merchant (absent)
Pelegrin, H., (Meynard, Cousin & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pelegrin, H., chief engineer & manager Yokohama Gas Company, Yokohama
Peligrin, N., licentiate in pharmacy, Manila
Pelissier, V., timber merchant, Saigon
Pellon y Rodriguez, J., Minister of the Exchequer, Manila
Pelly, J. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Pélu, l'abbé A., missionary, Niigata
Penberthy, J. H., M.D., asst. surgeon, H B.M. corvette *Juno*
Penfold, C. E., superintendent of police, Shanghai
Penha, F. N. da, constable, Procurador's department, Macao
Penn, H., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Penrose, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Perceebois, surveillant, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Percival, R. H., (Reiss & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
Pereda, J., (Ercoreca & Labedan) clerk, Manila
Peredo, V., constable, British Consulate, Manila
Pereira, —., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, E. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Hiogo
Pereira, L. A. J., (B. A. Pereira) clerk, Macao
Pereira, B. A., merchant, Macao
Pereira, J. P., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, Frank J., share broker, &c.
Pereira, J. A., Soda-water manufacturer, 30, Hollywood road
Pereira, A. L. G., (National Bank of India) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, V. S., acting fiscal, income tax office, Macao
Pereira, J. F., (Wright, Burkill & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

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Pereira, J. G., (Moffatt & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, H. A., (A. H. de Carvalho) compositor, Shanghai
Pereira, A. S., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
Pereira, B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Pereira, J. L., (Oriental Bank Corporation) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, M. L., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, P., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Pereira, T. S., (A. H. de Carvalho) compositor, Shanghai
Pereira, A. F., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, A. M. R., (P. M. S. S Co.) clerk, Praya West
Pereira, A. A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, E., (E. Schellhass & Co) clerk, Graham street
Pereira, J. C. C , clerk, Emigration office, Macao
Peres, B. A., Junr., (Oriental Bank Corporation) clerk, Yokohama
Peres, J. M., Macao
Perez, M., (M. Perez y Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Perez, P., vice-rector, university of Santo Tomas, Manila
Perez, S., elector of the Board of Instruction, Manila
Perez, M., notary, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Perez, M., acting manager Valdez & Co.'s Saw Mills, Manila
Perez y Marqueti, M., merchant and printer, Manila
Perkes, A., second officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Pern, de St., assistant commissary, Naval Department, Saigon
Perpetuo, A. V., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Perpetuo, J. E., interpreter, Supreme Court, Macao
Perramon, J., (Ramirez & Giraudier) printer, Manila
Perreaux, Rev. R. N., French missionary, Juthia, Siam
Perregaux, F., merchant, 131, Yokohama
Perrin, A., proprietor, private boarding house, Saigon
Perrin, E., hairdresser, 31, Yokohama
Perry, J. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
Perry, M., carpenter, 13, Yedo
Pestonjee, J., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) assistant, Yokohoma
Pestonjee, R., (D. C. Tata) clerk, Shanghai
Pestonjee, D., (M. D. Ghandy & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Pestonjee, D., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Petel, G. van P., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) mert. & con. for Netherlands, Manila (absent)
Petel, G., Jr., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) merchant, Manila
Peter, —., (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
Peters, H., (Knoop & Co.) shipchandler, Shanghai
Peters, J., second officer, steamer *China*, Coast
Peters, J., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Peters, G., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Petersen, P. M., pilot, lugger *Teazer*, Ningpo
Petersen, P. W., constable, British Consulate, Tamsui
Petersen, J., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Petersen, C., lighthouse-keeper, White Dog lighthouse, Foochow
Petersen, H., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Petersen, F. C., mariner, Bangkok
Petersen, Frederick, pilot, Bangkok
Petersen, H. A., (Petersen & Co.) merchant & com. agent, & con. for Denmark, Amoy
Peterson, C. F. W., proprietor, "German Tavern," Queen's road
Pethick, W. H., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Peking
Petit, Le, naval clerk, Saigon
Petit d'Hesnicourt, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon (absent)
Petitjean, Mgr. B. T., Catholic Bishop of Japan, Yokohama

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Petrie, D., (T. Howard & Co.) merchant, Staunton street
Petrocochino, A. E., merchant, Shanghai
Pettier, Rev. A. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
Pfaff, R., (H. Muller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
Pfaff, L., (Knoop & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pfaff, I., (H. Muller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
Phelps, H. W., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Philippe, A., (Comptoir d'Escompte) manager, Queen's road
Phillip, J. W., lieut. commander, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Phillippeus, A. E., Russian consul, Nagasaki (absent)
Phillipps, Col. Paul W., R.A., commanding in China & Straits
Phillips, S. T. L., (Westall, Brand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Phillips, C., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Phillips, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Phipps, A. L., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Phipps, H. G., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Phœnix, Richd., marshall, United States Consulate, Shanghai
Piaget, E., watchmaker, Rosario, Manila
Piatkoff, M., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Pickenpack, V., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) mert., & Consul for Netherlands, &c., Bangkok
Pickford, C. R. B., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Pierce, G. H., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, and acting consul for Denmark, Manila
Piercy, Rev. G., missionary, Canton
Pierre, J. B., director of botanical gardens, Saigon
Pierson, Rev. J., missionary, Yu-chen, Peking
Piesdorff, A. L., pilot, Swatow
Pigeon, F., Yedo
Pigeon, Jas., overseer of drains, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Pigman, G. W., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Pignatel, V., (Pignatel & Co.) store-keeper, Nagasaki
Pignatel, C., (Pignatel & Co.) store-keeper, Nagasaki
Pignatel, J., proprietor "Beach Hotel," Chefoo
Pike, C. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow (absent)
Pila, U., merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Pilches, Rev. L. W., missionary, Peking
Pilliet, A., (Ed. Renard & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Pim, T., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, and Vice-consul for Netherlands, Foochow
Pina, M., civil doctor, Manila
Pinel, J., Junr., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Pinkney, E., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Pinkvoss, J. H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pinna, F. F., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
Pinto, R., teacher, St. Saviour's College, and organist Roman Catholic Church
Pinto, R. S., (A. Millar & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Pioch, pilot, Saigon
Piotrowski, K. de, auctioneer, Hiogo
Piper, Rev. J., act. military chaplain & church missionary, St. Stephen's Chapel (absent)
Piquet, Lieut., secretary, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Piquet, E., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) silk inspector, 2, Yokohama
Pirie, D. R., apothecary, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Pirkis, A. E., accountant, British Legation, Peking
Pirkis, G. J., commissary of stores, Control Department
Piron, —., finisher, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Piry, P., first-class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Piry, teacher, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Pistorius, P. E., acting agent Netherlands Trading Society, Yokohama

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Pistorius, A. A., (Van Oordt & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Pitman, John, (Pitman & Co.) merchant, 32, Yokohama
Pitman, G. D., captain, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Piton, Rev. C. P., missionary, Basil Mission House
Pitter, V. de P. S., surgeon to Superintendency of Chinese Emigration, Macao
Placé, A. M., sorter, Post-office
Placé, J. L., clerk, (P. & O. S. N. Co.), Praya
Placé, C. S., clerk, procurador's department, Macao
Placé, F. L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Queen's road
Placé, A. F., bailiff, Supreme Court, Macao
Placé, F., compositor, *Japan Mail* Office, Yokohama
Plana, E., (Plana & Co.) printer, Manila
Plate, F., (Ed. Renard & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Playfair, G. M. H., student, British legation, Peking
Plessis, Rev. M J., Roman Catholic missionary, Hakodadi
Plitt, C., apothecary, Manila
Plumb, Rev. Nathan J., missionary, Foochow
Plummer, A. (G. Domoney & Co.) butcher, &c., 17, Yokohama
Plunket, J., private, English police, Yokohama
Plunket, J., pilot, Newchwang
Pocock, J. J., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Pocurdmuljee, K., (Balmoocan Davecurn) clerk
Pode, W. Y., (Chartered Bank of India, &c.) accountant, Shanghai
Podesta, A. G., (Podesta, Parodi & Co.) merchant, Manila
Podosenoff, A. W., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Poë, G. L., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Poesnecker, A. (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Poffin, Joseph, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Poggio, L., captain of cavalry, Manila
Poirier, L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) agent, Saigon
Poirier, Rev. J. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Poitevin, L., confectioner, 53, Yokohama
Pol, L., van de, storekeeper, Nagasaki
Polano, L, (Lunau & Polano) merchant, and Danish consul, Hiogo
Pole, Wm., F.R.G.S., consulting engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Polite Geo., merchant, Shanghai
Polkinghorne, S., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Pollard, Edward H., Q.C., barrister & notary public, d'Aguilar Street (absent)
Pollard, F. L., (Strachan & Thomas) clerk, 63, Yokohama
Pollett, S., fitter, Government railway service, Hiogo
Polley, E S., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, 3, Yokohama (absent)
Pollock, H. A., (Chapman, King & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pollock, W. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Polly, l'abbé M.A.E., missionary, Hakodadi
Pomeroy, S. W., Jr, (Russell & Co.) merchant, (absent)
Pond, J. A., accountant, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Ponomareff, P. A., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Pons, —., patternmaker, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Ponti, F. de, (V. Comi) clerk, Yokohama
Ponton, director of *Courier de Saigon*, Saigon
Poole, S. H., commander, Siamese Navy, Bangkok
Popoff, P., student, Russian Legation, Peking
Popplewell, J., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Portaria, V. P., Macao
Porter, C. E., pilot, Foochow
Porter, A. P., merchant, and Harbour-master, Hakodadi

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Porter, J. C., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
Porter, Rev. —., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Porteus, H. L,, (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Pot, J. van der, (Netherlands' Trading Society) acting agent, Nagasaki
Potter, F. A., mining engineer, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
Potter, W. P., master, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Potts, L. C., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Potts, H. D., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Poujade, A., physician, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Poulsen, C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Burd's lane
Poulsen, E., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Burd's lane
Poussett, F., Castle military hospital, Osaka
Powell, C. S., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Power, E., first class engine-driver, Fire Brigade
Power, W., overseer of works, Surveyor General's office
Powers, R. H. (A. Kassburg & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki
Powrie, James, (Mackenzie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Powys, E., (Driscoll & Co.) tailor, Hiogo
Poynter, —., captain Gov.-General's gunboat *Chenjui*, Canton
Poynter, J. Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Pradier, A., (Sigrist & Pradier) storekeeper, Yokohama
Pratt, B. H., (Roe, Pratt & Co.) storekeeper, 16, Yokohama
Pregaskip, J., constable, River Police, Shanghai
Prehn, Luis O., (O Prehn & Co.) merchant, Manila
Prentice, J., (Pootung Foundry) assistant, Shanghai
Prestage, Ward, clerk of works, Surveyor General's office
Preston, Rev. C. F., missionary, Canton
Preston, Rev. J. missionary, Canton
Preysler, G., (J. F. del Pan & Co.) merchant, Manila
Price, S., Kiangnan Arsenal, ordnance department, Shanghai
Price, W. G. (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Price, C. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy
Price, Alex., bill broker, and secretary Hankow Club, Hankow
Prieto, E., (S. Baer & Co.) clerk, Manila
Primrose, G. A., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunvessel *Elk*
Primrose, J. A., (Primrose & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Primrose, W. M., broker, 21, Canton road, Shanghai
Prince, A. H., general manager, *Japan Mail*, Yokohama
Pringle, Thos., engineer, H.B.M gun-vessel *Thistle*
Prior, J. E. H., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Prior, J. O., second clerk, Magistracy, and clerk to Fire Brigade
Prior, L., (Oriental Bank) assist. accountant, Queen's road (absent)
Prioux, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon
Pritchard, E. J. V., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Pritsche, Rev. C., missionary, Berlin Society, Longhau
Prockter, pilot, Saigon
Provand, A., (A. Provand & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Provost, Abbé, catholic missionary, Peking
Provost, carpenter, Yokohama Arsenal
Pryer, W. B., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Pryor, H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Puebla, M., professor of philosophy, College of St. Tomas, Manila
Pugh, W., (Pugh & Co.) merchant, and chairman Municipal Council, Hankow
Puig y Llangostera, M., merchant, Manila
Puig y Llangostera, J., merchant, Manila
Puig y Llangostera, F., merchant, Manila (absent)

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Pulick, Rev. O. H., missionary, Osaka
Pulman, F. J., R.N., Government railway service, agent, Kobé
Pulsipher, C. H., pilot, Newchwang
Punchard, J. E., chief officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Purcell, P. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Purcell, T. A., principal medical officer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Purchase, E., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East Point
Purchase, Capt. J. W., in charge P. & O. hulk *Fort William*
Purdon, James, (Bull, Purdon & Co.) merchant, (absent)
Purdon, John G., (Bull, Purdon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Purvis, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Purvis, Capt. J. M., R.N., Harbour master, Yokohama
Pusunally, F., (A. Habbibhoy), clerk
Puthon, (Imperial Arsenal) chronometer shop, Foochow
Putsey, Wm. H., assistant surgeon Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Pye, Edmund, (Elles & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for France, Amoy
Pye, R. H., (Elles & Co,) merchant, Amoy (absent)
Pyke, T., (Birley & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Pyne, F. C., clerk, Government telegraph service, Nagasaki

Quarry, W., constable, British Legation Escort, Peking
Quedons, G. H., pilot, Swatow
Quekett, J. F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Quelch, C. B., (Quelch & Campbell) shipchandler, Swatow
Quenaon, —., (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
Queri, M., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, Manila
Quillien, carpenter, Yokohama Arsenal
Quin, J. J., interpreter and judge's secretary, British Provincial Court, Yokohama
Quin, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road

Rabardelle, Rev. A. P., French missionary, Bann-ox-kuak, Siam
Rabillié, —., (Imperial Arsenal) forger, Foochow
Race, J. W., chief officer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Feiloong*, Canton
Raczynski, Ed., (Raczynski, Barbier & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Rädecker, R., (Krummenacher & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
Rae, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Chefoo
Rae, W. H., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
Rae, W., (J. Llwellyn & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Rae, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Hiogo
Raffeneau, —., (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
Rafferty, P., teacher, Roman Catholic mission, Yedo
Rahimbhoy, A., broker, Peel street
Raimondi, Very Rev. T., Prefect Apos., R.C.M., & Patron St. Saviour's Coll., Pottinger st.
Rainbow, B., share broker, Shanghai
Rainsford, Miss E. L. C., "Hiogo Hotel," Hiogo
Ralston, M., second engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Suitsing*, Canton
Rama, J. de la, Iloilo
Ramee, P. A., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, 178, Yokohama
Ramery, L., lawyer, Manila
Ramirez, M., (Ramirez & Giraudier) proprietor, *Diario de Manila*, Manila
Ramirez, Simon, promoter fiscal, Ecclesiastical dapartment, Manila
Ramirez, M., inspector of public works, Manila
Ramirez, J. F., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Ramos, G., assistant, Valdez & Co.'s Saw Mills, Manila
Ramsay, H. F., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Ramsay, W., engineer, Siamese navy, Bangkok

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Ramsey, W., Ikuta Iron Works, assistant, Hiogo
Randall, T., pilot, Foochow
Randell, J., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
Ranfaing, Rev. J. B., French missionary, Chantaboon, Siam
Rangan, W., livery stable, 122 & 125, Yokohama
Rangel, Q. A., clerk, Colonial Treasury
Rangel, A., accountant and distributor, Supreme Court, Macao
Rangel, A., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
Ranken, A. A., (Bower, Hanbury & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Rapalje, Rev. D., missionary, Amoy
Raphael, R. S., merchant, Shanghai
Rapp, F., (F. Blackhead & Co.) shipchandler, Queen's road
Rappard, C. H. A., (Netherlands Trading Society) agent, Osaka
Rasch, Carl, (Textor & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Rasch, J. W., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rathbone, W., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Rathborne, Chas. A., M.D., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. *Thalia*
Raud, Jos., (J. Raud & Co.) merchant, 186, Yokohama
Raven, A., (Sander & Co.) clerk, Queen's Road West
Ravetta, F., baker, Hiogo
Rawling, Samuel B., (Rawling, Medlen & Co.) architect, d'Aguilar Street (absent)
Rawlinson, C. J., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Ray, E. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya Central
Ray, W. H., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ray, J. J., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Raymond, B., "Osaka Hotel," Osaka
Raynal, G., (Raynal & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
Rayson, F., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Read, H. S., (C. E. Legatt & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Real, A., (A. Real & Co.) Hiogo
Reardon, J. H., "Mariners' Home Tavern," assistant, Shanghai
Rebbeck, J. G., master, Tungsha Lightship, Shanghai
Rebello, S. X., (Oriental Dispensary) assistant, Wellington street
Reddelien, G., (L. Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Reddelien, A., merchant, Nagasaki
Reddie, A. C., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Redgrave, Jas., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Reding, J. E. (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Redlich, Alexis, (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) commission agent, Bangkok
Reed, W. E. E., assistant clerk, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Reed, W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Reed, R., cargo-boat inspector, Harbour Master's office
Reed, C. R., assistant foreman of stores, Control department
Reed, T., (Baker & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Rees, W., (Rees & Co.) merchant, Ningpo (absent)
Rees, C. A., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Reeve, Henry, constable, British Legation Escort, Yedo
Reeve, R., steward, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
Reeve, J., constable, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
Reeves, W. M., (Westall, Galton & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Reeves, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Regalla, F. A. F., officer, *Prince D. Carlos*, Macao
Rego, M. M. de, (Clementino Lopes) clerk, Macao
Rehders, E., (W. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Canton
Rehfues, Baron G. von, Minister Plenipotentiary, German Legation, Peking

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Rehn, H., (Overbeck & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Reichert, T., book-keeper, (F. Blackhead & Co.) Queen's road
Reid, G. G., superintendent engineer, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
Reid, A. G., (Falconer & Reid) medical practitioner, Hankow
Reid, David, (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Reid, D., chief officer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton River
Reid, W., second engineer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river
Reid, E. L., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
Reiff, R., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
Reilly, F. E., (Thompson & Co.) shipchandler, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Reimann, P., general broker, 39, Wyndham street
Reimers, A., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Reimers, C. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Reimers, O., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Reiners, W., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
Reis, C. C. dos, lieutenant, gunboat *Camoens*, Macao
Reis, A., (Schultze, Reis & Co.) merchant, 24, Yokohama (absent)
Reis, J. S., adjutant, police force, Macaq
Reith, J., (Yokohama Iron Works) assistant, Yokohama
Reka, A., (Reka, Borchardt & Co.) broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
Relph, Henry, (Lane, Crawford & Co) storekeeper, Shanghai
Remedios, J. C., (Remedios & Co.) clerk, 13, Gough street
Remedios, V. dos, (J. M. Armstrong) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, J. J. dos, merchant, and Portuguese Consul-general, Gough street
Remedios, A. A. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street (absent)
Remedios, Jose A., (Remedios & Co.) merchant, 13, Gough street
Remedios, A. F. dos, (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
Remedios, M. A. dos, merchant, Macao
Remedios, Florentino dos, (E. H. Pollard) clerk, Club Chambers
Remedios, A. H. dos, (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Remedios, B. F., (Hongkong Distillery Co.) accountant, East Point
Remedios, M. A. dos, Junr., (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Remedios, G. M. dos, (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Remedios, F. J. dos, (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
Remedios, F. dos, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
Remedios, A. F. dos, (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Remedios, Luiz, vice-secretary, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Remedios, F. J. dos, (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
Remedios, G. dos, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East Point
Remedios, J. M., (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Remedios, J. B., (Knoop & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Remedios, J. G., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, J. dos, (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, A. G. dos, (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Remedios, J. H. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Remedios, A. A. dos, (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, D. A. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, 13, Gough street
Remedios, Januario A. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Remedios, S. A., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Remiannikoff, S. J., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Remusat, M., professor of music, Shanghai
Renaux, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
Rennell, E., (Coare, Lind & Co.) clerk, Canton
Rennell, T. B., harbour master, Newchwang
Rennie, R. T., barrister at law, and counsel to H.B.M. government, Shanghai (absent)
Renouf, T., superintendent, China Submarine Telegraph Co., Saigon

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Renucoli, J., clerk, Secretary's office, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Repenn, J. A., (Maltby & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Restalie, A., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya Central
Retz, F., (E. Schwartz & Co.) watchmaker, Yokohama
Reusch, Rev. C. G., missionary, Chonglok
Reuter, H., (Burgess & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Revest, C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, 10B, Yokohama
Revilla, N., Padre Sacristan, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Revilla, F., chaplain of the choir, Manila
Rewig, W., (W. Hyde & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Rey, J., carriage builder, Saigon
Rey, J., (Imperial Arsenal) clerk, Foochow
Reyes, J., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Reyes, G., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Reyes, J., (W. Carls) assistant, Manila
Reyes, F., (Reyes & Co.) shipchandler, Manila
Reyes, J. N. C., carriage manufacturer, Manila
Reyes, A., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Reyes, T., (Reyes & Co.) assistant, Manila
Revger, B. de, (Carst, Lels & Co.) clerk, 25, Yokohama
Reymann, O., (Botica de la calle del Rozario) chemist, Manila
Reynell, H., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Reynell, S., clerk Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
Reynolds, E. A., merchant, Shanghai
Reynolds, T. J., (Reynolds & Co.) merchant, Wyndham street
Reynols, W. H., pilot, Bangkok
Reynvaan, J. M., (van Oordt & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Rhodes, Percival, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Ribeiro, A. A. V., compositor, *Daily Press* office
Ribeiro, F. A. V., secretary, income tax office, Macao
Ribeiro, J. A., *North China Herald*, compositor, Shanghai
Ribeiro, R. V., Canton Printing Establishment, assistant, Canton
Ribeiro, L. V., purser, steamer *White Cloud*, Macao and Hongkong
Ribeiro, F. V., clerk, Auditor General's office
Ribeiro, A. F, (Borneo Company, Limited) clerk, Queen's road
Ribeiro, A. V., (Jardine, Matheson Co.) clerk, East Point
Ribeiro, J. S. V., (J. S. Hook, Son & Co.) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
Ribeiro, José, (H. K. C. & M. Steamboat Co.) wharfinger, Macao
Ribeiro, A. V., writer, income tax office, Macao
Ribeiro, M., (Ribeiro & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Ribeiro, naval clerk, Saigon
Ribeiro, J., (F. Walsh & Co.) compositor, Hiogo
Ribert, F., (L. Vrard) assistant, Shanghai
Ribière, —., (Imperial Arsenal) forger, Foochow
Rice, E. W., (J. Thorne & Co.) broker, &c., Shanghai
Rice, G. E., (Rice Bros.) merchant, and U. S. consul, Hakodadi
Rice, N. E., interpreter, U. S. Legation, Yedo
Richard, J. B., (Comptoir d'Escompte) acting manager, Shanghai
Richard, Rev. T., missionary, Chefoo
Richards, C. W., (Mackenzie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Richards, F. J., colonel of Royal Marine Light Infantry, Yokohama
Richards, G. C., pilot, Newchwang
Richardson, T. W., (Bradley & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Netherlands, Swatow
Richardson, S. V., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) captain, steam tug *Fame*
Richaud, fourth office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Richaud, assistant commissary, Naval Department, Saigon

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Richmond, E. N., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Richmond, F. G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Richter, G., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Graham street
Richter, A., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
Richter, G., (R. Richter) storekeeper, Hiogo
Richter, R., storekeeper, Hiogo
Rickard, P., boatswain H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
Rickets, G. T., British Consul, Manila (absent)
Rickett, C. B., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Rickett, J., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) agent, 15, Yokohama
Ricou, (Ed. Renard & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Ridings, C. E., accountant, Shanghai
Riddell, D. McN., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
Riechmann, J. J., (A. Markwald & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Riedtmann, G. F., (A. G. Hogg & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Rietschler, R., (C. Gombert) watchmaker, Shanghai
Rieux, (Bon Marché store) manager, Saigon
Rigg, J., third officer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Riisfeldt, E., photographer, Wyndham street
Rinehart, B. F., midshipman, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Ring, —., chief officer, Revenue steamer *Ling-feng*, Foochow
Ringer, J. M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Ringer, F, (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Rio, Cesar del, emigration agent, Macao
Rios, R. de los, director, Sociedad de Fianzas, Manila
Rippon, G. W., deputy paymaster and treasurer, control department
Ristelhueber, chancellier, French legation, Peking
Risting, H., mariner, Bangkok
Ritchie, Jas., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Ritchie, Rev. Hugh, missionary, Takao, Formosa
Ritchie, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Ritter, Dr., Government physical and chemical school, Osaka
Rivasseau, —., (Imperial Arsenal) founder, Foochow
Rivero, N., third secretary, Spanish legation, Yedo
Rivington, Chas., broker, and agent Telegraph Despatch and Intelligence Co., Shanghai
Rizzi Rev. J. M., Catholic missionary, Taichow, Ningpo
Roach, W., (C. Adds) assistant, Yokohama
Roach J., Maritime Customs examiner, Ningpo
Robarts J. A. T., second linguist, procurador's department, Macao
Robarts, T., interpreter, Emigration office, Macao
Robbins, G. B. sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Roberdeau, —., Teacher, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Robers, W. von, (W. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Robert, C., compositor, *Daily Advertiser* office
Robert, James, "Hotel & Café de l'Union," Saigon
Robert, Wm. E., carpenter R.N., H.B.M. Naval Yard, Shanghai
Roberton, R. C., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Roberts, A., (Coare, Lind & Co.) clerk, Canton
Roberts, J. P., marine surveyor, Shanghai
Roberts, E., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Roberts, G., (G. Moris & Co.) storekeeper, 165, Yokohama
Roberts, F., nav. midshipman, H.B M. corvette *Juno*
Roberts, E., carpenter, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
Roberts, H., sergeant, Municipal police, and acting-marshal, U.S. Consulate, Hankow
Roberts, J. H., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
Robertson, H. G., (H. G. Robertson & Co.) shipchandler, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow

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Robertson, J. (Oriental Bank) agent 11, Yokohama
Robertson, J. B., (Bull, Purdon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Robertson, Wm., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Nagasaki
Robertson, Sir Brooke, C.B., British Consul, Canton
Robertson, Russell B., British Consul, Yokohama
Robertson, J. A., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Robertson, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Robertson, Peter, engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Avon*
Robertson, Geo., captain, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
Robertson, P., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Robertson, W., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Robertson, Thos., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Robertson, A. L., (C. & J. Marine Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Robertson, Capt. C. T., Marine Surveyor, 108, Yokohama
Robertson, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Robertson, James, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Robilliard, W. S., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant, Yokohama
Robin, —., (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
Robinson, John, bill and share broker, 4, Morrison Hill
Robinson, E., acting paymaster in charge, H.B.M. naval store, Yokohama
Robinson, C. N., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
Robinson, J. S., (Rose & Co.) draper, Queen's road
Robinson, R., (P. M. S. S. Co.) superintendent engineer, Yokohama
Robinson, A., solicitor, Shanghai
Robison, J. S., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Robison, Richard D., (Wilkin & Robison) merchant, Hiogo
Roca, L., lawyer, Manila
Rocha, A., marine surveyor, Manila
Rocha, Y., (Y. Rocha & Co.) merchant and alderman, Manila
Rocha, C. V. da, colonial treasurer, Macao
Rocha, F. da, chief clerk, income tax office, Macao
Rocha, J. G. da, accountant, Post-office
Rocha, V. F. da, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Rocha, V. C., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Rocha, A. A. da, purser, steamer *Poyang*, Canton river
Rock, Wm. R., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Rodatz, G. C. F., (Freerks, Rodatz & Co.) storekeeper, Praya
Roder, von, (R. Gaertner) clerk, Augustenfelde, Hakodadi
Rodewald, J. F., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Rodgers, J. A., master, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Rodgers, J., chief engineer, steamer *Formosa*, Coast
Rodionoff, N. L., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
Rodionoff, A. L., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Rodrigo, Rev. J. E., fourth prebendary, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Rodrigues, R. S., constable, United States consulate, Foochow
Rodrigues, J., clerk, income tax office, Macao
Rodrigues, T., professor of Portuguese, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Rodrigues, J. S., stamp collector's office, clerk
Rodrigues, H., assistant usher, police court
Rodrigues, M. M. C., (De Souza & Co.) compositor, Hollywood road
Rodrigues, A. J., sorter, post-office
Rodrigues, J. J., (Lisbon Dispensary) assistant, Macao
Rodrigues, B., compositor, Mercantile Printing Office, Shanghai
Rodriguez y Munoz, T., Spanish chargé d'affaires, Yedo
Rodriguez, H. A. P., superintendent, Chinese emigration, Macao
Roelofs, J. F., student interpreter, Netherlands Consulate, Shanghai

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Roensch, A., hat manufacturer, Manila (absent)
Roensch, G., (Smith Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Roensch, F., (A. Roensch) hat manufacturer, Manila
Roeser, P. A., Imperial Copper Works, Hiogo
Rogers, F., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Rogers, Ed., (China and Japan Trading Company) clerk, Shanghai
Rogers, R. W. S., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Rogers, J., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Rogers, T., engineer, Government railway service, Hiogo
Rogerson, W. J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Roggers, G., tax collector, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Rohde, C., (Schultze, Reis & Co.) clerk, 24, Yokohama
Rohde, P. J., agent American Bible Society, Shanghai
Rohl, G., assistant, Hunt's Wharf, &c., Shanghai
Rohl, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rohl, Ed., (Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Roig y Lluis, Col. L., chief of staff, Manila
Rojas, C., president of the Exchequer, Manila (absent)
Rojas, J. B., elector to Board of Public instruction, Manila
Roland, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Rollet, Madame Veuve, (Marnay & Rollett) storekeeper, Saigon
Roman, —., gunner, receiving ship *Water Witch*, Shanghai
Romano, A. G., Portuguese vice-consul, Gough Street
Romo, V. M., military medical corps, Manila
Ronald, J., Imperial Railway Works, Hiogo
Rondard, saddler, Saigon
Roodenbeck, A. t'Kint de, Belgian minister, Yokohama (absent)
Roos, J., lighthouse keeper, White Dog lighthouse, Foochow
Roper, H., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) foreman moulder, Queen's road West
Roquette, G. de, first secretary, French Legation, Peking
Rorme, C. D., mariner Bangkok
Rosa, Miguel d'A., Macao
Rosa, B. M. N., surgeon Police Force, Macao
Rosa, J. de la, (Valle & Co.) clerk, Manila
Rose, Miss M., (Rose & Co.) milliner, Wellington Street
Rose, J. H., clerk, Store office, Control Department
Rose, T. J., (Borneo Company) clerk, Queen's road
Rose, W., (Hiogo Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
Rose, G., (Yokohama Iron Works) assistant, Yokohama
Rose, E., (E. R. Handley) assistant, Praya West
Rose, E. N., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Rose, J. F., (Rose & Co.) draper, Queen's road
Rose, Miss, (Rose & Co.) milliner, Wellington Street and Queen's road (absent)
Rose, S. C., (Russell & Co.) agent, and U.S. Consular agent, Kiukiang (absent)
Rosencrantz, J., captain's clerk, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Ross, Rev. John, missionary, Newchwang
Ross, W., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Ross, Douglas, (Vulcan Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
Ross, —., (Yokohama Iron Works) assistant, Yokohama
Ross, H., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Ross, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Ross, John, (Ker & Co.) merchant, and consul for Belgium, Manila (absent)
Rossich, A., toll collector, bridge of boats, Ningpo
Rost, W., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
Rothwell, T., (Rothwell, Love & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Rothwell, A. W., (Olyphant & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow

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Rötschke, C. A., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Rotz, Rev. M, de, Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
Rouger, Rev. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Rouhaud, H., chancellier, French consulate, Shanghai
Roullier, F., corporal, French police, Yokohama
Roumain de la Touche, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Manila
Roupell, Stuart, assist.-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Rousseau, Rev. P. L. E., French missionary, Bangkok
Rousset, L., (Imperial Arsenal) professor of chemistry, Foochow
Roustau, (Roustau & Salenave) merchant, Saigon
Roux, pilot, Saigon
Rowband, C. F., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant, Shanghai
Rowbothom, W., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Rowe, Alfred, (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
Rowett, Hon. R., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Rowland, J. H., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Palos*
Roxas, J. B., merchant, Manila
Roxas, P. P., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Roxas, F., professor, College of Sto. Tomas, Manila
Roza, S. V., assistant, superintendency Chinese emigration, Macao
Roza, B. M. A., retired lieut.-colonel, Macao
Roza, A. B. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, P. F. da, (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, J. M. da, castorario, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Roza, J. F. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, M. da, (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Roza, F. da, engineer, gun-boat *Camoens*, Macao
Roza, F. H. da, assistant, Municipal Chamber, Macao
Rozario, Arnaldo A. do, printer, Shanghai
Rozario, C. do, printer, Shanghai
Rozario, C. M. do, (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
Rozario, M. J., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Kowloon
Rozario, F., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Rozario, R. do, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Rozario, L. A., (P.M.S.S Co.) clerk, Praya West
Rozario, J. F., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Rozario, H., compositor, *China Mail* office
Rozario, A. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) godown clerk, Praya
Rozario, E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Rozario, R. M., (China Submarine Telegraph Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Rozario, F., chemist, Shanghai
Rozario, P. do, (J. C. Caldeira & Co.) clerk, Macao
Rozario, D. do, (D. Rozario & Co.) printer, Foochow
Rozario, L. do, (Ed. Sharp & Toller) clerk, Supreme Court House
Rozario, J. J. do, overseer, *China Mail* office
Rozario, M. C. do, (Rozario & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
Rozario, F. J. do, (M. A. dos Remedios) assistant, Macao
Rozario, R. A. do, interpreter, Supreme and Summary Jurisdiction Courts
Rozario, P. do, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, M. N. do, clerk, Chinese emigration office, Macao
Rozario, Artidoro A. do, compositor, Mercantile Printing Office, Shanghai
Rozario, L. M., messenger, Municipal Chamber, Macao
Rozario, A. F. do, manager, Canton Hotel, Canton
Rozario, J. E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, J. P., compositor, *Japan Mail*, Yokohama
Rozario, A. C. do, master of Governor's Yacht, Macao

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Rozario, A. E., constable, Macao
Rozario, S. R., (Frisby & Co.) compradore and butcher, Wellington street
Rozario, J. E. do, compositor, Mercantile Printing Office, Shanghai
Rozario, R. M. do, compositor, Mercantile Printing Office, Shanghai
Rozario, A. D. do, compositor, Mercantile Printing Office, Shanghai
Rozario, A. X. do, compositor, Mercantile Printing Office, Shanghai
Rubart, Henry, sergeant, Police Force, Ningpo
Rubery, H., Maritime Customs, assistant, Swatow
Rudland, D., missionary, Taichow
Ruel, J., Hotel des Colonies, 18, Yedo
Rufahl, (M. Ribeiro & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Ruff, J., (Carlowitz & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Ruiz, S., professor of music, College of San José, Manila
Ruiz, V., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Ruiz, Don Juan, Consul for Spain, Saigon
Ruppañez, J., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ruprecht, W., acting secretary German Consulate, Shanghai
Rurtz, (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Ruschenberger, C. W., master, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Rusden, A. W. G., public tea inspector and commission agent, Foochow
Rusett, W. de, (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Rushton, M. W. R., deputy commissary, Control department
Russell, J., second police magistrate (absent)
Russell, Joseph, (Oriental Bank) accountant, Yokohama
Russell, J., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, and U.S. Vice-consul, Manila
Russell, Rev. W. A., missionary, Ningpo (absent)
Russell, Thos., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Nagasaki
Russell, G. W., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Russell, (Bacharah, Oppenheimer & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Russell, T. C., auctioneer and commission agent, Nagasaki
Russell, R. P., (Alfred Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rustomjee, D., (B. K. Eranee & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Rustomjee, C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rustomjee, P., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Rustomjee, F., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ruttmann, H., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Ruttman, T., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ruttunjee, D., (D. Ruttunjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst Terrace
Rydell, W., second engineer steamer *Yangtsze*, Coast
Ryder, —., captain, steam tug *Bunker Hill*, Shanghai
Rye,—, carpenter, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Ryrie, Hon. Phineas, (Turner & Co.) mert., & chairman Chamber of Com. Queen's road

Sá, L. J. da, (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Sá, F. de, Empire Brewery, assistant, Shanghai
Sá, F. de, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Sá, A. F. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sá e Silva, T. M. de, (F. Blackhead & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Saalberg, C., third engineer steamer *China*, Coast
Saamjee, John Mahomedbhoy, merchant, Gage street
Saboureau, private secretary to the Governor of French Cochin-China
Sackermann, E., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Sacristan, J., military medical corps, Manila
Sadler, Rev. James, missionary, Amoy
Sagar, Thos., chief engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
Sage, H., constable, British consulate, Swatow

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Sage, E. J., merchant and commission agent, Club Chambers, d'Aguilar street
Sager, E. M., (R. Dhunjeebhhoy & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
St. Croix, C. W. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Newchwang
St. Croix, W. de, (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
St. Croix, G. C. de, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
St. John, St. A., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Sainz, G., pawnbroker, Manila (absent)
Sainz, V., (G. Sainz) pawnbroker, Manila
Sainz, B., (G. Sainz) assistant, Manila
Saladin, Rev. E., French missionary, Bangkok
Salamanca, G., apothecary, Manila
Salamanca, A., apothecary, Manila
Salamanca, P., (G. Sainz) assistant, Manila
Salenave, J. P., (Roustau and Salenave) merchant, Saigon, (absent)
Salés, V. A., interpreter, French consulate, Canton
Salinas, J., civil doctor, Manila
Salmon, Rev. M. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Salter, A. E., merchant, Chinkiang
Saltzkorn, E., (Behre & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Salvador, T., (M. Perez y Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Salvador, A., (Valle & Co.) clerk, Manila
Salvan, H., Procure des Lazaristes, Shanghai
Salway, W., (Wilson & Salway) architect, &c., 7, Queen's road central
Samie, —., Castle military hospital, Osaka
Sampaio, F., compositor, *Daily Advertiser* office
Sampaio, M. C., graduate captain, Macao battalion, Macao
Sampaio, J. E. P., assistant, harbour-master's department, Macao
Sampson, A. F., first boarding officer, Harbour Master's Department
Sampson, T., Brit. W. India Emigra. Society agent, & head master Govt. School, Canton
Sams, W. F. B., (Wahee, Smith & Co.) East Point
Sanches, F. V., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Sanches, J. G., ("Typographia Mercantil") compositor, Macao
Sanches, I. J., (Pharmacie de l'Union) assistant, Shanghai
Sanches, J. M., (French Dispensary) asssistant, Queen's road
Sanchez, V., military medical corps, Manila
Sanchez, R., (Caranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
Sander, F., (Sander & Co.) merchant, Queen's road West (absent)
Sander, E., (Sander & Co.) clerk, Queen's road West
Sandford, W. Graham, second secretary, British Legation, Pekin
Sandilands, J. A., (W. M. Morgan & Co.) broker, Club Chambers
Sandilands, Hon. F., lieutenant H.B.M. gunvessel, *Avon*
Sandino, D., civil doctor, Manila
Sandner, Eug., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Sandri, T., merchant, Tientsin
Sands, W. G., (Hughes & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Sands, G. U., marine superintendent, H. K. C. & M. S. B. Co. Limited, Castle Terrace
Sandwith, J. H., adjutant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Sangster, C. F. A., organist to St. John's Cathedral, and clerk Registrar General's office
San Januario, Viscount de, Gov. of Macao, & Port. plenipotentiary in C., J., & Siam
San Juan, V., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
San Juan, G., director, Sociedad de Fianzas, Manila (absent)
San Pedro, A., (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
Sanques, naval clerk, Saigon
Santiago, G., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Santos, Rev. M. A. dos, vice-rector, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Santos, J. M. dos, compositor, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama

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Santos, A. F. C. dos, teacher, Government school, Macao
Santos, J. G. dos, chemist, Shanghai
Santos, E. dos, (Brown & Co.) clerk, Taiwan
Santos, A. F. dos., compositor, *Daily Press* office
Santos, A. dos, (Bull, Purdon & Co.) clerk, Spring Gardens
Sapoorjee, E., (P.&O.S.N. Co.,) clerk, Praya
Sapoorjee, E., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Sapoorjee, H. A., broker, Lyndhurst terrace
Saracho, D., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila
Saralegui, M., professor of philosophy, College of Sto. Tomas, Manila
Sardinha, F. P., lieutenant of police, Macao
Sarthou, Abbé, Catholic missionary, Peking
Sartorius, P., (Botica de la Escolta, 25) chemist, Manila (absent)
Sassi, —., Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Sassoon, S. D., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Praya
Sassoon, J. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Satow, E., Japanese Secretary, British Legation, Yedo
Sauger, P. M., (Dauver & Co) clerk, Amoy
Saul, M. M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Saul, J. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Saunders, Lieut. A., adjutant, 80th Regiment
Saunders, G., clerk, St. John's Cathedral, and chief usher police court
Saunders, W., artist and photographer, Shanghai
Saunders, H., (W. Saunders) assistant, Shanghai
Saunders, W. Maritime Customs, examiner, Shanghai
Saunders, Capt, F. C., sailmaking department, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Saunders, J. C., marine surveyor, Foochow
Saunderson, J. P., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Saupurin, Abbé, catholic missionary, Peking
Sautel, R. P., (Imperial Arsenal) chaplain, Foochow
Savage, W., engineer, H.B.M. gunvessel *Ringdove*
Savatier, medecin de la marine, Yokohama Arsenal
Sawyer, F. A., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Saxtorph, V., mariner, Bangkok
Sayce, J. N., (A. W. G Rusden) clerk, Foochow
Sayle, D., (Sayle & Co.) clerk, Queen's road (absent)
Sayle, W. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Sayn, H., secretary French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Scarborough, Rev. W., missionary, Hankow
Scarnichia, J. E., Harbour Master, Macao
Schaab, W., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Schaal, F., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Schaeffer, A., (Schultze, Reis & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Schaumlöffel, H., Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Schefer, L., electrician, Government telegraph service, Yedo
Scheffer, J. F., shipchandler, Praya
Scheibler, R., (Scheibler, Matthaei & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Scheidecker, —., (Imperial Arsenal) finisher, Foochow
Scheidt, F., (Textor & Co.) clerk, 29, Yokohama
Schellhass, E., (E. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Schenck, W. S., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
Schenk, W. S., lieutenant of marines, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Schepel, —., Japanese school of languages, Kagoshima
Scheppelmann, C., (W. Birt & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schereschewsky, Rev. S. I. J., missionary, Peking
Scheuten, H. A., (Schut, Scheuten & Co.) merchant, Hiogo

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Schjöth, Frederich, Maritime Customs assistant, Newchwang
Schleming, C., overseer, Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.'s factory, Naconchaisée, Siam
Schlick, R., Austro-Hungarian consul, Shanghai
Schlüter, P. G. H., (Schlüter & Strandt) compradore, Hakodadi
Schmid, E., (Valmalle, Schoene and Milsom) clerk, Yokohama
Schmid, K. E., first assistant, British Consulate, Yokohama
Schmid, G., (Jenny & Co.) clerk, Manila
Schmidt, W., (W. Schmidt & Co.) gunsmith, 94, Queen's road
Schmidt, W., secretary, China & Japan Marine Insurance Company, Shanghai
Schmidt, J. Meinhard, public accountant, Shanghai
Schmidt, A. T., pilot, Bangkok
Schmidt, M. C., missionary, Soochow
Schmidt, C. W., Pootung Lumber Yard, assistant, Shanghai
Schmit, Rev. F. J., French missionary, Petrioo, Siam
Schneider, T., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
Schnell, E., commission agent, 3, Yedo
Schnell, T., (F. Peil) clerk, Shanghai
Schoene, F., (Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom) merchant, Yokohama
Schoenicke, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
Schoenke, F., watchmaker and photographer, Foochow
Schofield, W. K., surgeon, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Schofield, R., Shanghai
Schokker Hunnink, Dr. J. A. C., Hiogo
Scholinus, C., chief engineer, steamer *Sedan*, Coast
Schomburg, A., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schönfeld, F., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Schönhard, G., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schoyer, E. A., (Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.) merchant, 70, Yokohama
Schrader, H. L., watchmaker, Shanghai
Schraub, E., (Busch, Schraub & Co.) shipchandler, 55, Yokohama
Schriewer, W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Schroder, E., (H. Sietas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
Schroeder, Karl, (L. Marx) assistant, Saigon
Schroers, A., (Textor & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Schubert, W., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Schultz, A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schultz, H. M., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schultz, G., chief officer, steamer *Sedan*
Schultze, A., (Schultze, Reis & Co.) merchant, 24, Yokohama (absent)
Schultze, C., (A. E. Salter) clerk, Chinkiang
Schuster, J. T., steward, Sailors' Home
Schut, J., (Schut, Scheuten & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
Schutt, —., hotel-keeper, Chefoo
Schutz, (Botica de la calle del Rosario) assistant, Manila
Schütze, F. S., (Margesson & Co.) merchant, Macao (absent)
Schwabe, K. S., (Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) 89a, Yokohama
Schwartz, E., watchmaker, 80, Yokohama
Scoble, Jas. W., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Scotland, J. J., third engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Scott, M., "Brooklyn Hotel," 40, Yokohama
Scott, J. L., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Scott, J. H., (Butterfield & Swire) assistant, Queen's road
Scott, W., second engineer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Scott, Grant, (Brown & Co.) tea inspector, Amoy
Scott, Thos. F., hotel-keeper, Chefoo
Scott, F. S., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama

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Scott, J. K., (H. Ahreus & Co.) clerk, Yedo
Scott, J. M., auctioneer, Hiogo
Scott, J., (H. W. Tabor & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Scott, T. J. A., (C. E. Legatt & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Scott, Capt. D., marine surveyor, Yokohama
Scott, Beresford, assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gunvessel *Thistle*
Scott, B. C. George, acting interpreter, British consulate, Swatow
Scott, J., engineer, resident at Iwanai, Hakodadi
Scott, E. J., M.D., &c. (Scott & Scott) medical practitioner, Swatow
Scott, C. M., M.D., &c. (Scott & Scott) medical practitioner, Swatow
Scott, G. O., (Oriental Bank) acting sub-accountant, Queen's road
Scott, —., chief officer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Sun-chi*, Canton
Seabra, F. A., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Seabury, S., midshipman, U. S. S. *Iroquois*
Seaman, J. F. Jr., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Seare, B. P., (Essex & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Searle, J., (Searle & Kermath) proprietor Shanghai Hotel
Sebastien, Rev. Y. L., French mission, Siam
Secker, E., (M. Secker & Co.) hat manufacturer, Manila
Sedgwick, R., (Augustine Heard & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Sedgwick, H. N. M., surgeon, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
Seger, P., (Greeven, Seger & Co.) merchant, 14, Yedo
Segonzac, E. D. de, Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Segonzac, L. D. de, (Imperial Arsenal) sub-Director, Foochow (absent)
Seimund, C. H. E., (Broadbear, Anthony & Co.) ship chandler, Praya
Selby, Rev. T. G., missionary, Canton
Selfridge, J. R., master, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Seligmann, E., (Deutsche Bank) manager, Shanghai
Semanne, H., editor, *Independant de Saigon*, Saigon
Semanne, P., lawyer, Saigon
Senior, T., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Senna, J. C. D., (G. Dubost & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Senna, F. P., (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
Senna, V. P., clerk, Royal Hotel, Macao
Senna, C. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Senna, P. de, compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
Sequeira, E. P., (E. R. Bellios) clerk, Lyndhurst Terrace
Sequeira, L. J. de, constable, Macao
Sequeira, J. J. de, informer, income tax office, Macao
Sequeira, N., compositor, *China Mail* office
Sequeira, P. A., piano-forte tuner, Hollywood road
Sergeant, R. J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Serrano, D., assistant, Valdez & Co.'s Saw Mills, Manila
Serrano, D., (Y. F. de Castro & Co.) clerk, Manila
Serrano, D., (M. Perez y Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Serre, chief clerk, Municipal Council, Saigon
Serreau, C., forger, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Serreau, A., forger, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Sertucha, T., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Seth, A. P., (Wilson, Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Seth, A., clerk, Magistracy
Severim, A. F., Chinese Emigration agent, Macao
Seward, George F., United States consul-general, Shanghai (absent)
Shadwell, C. F. A., C.B., vice-ad., com.-in-chief of Brit. Naval Forces in China & Japan
Shand, W. J. S., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
Shann, T., engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama

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Shannigan, H., proprietor, "Germania Hotel," Nagasaki
Sharp, Ed., (Ed. Sharp & Toller) crown solicitor, Supreme Court House (absent)
Sharp, C. S., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sharp, J., (W. Lowe) clerk, Shanghai
Sharp, W. F., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Sharp, S. W., "Whampoa Hotel," Bamboo Town, Whampoa
Sharp, Granville, (Sharp & Co.) bill and bullion broker, Bank buildings
Sharp, —, captain, Gov.-General's gunboat *Sunchi*, Canton
Sharpe, A., Maritime Customs examiner, Ningpo
Shaw, T. K., Jr., (Shaw & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Shaw, Capt. S. L., marine surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Shaw, J. Y. V., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Shaw, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Shaw, W. H., treasurer and secretary Municipal Council, Kiukiang
Shaw, H. S., (R. Francis & Co.) merchant Kiukiang
Shaw, W., storekeeper, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Shawcross, J. J., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Sheard, H., die engraver, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Shearer, George, M.D., physician, Kiukiang
Shearer, J. H., (Taylor & Co.) clerk, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Shergold, A., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
Shebully,— —, Japanese Government Hospital, Yedo
Shee, M. A., Ph. D., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Sheffield, Rev. D. Z., missionary, T'ung-chou, Peking
Sheldon, S., (G. A. Monro & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Shellibeer, E., third officer receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
Shelliim, S. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Shelton, G. M., Government agricultural department, Yedo
Shepard, C. O., United States Consul, and postal agent, Yokohama
Sheppard, Eli T., U.S. Consul, Tientsin
Sheppard, C., engineer Government railway service, Yokohama
Sheppard, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Sheppard, E. M., lieutenant, U.S. flag ship *Hartford*
Sherkoonoff, L, (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) clerk, Hankow
Sherman, W. E., assistant wharf clerk, S. S. N. Co.'s godowns, Shanghai
Sherrard, Jas. O, lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Sherries, David, M.D., physician to Maritime Customs, Whampoa
Sherrufally, M., (Abdoolally, Ebrahim & Co.) merchant
Sherwood, C. S., bill and bullion broker
Sheveloff, M. G., (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) clerk, Hankow
Shillingford, A. N., surveyor-general's office, Yedo
Shirley, P., captain U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Short, W. H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
Shortt, F. H., commodore, H.B.M. receiving ship *Princess Charlotte*
Sibbald, F. C., (Sibbald & Johnston) medical practitioner, Shanghai (absent)
Siber, H., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, 90, Yokohama (absent)
Sibille, V., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sibley, W. E., assistant engineer U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Sichel, J. P., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Siddall, Joseph B., M.D., physician, Yokohama
Sidford, H. A., Maritime Customs clerk, Chinkiang
Siebke, H., (J. W. Muller & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Siebs, N. A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Siebold, H. von, interpreter, Austrian legation, Yedo
Siegfried, C. W., (W. Pustau & Co.) merchant, Pottinger street
Siegfried, W. H., broker, Shanghai

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Sigg, H., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Sigrist, F., storekeeper, 56A, Yokohama
Sillem, H., (L. Vrard) watchmaker, &c., Shanghai
Silva, J. P. N. da, cotton broker, Gage street
Silva, J. M. E. da, clerk, Emigration office, Macao
Silva, P. N., Junr., professor of Mandarin Chinese, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Silva, A. M., professor of drawing, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Silva, F. F. da, (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Silva, Dr. L. A. da, Colonial Surgeon, Macao
Silva, E. da, lawyer, Macao
Silva, F. A. da, (N. T. Armero) clerk, Macao
Silva, J. da, (N. T. Armero) clerk, Macao
Silva, C.C. da, (Clementino Lopes) clerk, Macao
Silva, W. da, apethecary, Seamen's Hospital
Silva, E. E., (Wahee, Smith & Co.) assistant, East Point
Silva, Domingo R. da, writer income tax office, Macao
Silva, M. G. da, teacher St. Joseph's College, Macao
Silva, J. M. da, assistant, public cemetery, Macao
Silva, C. G. da, captain, commanding Barra Fort, Macao
Silva, A. C. da, officer, corvette *Duque da Palmella*, Macao
Silva, C. M. da, (Ching Foong Printing Office) compositor, Shanghai
Silva, H. H., compositor, Saigon Advertiser Office, Saigon
Silva, M. Ayres da, (Ayres & Co.) auctioneer, Queen's road
Silva, P. da, (A. H. de Carvalho) compositor, Shanghai
Silva, Elias J. da, major, National Battalion, Macao
Silva, P. N. da, merchant, Macao
Silva, A. M. da, (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Silva, Joaquim P., (J. P. da Silva & Co.) merchant, Macao
Silva, G. A. da, (J. P. da Silva & Co.) merchant, Macao
Silva, L. da, (B. S. Fernandez) clerk, Macao
Silva, D. A., (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Silva, J. M. A., auditor's office, clerk
Silva, M. A. da, (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, L. C. da, (Robt. S. Walker & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, T. da, Colonial Secretary's Office, first clerk, Macao
Silva, E. M. da, (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, G. S. S. da, British Post-office, clerk, Shanghai
Silva, P. N., Junr., interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
Silva, F. A. da, commission agent, Macao
Silva, C. J. P. da, lieutenant, Macao battalion, Macao
Silva, C. da, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) apprentice engineer, Whampoa
Silva, A. A. da, (Hedge & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Silva, J. da, commission agent, Macao
Silva, M. F., merchant, Macao
Silva, F. A. F. da, captain, Macao Battalion
Silveira, F. C. P., deputy commissary of stores, control department
Silveira, J. J. A. da, (W. P. Floyd) photographer, Wyndham street
Silveira, A. da, (Union Ins. Society) clerk, Shanghai
Silveira, A. J. B. da, clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
Silverthorne, J., "Little Astor," Shanghai
Silverthorne, A., "Little Astor," Shanghai
Sim, Alex., (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sim, A. C., (J. Llewellyn & Co.) druggist, Hiogo
Simmonds, C. M., (China Fire Insurance Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Simmonds, H., (Hongkong Gas Company) retort setter, West Point
Simmonds, L. A., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

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Simmons, Rev. E. Z., missionary, Canton
Simoens, B., (A. Markwald & Co.'s Rice Mill) assistant, Bangkok
Simoens, C. P., clerk, British consulate, Amoy
Simoes, B A., procurador's department, constable, Macao
Simoes, N., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, Macao
Simoes, M. P., Secretary of the exchequer, Macao
Simoni, M., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Simoni, P. M., secretary, Danish consulate, Yokohama
Simonis, H. (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Simons, C., Japanese Government Hospital, Yedo
Simpkins, Wm., superintendent of works, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Simpson, J., (S C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Simpson, C. R., (P. M. S. S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Simpson, James, pilot, (Black Ball Pilot Company,) Shanghai
Simpson, John, sorter, Post-office, and acting Collector of Stamp Revenue
Sinclair, W., superintendent Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.'s Factory, Naconchaisée, Siam
Sinclair, Chas. A., British consul, Foochow
Sinclair, W., pilot, Newchwang
Sinclair, J., chief engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Sunchi*, Canton
Singleton, T. A., (Cocking & Singleton) merchant, 171, Yokohama
Sinimond, —., *North China Herald* office, compositor Shanghai
Sinnott, P. W., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Siou, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
Sites, Rev. Nathan, missionary, Foochow
Sitwell, Isla, (Sitwell, Schover & Co.) merchant, 70, Yokohama
Sizon, Rev. L., subchanter, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Skatschkoff, C. A., Russian Consul General, Tientsin
Skeels, H. J., (Wm. Watson & Co.) draper, Shanghai
Skeggs, T. C., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Skeggs, C. J., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) silk-inspector, Shanghai
Skey, Russell, teacher, Naval School, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Skinner, F., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, Cebu
Skipwith, W , lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Skipworth, W. G., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Slaghek, E. H., (P. Maclean & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Shanghai
Slater, K. G., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Slater, Mrs., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Sleeman, Chas. W., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
Sloan, J., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Sloane, Jas , second officer receiving ship *Emile Jane*, Shanghai
Sloman, M. J., (Aurbach & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
Sloos, J. H. M., " Eureka Saloon," Hiogo
Smale, Hon. John, Chief Justice, Supreme Court house
Smart, Geo. F., broker, Shanghai
Smeaton, Wm., (Oriental Bank) messenger, 11, Yokohama
Smerdly, N., light keeper, Kintoan lighthouse, Shanghai
Smith, T. H., (F. Blackhead & Co.) ship chandler, Queen's road
Smith, J. C., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Smith, Capt. J. W., marine surveyor, Nagasaki
Smith, O., pilot, Nagasaki
Smith, S. S., lieutenant, commanding H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
Smith, W. McG., (China Sugar Refinery) East Point
Smith, F. B., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
Smith, Thomas, (John Silverlock & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
Smith, A. L. R., pilot, Newchwang
Smith, E. R., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, 178, Yokohama

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Smith, T., chief officer, steamer *Fusiyama*, Coast
Smith, Winkel, (W. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Canton
Smith, A., (G. Falconer & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road (absent)
Smith, D. Wares, accountant, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Smith, W. W., paymaster's clerk, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Smith, J. G., captain's clerk, U.S.S. *Palos*
Smith, Hamilton C., lieut.-colonel, 80th Regiment
Smith, A., Yedo
Smith, H., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Smith, C. D., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Smith, T., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
Smith, Mrs., (Hall & Holtz) milliner, Shanghai
Smith, Mrs. A., (Hall & Holtz) milliner, Shanghai
Smith, C., in charge of hulks *Chusan* and *Sea Horse*, Hankow
Smith, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Queen's road
Smith, J., engineer, corvette *Duque da Palmella*, Macao
Smith, A. F., (L. Frickel & Co.) shipchandler, Queen's road
Smith, H., gunner, Gov.-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
Smith, J., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Smith, M. L., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Shanghai
Smith, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Smith, J. R., head clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Smith, J., inspector, Government telegraph service, Yedo
Smith, F. H., (Smith & Co.) merchant, Yedo
Smith, J., (Smith & Co.) merchant, Yedo
Smith, J., "Ocean House," Hiogo
Smith, W., C.E., superintendent of balances and weighing, Govt. mint, Kawasaki
Smith, H., engineer, Siamese navy, Bangkok
Smith, F., (Inglis & Co.) clerk, Spring Gardens
Smith, C. V., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Playa
Smith, —., fourth engineer, steamer *Yangtsze*, Coast
Smith, W. S., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Smith, E. M., merchant, Shanghai
Smith, Noel, (Major & Smith) merchant, Hankow
Smith, T, G., chief clerk and private secretary, Supreme court, Shanghai
Smith, P. R., sub-editor, *N. C. Daily News*, Shanghai
Smith, E. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Smith, F. M., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Smith, J. B., second officer receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
Smith, T., (Davison & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Smith, R. C., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Smith, Jas., (Loney & Co.) merchant, and British vice-consul, Cebu
Smith, J. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Smith, W. H., manager, United Club, Yokohama
Smith, E. U., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Smith, H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Smith, John G., (MacEwen & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Smith, Alex. F., (McEwen & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Smith, J. L., (Garchitorena & Smith) carriage maker, Manila
Smith, D. A., (Smith, Bell, & Co.) clerk, Manila
Smith, Hon. C. C., acting colonial secretary, acting auditor general, & registrar general
Smith, J., (J. Smith & Co.) compradore, Chefoo
Smith, Rev. G., missionary, Swatow
Smith, E. C., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Smith, J. B., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Smith, Thomas, (George Smith & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai (absent)

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Smith, George, (George Smith & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai
Smith, Rev S. J., missionary, and proprietor *Bangkok Advertiser*, Bangkok
Smith, John, pilot, Bangkok
Smith, H., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
Smith, J. O., pilot, cutter *Naomi*, Ningpo
Smith, R. B., pilot, Foochow (absent)
Smith, G. M., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) tea inspector, Canton
Smith, J. M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Smith, R., Independence pilot Company, Shanghai
Smithers, J., (J. J. Francis) clerk, D'Aguilar street
Smyth, A. C., lieutenant Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Snow, E. B., captain Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Snowden, J., Black Ball Pilot Co., Shanghai
Soab, A., (Ahmed Soab & Co.) merchant, Gage street
Soab, A., (Ahmed Soab & Co.) clerk, Gage street
Soares, A. F., (Hongkong & Shangkai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Soares, D. V., (J. M. da Fonseca) clerk, Macao
Soares, J. A., bailiff, Supreme Court, Macao
Soares, F. P., (Oriental Dispensary) manager, Wellington street
Soares, M. L., (P. & O. Co.) factory clerk, Praya West
Solano, C., Manila
Solbé, Edward, interpreter and post-office agent, British consulate, Ningpo
Soler, P., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Solomanjee, N. J., proprietor Model Rice Mill, Bangkok
Solomon, S. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Solomon, J. A., merchant, 17, Cochrane street
Solomon, R., general broker, 31, Elgin street
Solomon, M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Solomon, E. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) agent, Newchwang
Solomon, J., Government employé, Bangkok
Solomonoff, A., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Sombreuil, Vte. de, Maritime Customs, assistant, Ningpo
Somerville, J. R., M.D., physician, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Somes, M. F., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Somjee, H., (A. Habbibhoy,) clerk, Shanghai
Sörensen, P. F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Burd's Lane
Sörensen, F., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Sörensen, S., mariner, Bangkok
Soriano, J., professor, college of Santo Tomas, Manila
Soriano, P., professor, College of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
Souper, E. B., officiating secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Southan, J., (P & O. S. N. Co.) issuer of stores, Praya
Southey, T. S., light keeper, North Saddle, Shanghai
Southgate, J. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Southwell, R. E., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, S. R. de, compositor, *Nagasaki Express* office, Nagasaki
Souza, E. F. de, Chancellor, Spanish Consulate, Westbourne Villa
Souza, J. M., teacher, St. Saviour's College
Souza, B. de, junr., (Meller & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Souza, G. M. de, constable, Macao
Souza, J. A., da, retired major, Macao
Souza, M. de, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
Souza, Ricardo de, (Ayres & Co.) clerk, Macao
Souza, M. G. (Frazar & Co.) clerk Shanghai
Souza, J. F. de, constable, Procurador's department, Macao
Souza, R. de, postmaster, Macao

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Souza, J. P. S. C. P. de, lieutenant, Macao battalion, Macao
Souza, A. J. da Silva, (De Souza & Co.) manager, Hollywood road
Souza, A. S., book-keeper, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
Souza, F. W. R. de, (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Souza, J. J. da Silva, printer and stationer, Hollywood road
Souza, D. M., (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, Camillo L. de, merchant, and Vice-Consul for Hawaii, 59, Praya Grande, Macao
Souza, M. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar Street
Souza, A. de, apothecary, Lock Hospital
Souza, E. de, (National Dispensary) chemist, Macao.
Souza, C. L. de, Macao
Sowen, S. K., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
Spahn, J. H., merchant, Osaka
Spahn, J. R., (J. H. Spahn & Co.) clerk, Osaka
Spalding, L. G., master, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Spanier, J., (Labhart & Co.) merchant and Austrian Consul, Manila
Specht, E., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Speechly, S., Queen's Road
Speechly, J., second boarding officer, Harbour Master's department
Speidel, F. W, (Kaltenblach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Speidel, T., (Kaltenblach, Engler & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Spence, W. D., British Consular assistant, Shanghai
Spence, E. J., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Spencer, W. A., United States Consular marshal, Canton
Spicer, W. F., fleet captain, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Spitz, E., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Spodiswoode, C. N., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Spooner, Andrew, merchant, Saigon
Spooner, F. C., (J. D. Carroll & Co) shipchandler, &c., 16 Bund, Yokohama
Spooner, G. P., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Sprague, J. P., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Spratt, N., (W. B. Spratt & Co.) shipwright, Praya East
Spratt, W. B., (Spratt & Co.) shipwright, Praya East
Sprecher, C., (Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Spring, C. A., (Spring & Co.) draper, Manila
Spring, E. H., (Sayle & Co.) manager, Shanghai
Spring, Miss, (Spring & Co.) draper, Manila
Sprowl, A., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) plumber, West Point
Sprünglie, C., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Spurr, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Squires, J., gunner, Gov. General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
Stadele, L., (J. J. Bischoff & Co.) watchmaker, Iloilo
Stael, L., (Hesse & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Stammann, Oscar, merchant, Tientsin
Stanford, B. R., (J. McDonald & Co.) shipwright, Spring Gardens
Stanford, G. A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Stanley, Rev. C. A., missionary, Tientsin
Stanton, O. F., commander U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Staples, John J., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Starkey, R. D., North China Insurance Company, clerk, Shanghai
Starkey, E., (J. M. Canny & Co.) clerk, Chinkiang
Starkey, S. J., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Starling, W. G., engineer, H.B.M. gunvessel *Hornet*
Stave, John P., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Stebbins, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Steel, A. B., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai

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Steel, —., second engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Steele, H., assistant accountant, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Queen's road
Steffens, John, (Amoy Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Amoy
Steger, R., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Steglich, O. V., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Steil, R., ship broker, Wyndham street
Stein, A., (Schmidt, Westphal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Stein, F., (Kirchner, Boger & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Steinmetz, A., (Textor & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Stella, Mother Maria, lady superior, Convent, Caine road
Stent, G. C., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Stephens, M. J. D., (J. J. Francis) managing clerk, D'Aguilar street
Stephenson, W. E., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Stevens, T., British Consulate, constable, Hankow
Stevens, Jacob, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman boilermaker, Kowloon
Stevens, W. J., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Stevens E. W., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Praya
Stevens, Capt. T. S., (Busch, Schraub & Co.) shipchandler, Yokohama
Stevens, N. C., U.S. vice-consul, Amoy
Stevens, R., overseer, Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.'s factory, Naconchaisée, Siam
Stevenson, W. F., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Stevenson, J. W., missionary, Shaohying
Stevenson, J. H., paymaster, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Steward, J., Kiangnan Arsenal, Ordnance Department, Shanghai
Stewart, Fred., M.A., inspector of schools, & head master of Central School, Gough street
Stewart, E., Fleet paymaster, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Stewart, J. A., M.D., physician, Foochow
Stewart, Geo., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) chief engineer, Kowloon
Stewart, J., (Imperial Arsenal) engineer, Tientsin
Stewart, W. F., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Stewart, J., captain, Gov.-General's gunboat *Suitsing*, Canton
Stewart, C. S., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Osaka
Stewart, H., (H. K. C. & M. S. B. Co.) wharfinger, Hongkong
Stibolt, Mrs., milliner, Nagasaki
Stickler, F. M., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
Stiles, G. W., (G. Overbeck) clerk, Peddar's Hill
Stiller, Ernst, (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Stockhausen, F. W. G. von, manager, Stag Hotel
Stoddard, L. H., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Stok, W., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Stokes, J., Kiangnan Arsenal, Ordnance Department, Shanghai
Stokes, F. (Dickinson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Stokes, C. S., (Victoria Dispensary) assistant, Peddar's wharf
Stollery, T., office-gunner, (P. & O. S. N. Co.) Praya
Stolterfoht, H., (Hesse & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Stolze, K., pilot, Bangkok.
Stone, W., in charge Customs lorcha *Relief*, Shanghai
Stone, F. G., keeper, "Nagasaki Club"
Stone, W. H., correspondent, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
Stone, Robt. W., captain, 80th Regiment
Storrar, D., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Storror, Dr., physician, Saigon
Stott, G., missionary, Wenchow
Stoves, T., Overseer of Works, Surveyor-General's Office
Strachan, W. M., (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, 63, Yokohama (absent)
Strachan, B., (China Dispensary) assistant, Praya

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Strack, Ad., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Praya
Strandberg, Alice, "Yokohama Hotel," 37, Yakohama
Strandt, H., (Schluter & Strandt) compradore, Hakodadi
Strange, C. V., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Stransome, S. A., (Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.) assistant, 70, Yokohama
Strauss, L., Belgian consul, Yedo (absent)
Strebee, R., British Consulate, constable, Pagoda anchorage, Foochow
Stretch, W., second engineer, Revenue steamer *Lingfeng*, Foochow
Stretton, R. T., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Canton
Stripling, A., inspector of police, Hongque, Shanghai
Strome, C. J., carpenter, Hiogo
Stronach, W. G., interpreter in charge, British consulate, Chinkiang
Stronach, Rev. John, missionary, Amoy
Stroud, H., inspector of police, Central Station
Stuart, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Stuart, C. W., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Stube, R., tailor, Nagasaki
Stüben, J. F., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Stucken, E., (T. Lenz) clerk, Hiogo
Studd, J., (Rawling, Medlen & Co.) architect, D'Aguilar street
Stuhlmann, C. C., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
Stunzi, H., (Bower, Hanbury & Co.) silk-inspector, Shanghai
Suenson, A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Sugden, W., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Elk*
Suhm, O. von W., (S. Baer & Co.) clerk, Manila
Sumner, E., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) engineer, West Point
Sury, A., 22, Yedo
Sutherland, H., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow (absent)
Sutton, —., (M. C. Adams & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Sutton, C., contractor, Nagasaki
Sutton, W. D., (Hongkong Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Svendsen, P., mariner, Bangkok
Swaby, H. S., (Comptoir d'Escompte) assistant accountant, 57, Yokohama.
Swaby, Louis, book-keeper, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Swainson, G., lightkeeper, Gutzlaff lighthouse, Shanghai
Swan, Jos., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Zebra*
Swanberg, W., hotel-keeper, Ningpo
Swanson, Rev. W. S., missionary, Amoy
Sweet, A., constable, British consulate, Chefoo
Swift, T., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Swinburne, Paul, lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Swinhoe, Robert, British Consul, Taiwanfoo, acting at Ningpo
Swinson, John, police force, Hiogo
Syed Ally, (H. M. Mohmed Ally & Co.) clerk, 4, Aberdeen street
Sykes, A., (Bower, Hanbury & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Syle, Rev. E. W., acting chaplain, Christ Church, Yokohama
Symonds, J. W., clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Queen's road
Symons, H., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
Symons, John, Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
Symth, W. A., light-keeper, Public Works Department, Yokohama

Tabor, H. W., compradore, Hiogo
Tabor, C. H., (H. W. Tabor & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Tabor, S., (C. S. Churton & Co.) chemist, Shanghai
Taintor, E. C., acting Commissioner, Maritime Customs, Newchwang
Tak, W. van der, Dutch consul, Yokohama (absent)

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Talbot, F. R., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
Talbot, W. H., average adjuster, 89A, Yokohama
Tallerman, G. A., manager, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
Talmage, Rev. J. V. N., D.D., missionary, Amoy (absent)
Talty, M. M., (S. P. Johannes) clerk, Canton
Tamooljee, A., general broker, Peel street
Tandberg, J., (Linnell & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
Tannley, H. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Tapp, W. H., shipping-clerk, British consulate, Shanghai
Tarazona, Rev. M., R.C. missionary, Takao
Tarniole, Mrs., private boarding house keeper, Saigon
Tassara, A. B., graduate captain commanding Taipa Fort, Macao
Tata, D. C., merchant, Hollywood road
Tate, J. Priestley, (Tate & Hawes) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Tatham, C. J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) agent, Foochow
Taufer, G., in charge of Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Engine
Taumeyer, E., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Tavares, L. A., chancellier, Portuguese consulate, Shanghai
Tavares, L. A., (Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Tavarez, P. J., (Ching Foong Printing Office) compositor, Shanghai
Taveira, L. de A., officer *Duque da Palmella*, Macao
Taylor, J. R., proprietor "Commercial Hotel," Foochow
Taylor, T. M., Government agricultural department, Yedo
Taylor, A., steward, Japan Hotel, Yokohama
Taylor, J. T., pilot, Shanghai
Taylor, C. S., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East Point
Taylor, Jos. M., (Taylor & Bennett) broker, Shanghai
Taylor, J. A., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) acting agent, Hankow
Taylor, W. H., (Aspinall, Cornes & Co.) merchant, 35, Yokohama (absent)
Taylor, J., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, 69, Yokohama
Taylor, J. K., shipwright, &c., Nagasaki
Taylor, W. H., (Elles & Co.) agent, Takow
Taylor, John R., (Taylor & Co.) shipchandler, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Taylor, (A. Spooner) clerk, Saigon
Teale, W., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Kobé
Teillol, A., (Millot & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Tejada, Don F. S. de, acting Spanish consul, Amoy
Telford, J., Kiangnan Arsenal, Ordnance Department, Shanghai
Telge, B., (Telge, Nolting & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Tellenne, P., ship & commission agent, Shanghai
Telles, J. da Silva, first surgeon, Macao Battalion, Macao
Telles, J. S., chemist, "National Dispensary," Macao
Temple, Francis, (Oriental Bank) agent, Foochow
Templemore, J. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Tender, J., chief engineer, Gov.-general's gunboat *Suitsing*, Canton
Tenhaeff, M., (Dircks & Kruger) clerk, Swatow
Tennant, H. P., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) agent and tea inspector, Foochow
Ternisien, deputy attorney-general, Saigon
Terp, C. A. J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Terrault, baker, Saigon
Terres, J., lawyer, Manila
Terry, E., commander U.S.S. *Saco*
Terry, J. W., teacher, St. Saviour's College, Pottinger street
Teuchert, L., engineer, steamer *China*, Coast
Teus, V., (Aguirre & Co.) merchant, Manila
Textor, C. J., (Textor & Co.) merchant, Shanghai and Yokohama (absent)

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Thackara, A. M., master. U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Thevenin, C. L., clerk, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Saigon
Thibaudier, ingénieur de la marine, sous-directeur, Yokohama Arsenal
Thierry, Abbé J. B., Catholic Missionary, Peking
Thomas, Ed. F., sol., & man. clerk to Ed. Sharp & Toller, Supreme Court House
Thomas, Thos. (Thomas & Mercer), tea inspector, Canton
Thomas, Rev. J., missionary, and Minister Union Chapel, Shanghai
Thomas, Thos., (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, 63, Yokohama
Thomas, J., shipchandler, 31a, Yokohama
Thomas, —., pilot, Shanghai
Thompson, J., Medical Hall, 60, Yokohama
Thompson, Rev. T. W., Missionary, Kalgan, Peking
Thompson, G. W., (Oriental Bank Corporation) assistant accountant, Yokohama
Thompson, Jas., pilot, Bangkok
Thompson, B., Imperial Railway Works, Hiogo
Thompson, W., (Thompson & Hind) milliner, Queen's road
Thompson, J., (Smith & Co.) clerk, Yedo
Thompson, W. H., "Yedo Hotel" 12, Yedo
Thompson, W. A., Hiogo Livery Stables, Hiogo
Thompson, Chas., police force, Hiogo
Thompson, D., (S. Easton & Co.) assistant, East Point foundry
Thompson, C. A., midshipman, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Thompson, R., barman, Hamburg Tavern, 272, Queen's road
Thompson, Alex., paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Thompson, B., Lieut. Anglo-Chinese force, Ningpo
Thompson, A. F., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Thompson, J. H., (Thompson & Berwick) carpenter, Hakodadi
Thompson, G. M., (Boyd & Co.) agent, Takao, Formosa
Thompson, Rev. D., missionary, Yokohama
Thomsen, A., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Praya
Thomsen, S., (Thomsen & Worck) stevedore, Hiogo
Thomsen, J. C., mariner, Bangkok
Thomsett, H. G., R.N., harbour master, Praya West
Thomson, Rev. E. H., missionary, Shanghai
Thomson, M. M., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Thomson, V. R., assistant accountant, Agra Bank, Shanghai
Thomson, C. E., (National Bank of India) acting accountant, Queen's road
Thorburn, J. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Thorburn, R. F., (R. Francis & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Thorburn, H., (Chartered Bank) acting agent, Hankow
Thorndike, J. K., merchant, Shanghai
Thorne, J., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Thorne, John, (John Thorne & Co.) broker, Shanghai
Thornicraft, T. C., medical practitioner, Hiogo
Thorp, C. H., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Thorp, R. W., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Thule, H. E., mariner, Bangkok
Thurburn, A., share broker, Shanghai
Thurburn, J., acting agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Foochow
Tiefenbacher, M., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Tigno, A., Chinese emigration agent, Macao
Tilby, A. R., (Tilby & Co.) ship broker, Shanghai
Tileson, H. N., (P. M. S. S. Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Tilghman, W. C., (Bull, Purdon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Tilghman, R., (W. P. Moore) assistant, Queen's road
Tillman, W. P., (P. M. S. S. Co.) agent, Nagasaki

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Tillson, D. H., compradore, &c., Hiogo
Tison, D., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) assist., Pampanga San Fernando, Philippines
Titjen, H., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Titoushkin, N., professor of German and Russian, inspectorate General, Peking
Tobin, E., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Tod, W., (Tilsom & Tod) clerk, Shanghai
Tokmakoff, J., (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) merchant, Hankow (absent)
Tolattee, B. F., (F. M. Tolattee) merchant, Gage street
Tolattee, D. E., (F. H. Tolattee) clerk, Gage street
Toledo, B., Manila
Tolentino, A., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Leyte, Philippines
Toller, W. W., (Ed. Sharp and Toller) acting Crown solicitor, Supreme Court House
Tolliday, T., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy
Tombrink, F. P., consul for Netherlands, Nagasaki
Tombrink, S. T., (Van Delden & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Tomlin, Geo. L., surveyor general's office, first clerk
Tonkin, C., second class engine-driver, Fire Brigade
Tonnochy, M. S., Government interpreter, and acting Registrar General
Tookey, Chas., F.C.S., assayer, Government mint, Kawasaki
Toole, P., yardsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
Tootal, J. B., *North China Herald*, general manager, Shanghai
Toppin, J. E., captain
Tornoe, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Torre, J. la, chief of carabineers, Financial department, Manila
Torreras, J., military medical corps, Manila
Torres, Joseph, constable, British consulate, Ningpo
Torrey, J. W., (Parker & Co.) com. mert., and gen. man. Hongkong Distillery Co.
Torrontegui, D. F., estad mayor plazas, Manila
Totten, G. M., lieutenant, United States steamer *Lackawanna*
Tottenham, A. O., lieutenant, H.B.M. gunvessel *Hornet*
Toull, W. J., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Toulorge, boilermaker, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Tovar, L., court of appeal, Manila
Towell, M. E., Maritime Customs assistant, Tamsui
Towne, N. D., assistant engineer, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Townend, Ed., (E. Townend & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Townend, J. F., (E. Townend & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Townley, F., (J. Davidson) assistant, Yokohama
Townley, F., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, 59, Yokohama
Townsend, A. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
Tracey, Osborne, lieut. of marines, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Tracey, S. C., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Tracey, R. E., R.N. (Imperial Arsenal) professor of navigation, Foochow
Trachtenberg, S., secretary, Russian consulate, Hakodadi
Trannack, R. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow
Travares, J. F., (Messageries Maritimes) assistant, Praya
Treat, A. O., M.D., missionary, Yüchen, Peking
Tregidgo, Thos., boatswain, H.B.M. receiving ship *Princess Charlotte*
Tremlett, C. F. (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Treserra, D., rector, college of Santo Tomas, Manila
Tricot, pilot, Saigon
Trigg, W. H., (China Submarine Telegraph Company) clerk, Burd's lane
Triggs, A. S., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) auctioneer, Shanghai
Triggs, Thos. B., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Trinidad, T. de la, chantre, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Tripp, H. J. H., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Yokohama

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Trolho, A. P., captain, Macao battalion, Macao
Tron, A., corporal, French police, Yokohama
Trone, H., (W. K. Board & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Trotter, J. L., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Trotzig, —., superintendent, Municipal Council, Hiogo
Tuason, J. S., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant and banker, Manila
Tuason G., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Tuason J., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, Manila
Tuason E., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Tucker R. D., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Tucker, Chas., captain, 80th Regiment
Tucker, J. J., marine surveyor to North China Insurance Co., Shanghai
Tuentric, Rev. Y. M., French missionary, Petrioo, Siam
Tullett, W., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Tumboly, S. F., (H. M. Padsha) clerk, Peel street
Tuna, A., Chinese emigration agent, Macao
Turenne, Cte. de, French chargé d'affaires, Yedo
Turnbull, W. A., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Turner, Rev. F. S., B.A., missionary, London Missionary Society (absent)
Turner, A. L., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Foochow
Turner, H. W., (Bull, Purdon & Co.) clerk, Spring Gardens
Turner, G., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Turner, W. M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Turner, Isaac pilot, Bangkok
Turner, Daniel, United States consul, Hiogo
Turner, W. H, master, U.S.S. *Saco*
Turner, R., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Turner, J. J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Turner, —., gunner, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Tuton, J. A., Chinese Emigration agent, Macao
Tuton, F., (J. A. Tuton) clerk, Macao
Tuton, J., (J. A. Tuton) clerk, Macao
Tuyter, G., "Eureka Saloon," Hiogo
Twemlow, Geo. H., major, 80th Regiment
Twigg, Mrs. P. O'B., undertaker, Shanghai
Twinen, James, third class clerk, Inspectorate General, Peking
Twite, —., mining engineer, Bangkok
Twombly, J. F., (H. Fogg & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Tyler, J. C., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Tyler, C. J. R., captain, 80th Regiment
Tyree, A. F., merchant, Ningpo

Uceda, M., (Reyes & Co.) shipchandler, Manila
Ulbrich, J. G., first assistant engineer, Gas Company, Yokohama
Ulderup, A., pilot, Taku
Ullmann, M., storekeeper, Queen's road
Ullmann, F., 9, Anlnague, Manila
Ullrichs, J. F., (Ladage, Oelke & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Umland, J. W., proprietor, Germania Hotel, Nagasaki
Unbchagen, F., (Schmidt, Westphal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Underhill, —., gunner, Revenue steamer *Lingfeng*, Foochow
Underwood, T., proprietor, Occidental Hotel, Nagasaki
Unwin, F. S., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Upham, J. B., assistant engineer, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Urbina, C., apothecary, Manila
Ure, John, (Kiangnan Arsernal) foreman, Shanghai

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Ureta y Manzanares, Rev. C., secretary to the Archbishop, Manila
Urquhart, A., godown-keeper, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Urquiola, J., judge, court of appeal, Manila
Usill, H. S. B., (Turner & Co) clerk, Shanghai
Utley J. H., midshipman, U.S.S. *Iroquois*

Vachell, H. G., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Vail, J. H., manager Hart's wharf, &c., Shanghai
Vail, A. H., lieutenant, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Vaissiere, Rev. J., R.C. missionary, Chusan
Valantine, B. A., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shaaghai
Valdenebro, J. M., President of Chambers, Court of Appeal, Manila
Valdezco, C., watchmaker, 18, Calle Real Manila, Manila
Valdivia, F. Ruiz de, second medio prebendary, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Valdivia y Vazquez, Rev. C., third medio prebendary, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Valentine, Rev. J. D., missionary, Shaoshing, Ningpo
Valette, A., (A. Valette & Michel) 71, Yokohama
Valle, F. del, Colonel, military engineers, Manila
Valle, J. G. del, (Valle & Co.) merchant and consul for Italy, Manila
Valls y Puig, His Excellency J., Colonial-Secretary, Manila
Valmalle, R., (Valmalle, Schöene & Milsom) merchant, 177, Yokohama (absent)
Valny, R., (V. Comi) merchant, 10, Yokohama
Van Buskirk, P. C., mate, U.S.S. *Palos*
Van Doren, Rev. J. H., missionary, Amoy
Van Dyke, Rev. J. W., missionary, Petchaburi, Bangkok
Van Es, P. A., (Holmes, Wadman & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Van Es, Jacob, pilot, Bangkok
Vania, R. C., (Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst Terrace
Van Lier, Dr., Saigon
Vannes, (C. & J. Favre Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
Vaño, J., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Leyte, Philippines
Van Oordt, W. C., (Van Oordt & Co.) merchant, 12, Yokohama
Van Reed, E. M., Hawaiian Consul-General, Yokohama
Van Reypen, W. K., surgeon, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Vapereau, C., professor of French, Peking
Vaquinhas, J. dos S., lieutenant, Macao Battalion, Macao
Vara, R. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) merchant, Manila
Vara, N. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
Vara, S. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Ilocos Sur, Manila
Vara, L. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) merchant and alderman, Manila (absent)
Varela, L., secretary to the Admiral, Manila
Varela, S. R., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Varlomont, L., ("Bazar Filipino") clerk, Manila
Varnum, R. M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Varquezo, J. G., (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
Vasconcellos e Souza, A. C. de, graduate lieutenant, Macao Battalion, Macao
Vasmer, D., (Janssen, Vasmer & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
Vastel, boilermaker, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Vaucher, E. A., silk inspector and broker, Arbuthnot road
Vaucher, Alfred, (Vaucher Freres) watchmaker, &c., Shanghai
Vaughan, Jos., Black Ball Pilot Co., Shanghai
Vaughan, Lieut. H., R.A., fire master and inspector of warlike Stores
Veerjee, P., (R. Habbibhoy) clerk, Wellington street
Veerjee, Rahimbhoy, broker, Peel street
Veitch, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Velasco, V. T., alderman, Manila

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Velozo, G., merchant and vice-consul for Portugal and Venezuela, Cebu
Velozo, R., (G. Velozo) clerk, Cebu
Ventoso, F. Garcia, acting magistrate, Manila
Vera, J., commandant of cavalry, Manila
Veraguth, J., (F. Luchsinger) clerk, Iloilo
Verchere, Rev. T. M. P., French missionary, Swatow
Verdugo, F., colonel of artillery, Manila
Vergornjeanne, blacksmith, Saigon
Vernet, E., (G. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
Verny, ingénieur de la marine, directeur, Yokohama Arsenal
Verril, Ed., manager, "French Hotel," Manila
Versoza, V., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Viademonte, R. M. de, (Jackson, French & Co.) clerk, Manila
Vickers, J. M., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Aberdeen Street (absent)
Victal, F. J. S., (F. Abella) clerk, Macao
Victsert, A. J., (G. A. Monro & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Vidal, T., (Mestres, Vidal & Co.) auctioneer, Manila
Vidal, J., M.D., medical practitioner, 20, Yokohama
Vidigal, V., matron, Lock Hospital
Vidlou, —., finisher, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Vieira, A. J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Vieira, J. L., (Oriental Dispensary) clerk, Wellington street
Vieira, P., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
Vierow, H., Maritime Customs assistant tide surveyor, Amoy
Vietz, A., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Vigano, Rev. B., director of St. Saviour's College, Wellington street
Vignale, Cavaliere L., Italian Consul general, Shanghai
Vigroux, Rev. F. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Kobe
Viguier, S. A., Maritime Customs, Divisional Inspector and Harbour Master, Shanghai
Vila, J., judge, Naval Dept., and vice-president College of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
Villa O'z, L. F. D. de, bedel, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Villalon, J., colonel of infantry, Manila
Villanueva, R., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
Villanueva, Maximino, Spanish Consul, Canton
Villaralvo, A. de, secretary, Home Department, Manila
Villard, naval clerk, Saigon
Villarini, L, apothecary, Manila
Villion, Rev. A., French Catholic mission, Kobé
Vince, captain French Marines, Yokohama
Vincenot, F., French baker, Wyndham street
Vincent, Mrs., Milliner and Draper, 108, Yokohama
Vincent, Henry, gaoler, British Consulate, Yokohama
Vincent, J., godownkeeper, P. & O. Co., Shanghai
Vincent, C., (Vincent & Cairns) marine surveyor, D'Aguilar Street (absent)
Vincent, J., boilermaker, Naval Yard
Vincent, E., (E. Vincent & Co.) com. agent, and surveyor for Lloyd's, Swatow
Vincienne, E., Hiogo
Viney, J., foreman, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
Vinning, M., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Viriot, naval clerk, Saigon
Virmaitre, A. L., manager and editor, *Nouvelliste de Shanghai*
Vise, E. R., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gunvessel *Curlew*
Vissunjee, M., (B. Davecurn) manager
Vitrae, lieutenant French Marines, Yokohama
Vivier, pilot, Saigon
Vizmanos, B. Saenz de, secretary, (Banco Espanol Filipino), Manila

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Vlangali, General A., Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Vlies, G. van der, (G. van der Vlies & Co.) hotel-keeper, Osaka
Vock, Arnold, (Dell Oro & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Voelkel, S., (Medical Hall) assistant, Queen's road
Vogel, Charles, (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Canton
Vogel, E., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) merchant, Praya
Vogel, Ed., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Vogwell, Chas., engineer, H.B.M. receiving ship *Princess Charlotte*
Voigt, E., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Voigt, O., (Faber & Voigt) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
Voisin, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Volkmann, C. L., hotel keeper, Hollywood road
Vollhardt, A., steward, Club Germania, Yokohama
Vouillmont, E. G., (Comptoir d'Escompte), accountant, Queen's road
Voysey, M., (Domeney & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
Vrard, L., watchmaker, Shanghai
Vrooman, Rev. D., interpreter, U.S. consulate, Canton
Vrooman, C. W., M.D., missionary, Xieng Mai, Bangkok
Vuillermoz, A., watchmaker, Saigon

Wachtels, H. P. M., (Wachtels & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Wade, H. T., (Findlay, Wade & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Wade, Y., student interpreter, Japanese consulate, Shanghai
Wade, Thomas F., C.B., British Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Wadman, W. S., (Holmes, Wadman & Co.) mert., & Vice-Consul for Denmark, Chefoo
Wadman, E., (Wadman & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Waggot, —., (W. Hyde & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Waghorn, G., (China Submarine Telegraph Company) clerk, Burd's lane
Wagner, Th., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Wagner, L. G., engineer, steamer *Sedan*, Coast
Wagner, C. J., clerk, store-office, Control department
Wagner, J , Japanese Government Hospital, Yedo
Wail, W., commander, Siamese navy, Bangkok
Wainewright, R E., (Harwood & Wainewright) solicitor, Shanghai
Wait, —, quartermaster, Gov.-General's gunboat *Sun-chi*, Canton
Waite, J. S., Government telegraph service, inspector, Kobé
Wake, H., assistant, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
Walker, R. S., (R. S. Walker & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Walker, F. G., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Walker, H. B., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant and cashier, Yokohama
Walker, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Walker, G,, (Ikuta Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
Walker, Rev. J. E., missionary, Foochow
Walker, Robt., merchant, 12, Gough street
Walker, Capt. A. L., 99th Regiment, brigade major
Walker, S., (Blain & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Walker, W. H., (Blain & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Walker, —, second officer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Walkinshaw, Wm., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Walkinshaw, A. W., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Wallace, Thomas, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Yokohama
Wallace, R. R., commander, United States gun vessel *Ashuelot*
Waller, C. E., assistant, Hongkew wharf, Shanghai
Waller, Jos., secretary, Shanghai Club
Wallis, Wm., (Shanghai Dispensary) dispenser, Shanghai
Wallrabe, W., (Paul Ehlers & Co.) clerk, Praya

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Wallworth. Jas., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Walrond, E. C., commander, Siamese navy, Bangkok
Walsh, C. F., editor, *Hiogo News*, Hiogo
Walsh, F., (Walsh & Co.) printer, and publisher *Hiogo News*, Hiogo
Walsh, F. G., (F. G. Walsh & Co.) printer, Shanghai
Walsh, A., (F. G. Walsh & Co.) printer, Shanghai
Walsh, R. G., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Walsh, Thomas, (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, 2, Yokohama (absent)
Walsh, John G, (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, 2, Yokohama
Walsh, A. H. H., captain Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Walter, J., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, 90, Yokohama
Walter, W. B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Walter, W., (J. H. Evans & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Walter, John, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Hankow
Walters, James M., (Oriental Bank) sub-accountant, Foochow
Wanchope, G., secretary and accountant, Public Works Department, Yokohama
Wapfer, J., Maritime Customs, diver, Shanghai
Warburton, Wm., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Ward, T., second class engine-driver, Fire Brigade
Ward, W., (P.&O.S.N. Co.) foreman carpenter, West Point
Ward, E, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ward, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Ward, F., clerk, Government telegraph service, Shimonoseki
Wardlaw, J. C., (Tait & Co.) merchant and consul for Portugal, Amoy (absent)
Waring, F. J. A., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Leven*
Waring, H. S., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Warren, C. H., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, Manila
Warren, Pelham L., assistant, British Consulate, Takao, Formosa
Warrick, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Warrick, W. M., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Washington, T. B., assistant, S. S. N. Co.'s godowns, Shanghai
Wasserfall, A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Waters, D. W., commission agent, Shanghai
Waters, T., surveyor-general to Japanese Government, Yedo
Waters, John, (Lucas & Waters) merchant, Hiogo
Waters, A. F., surveyor-general's office, Yedo
Waterson, Capt., Marine Surveyor, Saigon
Watson, T., (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) clerk, Hankow
Watson, W., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor, Swatow
Watson, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Watson, J. C., major, Anglo-Chinese Force, Ningpo
Watson, H., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Watson, R. G., British chargé d'affaires and secretary of legation, Yedo
Watson, H. A., (McGregor & Co.) clerk, Praya
Watson, Will, Shanghai
Watson, E. B., secretary, Japanese Imperial Customs
Watson, A. T., (Yokohama Dispensary) assistant, 61, Yokohama
Watson, J., carpenter, 107, Yokohama
Watters, J, constable, British Consular Gaol, Shanghai
Watters, Thos., interpreter and packet agent, British Consulate, Foochow
Watton, C., instructor boatswain, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Watts, A. C., (A. E. Salter) clerk, Chinkiang
Watts, Jas., pilot, Taku
Watts, J. W., head turnkey, Victoria Gaol
Webb, S. D., (H. Fogg & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Webb, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

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Webb, G. A. C., navigating sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunvessel *Avon*
Webb, W. H., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Palos*
Webb, W., clerk, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
Weber, Carl, (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Praya
Webster, G. F., sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Webster, Jas., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Webster, R. P., in charge of powder hulk, Harbour-master's department
Weeks, C. D., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
Wefer, J., pilot, Bangkok.
Wegener, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Weibe, —., (Douglas & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Weill, J. G., secretary, General Hospital, Shanghai
Weisner, H., marshal, U.S. consulate, Hiogo
Weiters, Aug., first class clerk, Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking
Weinthraub, G. H., storekeeper 80, Yokohama
Welch, T. R., accountant, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
Welch, J. St. V., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Welch, J., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Weller, G. F., (A. Heard & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Wells, J., proprietor, Pilot Hotel, Newchwang
Welsby, T., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman boiler maker, Whampoa
Welsh, David, (McGregor & Co.) merchant, Praya
Wennmohs, E., (Ladage, Oelke & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Wentzel, P., consul for Germany, Shanghai
Wertheimber, L., appraiser, Japanese Imperial Customs, Yedo
West, J., (Hall & Holtz) tailor Shanghai
Westall, R. R., (Westall, Galton & Co.) public tea-inspector, Foochow
Westall, A. C., (Westall, Brand & Co.) public silk-inepector, Shanghai
Westerhagen, A., apothecary, Manila
Westh, P., (C & J. Trading Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Westmorland, J., Imperial Railway works, Hiogo
Westphal, Geo., (Schmidt, Westphal & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Wetmore, W. S., (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Wetton, E., Government engineer, Osaka
Wheatly, E., Maritime Customs harbour-master, Tientsin
Wheelen, P., proprietor "The Harp," Yokohama
Wheeler, T., (Imperial Arsenal) powder maker, Tientsin
Wheeler, Rev. L. N., missionary, Peking
Wheeler, Wm., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Whampoa
Wheeler, G. H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wheeler, E., R.N., assistant surgeon, Government Railway Service, Yokohama
Wheeler, H. W., directors' secretary, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Wheeler, E., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Wheeler, W., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Wheeley, E., (Dent & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Wheelock, Thomas R., (Wheelock & Co.) auctioneer, Shanghai
Wherry, Rev, John., missionary, Peking
Whiffin, A., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Whish, A. W., lieutenant commanding H.B.M. gunvessel *Leven*
White, Fred., British Consulate constable, Yokohama
White, F. W., commissioner of Customs, Ningpo
White, O., engineer, Indo-Chinese Sugar Company's factory, Naconchaisée, Siam
White, W. G., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
White, Julius, (J. White & Co.) ice-manufacturer, Manila
White, G. H., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Saco*
White, Wm., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

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White, J. G., overseer of works, Surveyor General's office
White, Aug., (Miller, McKenzie & White) bill broker, Shanghai
White, F. G., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
White, J. R., proprietor, Commercial Billiard Rooms, Queen's Road
White, F. W. A., (Macpherson & Marshall) clerk, 58, Yokohama
Whitehead, I. C., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Palos*
Whitehead, Rev. S., missionary, Canton
Whitfeild, H.E. Major Gen. H. W., Lt.-Gov., & Com. H.M. forces in China & Straits
Whitfield, Geo., (Whitfield & Dowson) engineer, Yokohama
Whittall, E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Whittall, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, East Point
Whyte, Wm. H., captain H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
Whyte, John, M.D., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. gunvessel *Ringdove*
Wickers, J., Hiogo
Wickham, B. R., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Wicking, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Wieler, G. A., (Bourjau & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Wieler, O., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Praya
Wieters, Aug., first class clerk, inspectorate general, Peking
Wiggins, C., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) shipchandler, Hiogo
Wignall, J. H., Hiogo Iron Works, Hiogo
Wijnhoven, Abbé, Catholic missionary, Peking
Wild, C. A., (Gilman & Co.) merchant and consul for Denmark, Foochow (absent)
Wildey, T., light-keeper, West Volcano light-house, Shanghai
Wilgaard, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Wilhelm, E., (H. Müller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
Wilkie, Fred., (Wilkie & Gaertner) merchant, Hakodadi
Wilkin, A. J., (Wilkin & Robison) merchant, 3, Yokohama
Wilkins, J. H., (Wm. Black & Co.) storekeeper, Yokohama
Wilkinson, H. S., acting British vice-consul, Hiogo
Wilkinson, J., Victoria Dispensary, assistant, Peddar's Wharf
Wilkowsky, A., Yedo
Wilks, Henry, (Wilks & Earnshaw) engineer, Manila
Willaume, J., bill broker, Almack Place
Willaume, N, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Saigon
Willcocks, E. J. R., second master, Central School, Gough Street
Willey, E. H., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Williams, R., (Black Ball Pilot Co.) Shanghai
Williams, R. B., (Chapman, King & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Williams, W. R., assistant, Shanghai Club
Williams, Rev. N. B., missionary, Canton
Williams, Thos., ward-master, Government Civil Hospital
Williams, S. Wells., LL.D., secretary to U.S. Legation, Peking
Williams, J., pilot, Swatow
Williams, Chas., (Vulcan Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
Williams, H. D., Customs tidewaiter, Bangkok
Williams, R., chief-officer steamer *Yangtsze*, Coast
Williams, R. Pennington, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Williams, Rev. Mark, missionary, Kalgan, Peking
Williams, F. I., clerk, *N. C. Herald Office*, Shanghai
Williams, —., quartermaster, Gov.-general's gunboat *Sunchi*, Canton
Williamson, Rev. Alex., B.A., L.L.D., missionary, Chefoo
Williamson, R., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Barrosa*
Williamson, T. G., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Williamson, W., engineer, H.B.M. gunvessel *Curlew*
Williamson, J., (A. Millar & Co.) assistant, Queen's road East

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Willis, Dr., Japanese Government Hospital, Kagosima
Willow, T. G. B., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wills, G., Government secretary and interpreter, Yokohama
Wilson, A., Inspector of Police, Lowza Station, Shanghai
Wilson, Robt., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Wilson, John A., (Howell & Co.), clerk, Hakodadi
Wilson, O., (H.K. Pier & Godown Co.) wharfinger, Wanchai
Wilson, W., (James & Wilson) dairyman, 28, Yokohama
Wilson, John, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Wilson, R., teacher, Public Works Department, Yedo
Wilson, A. W., (F. R. Gamwell) clerk, Shanghai
Wilson, J., light-keeper in charge Old Tungsha lightship, Shanghai
Wilson, R., Yedo
Wilson, F. G., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Wilson, Jas., (Wilson, Cornabé & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
Wilson, Henry, Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
Wilson, James, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Wilson, Wilberforce, C.E., (Wilson & Salway) architect, &c., 7, Queen's road
Wilson, W., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
Wilson, D., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Wilson, W. T., staff-surgeon, H B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Wilson, Rev. Jonathan, Missionary, Xieng-mai, Bangkok
Wilson, B., commander U.S.S. *Yantic*
Wilson, A., yardsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
Wilson, T., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Winbolt, J. S., M.A., inspecting engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Windsor, D. T., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) Commission Agent, Bangkok
Wingate, J. C. A., U.S. consul, Swatow
Winkler, H., (H. Ahreus & Co.) clerk, Yedo
Winlock, J. H., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Winn, H. H., dentist, 1, Alexandra Terrace
Winn, J. E., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, 2, Yokohama
Winniberg, H., (E. D. Sassoon, & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Winsor, Miss, barmaid, International Hotel, Yokohama
Winstanley, J., (Bourne & Co.) public tea inspector, 70, Yokohama
Winstanley, W., broker, Shanghai
Winstanley, A., (Aspinall, Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Winter, H. W., commander, steamer *Sedan*, Coast
Wisner, J. H., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Withers, Geo., (P. & O. Co.,) assistant, Shanghai
Witt, H., constable, German Consulate, Shanghai
Wodehouse, H. E., Government interpreter, and sheriff
Wodehouse, C., lieutenant H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Wodehouse, H. J., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Wolf, L., commission merchant, 121, Yokohama
Wolfe, Rev. John, missionary, Foochow (absent)
Wolff, A., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, 90, Yokohama
Wolff, M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wolff, L., (L. P. Moore) merchant, Yokohama
Wolff, Rev. C. H. H., missionary, 40, Bluff, Yokohama
Wolfs, J., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, 8, Yokohama
Wolter, J., (Ladage & Oelke) assistant, Yokohama
Wong Fun, M.D., physician to Martime Customs, Canton
Wood, A. G., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Wood, Wm., constable, British Legation Escort, Yedo
Wood, J. W., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road

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Wood, Wm., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wood, K. W. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wood, Jas., "What Cheer House," Hiogo
Wood, Thos., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Woodford, J. D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Woodin, E. L., (P. & O. Co.) storekeeper, and agent Reuter's Telegram Company
Woodin, Rev. Simeon F., missionary, Foochow
Woodruff, F. G., (Douglas & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Woods, A. C., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Woolfe, H. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Woollatt, G. H., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
Woollcombe, H. B., captain H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Woollett, H., (F. Beato & Co.) assistant, 17, Yokohama
Woolley, W. A., student interpreter, British Legation, Yedo
Woolward, A., asst. paymaster, H.B.M. gunvessel *Hornet*
Woonwalla, R. S., (Dhunjeebhoy & Co.,) merchant, Hollywood road (absent)
Woore, A. M., steam-tug *Woosung*, engineer, Foochow
Worch, A., (Bacharah, Oppenheimer & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Worck, T., (Thomsen & Worck) stevedore, Hiogo
Worseldine, H., senior clerk, H.M. Naval Yard
Wortel, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Worthington, Thos., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wotton, Wm., (Caldwell and Brereton) solicitor, Queen's road
Wotton, J., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Wright, F. E., commissioner, Maritime Customs, Chefoo (absent)
Wright, Alex., (Alt & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Wright, Samuel, (American Rice Mills) millwright, Bangkok
Wright, J. H., (Wright, Burkill & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai (absent)
Wright, H. O. P., lieutenant Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Wright, J. M., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Wright, J. P., (Bull, Purdon & Co.) clerk, Canton
Wright, Robt., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wright, W. T., captain, Gov. General's gunboat *Fei-loong*, Canton
Wringer, I. de, (Netherlands Trading Society) godown-keeper, Yokohama
Wulbrand, H., pilot, Takao, Formosa
Wulf, A. (H. W. Hohnholz) assistant, 82, Yokohama
Wünsch, A., (Kaltenbach Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Wusterhausen, E., (Ladage, Oelke & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Wylie, J., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) in charge of Hulk, Hankow
Wylie, A., (British & Foreign Bible Society) agent, Shanghai
Wylie, R. A., (Aspinall, Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Wyon, foreman coining department, Government mint, Kawasaki

Xavier, D. M., student interpreter, German Consulate, Bangkok
Xavier, J. V., (B. E. Carneiro) clerk, Macao
Xavier, A., constable, Macao
Xavier, F., ward master, Civil hospital
Xavier, F., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
Xavier, C. A., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Xavier, J. P., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Xavier, M. B., procurador's department, linguist, Macao
Xitco, A., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Yaish, S. Y., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Yangwell, —., manager Yangtze Cargo boat Company, Shanghai
Yardley, R. J., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*

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Yates, Rev. M. T., vice-con. gen. and interpreter, U. S. Consulate, Shanghai (absent)
Yeo, G. J., assistant, Gas Company, Shanghai
Yorke, L. A., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Yorke, G. E., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Youd, F. M., (Adamson Bell & Co) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Young, A., captain steamer *Formosa*, Coast
Young, J. G. K., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Young, J., pilot, Taku
Young, W. S., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
Young, A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) assistant, Kowloon
Young, G. R., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Young, J. M., (Rodenwald, Schönfeld & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Young, S., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Young, L., proprietor, "London Inn," 126, Queen's road
Youngson, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Yvanovich, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Zachariae, V., M.D., physician to German Consulate, Shanghai (absent)
Zalazar, P., proprietor, "Las tres BBB," Manila
Zamora, Rt. Rev. A., bishop of Cebu
Zappe Ed., acting German Consul, Yokohama
Zarate, A. O. de, (Ayala, Antonio & Co.) merchant, Manila
Zea, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
Zeilin, A., (Imperial Arsenal) teacher, Foochow
Zeilin, —., (Imperial Arsenal) finisher, Foochow
Zeising, F., (R. Gaertner) cartwright, Augustenfelde, Hakodadi
Zeising, H., (Hare & Co.) clerk, Yedo
Zeisz, A., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk and United States Consular agent, Cebu
Zembsch, J. P. A., (V. Aymonin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Zevezuela, chief of marine infantry, Manila
Ziegler, C., (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, 47, Yokohama
Zimmern, A., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Zobel, J., (Botica de Manila) chemist and municipal sub-delegate of pharmacy, Manila
Zudayre, F., third prebendary, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Zust, J. J., (Lutz & Co.) merchant, Manila

ADDITIONAL RESIDENTS.

The following were received too late to be inserted in their proper places :—

Andrews, J. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
Andrews, R., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
Blogg, J. A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Brown, —., quartermaster, Gov. General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Cardwell, J., London Mission, Kiukiang
Carnegie, —., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assist. accountant, Shanghai
Dirks, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
Fergusson, Robt., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Shanghai
Gutierrez, J. G., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Guy, F. G., M.R.C.S.E., medical practitioner, 63, Praya Central
Hughes, J. R., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assist. accountant, Queen's road
Loring, H. S., United States Deputy Consul, Hollywood road
Rowe, W. J., (Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.) book-keeper, Naconohaisce

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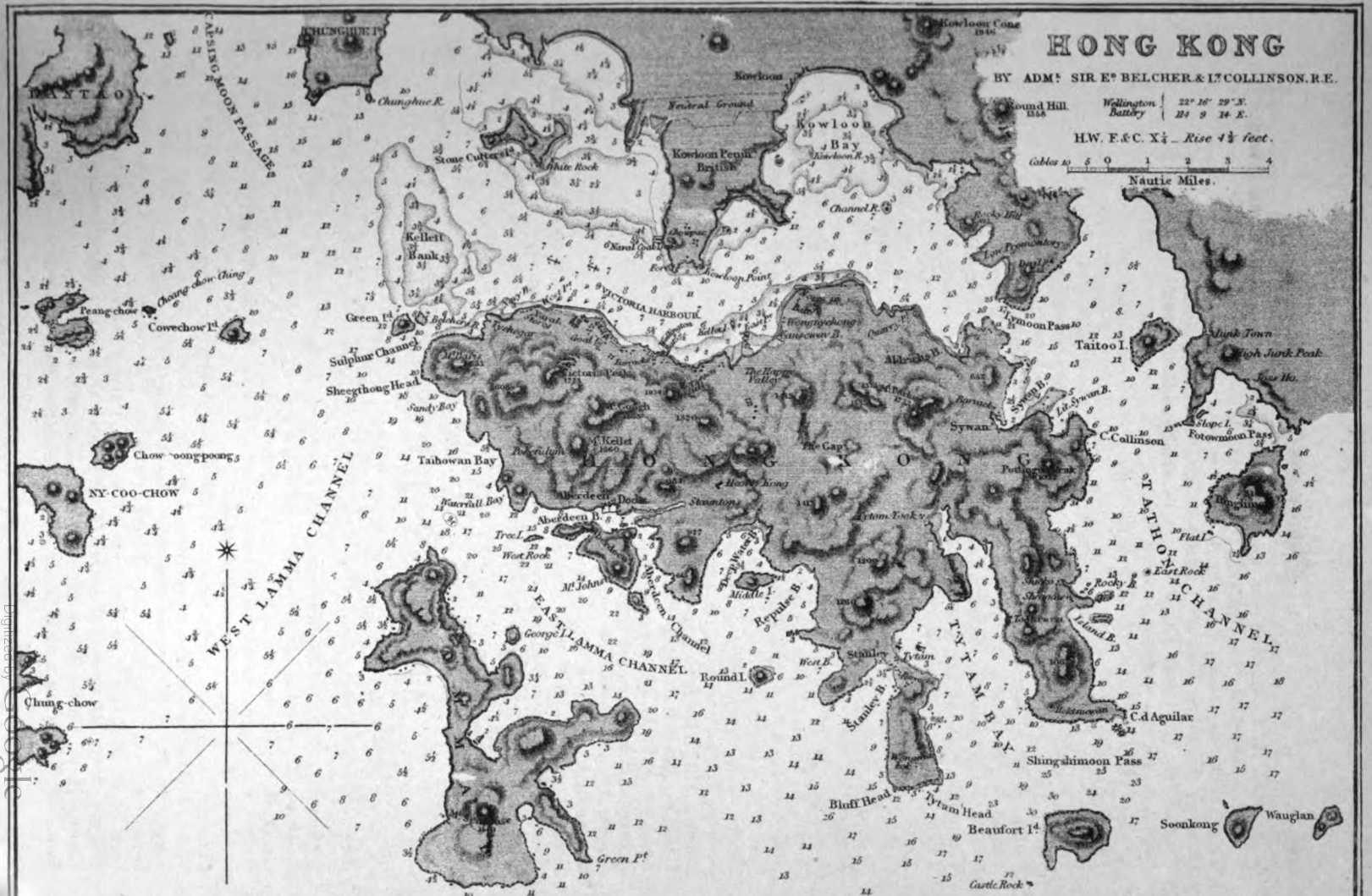
HONG KONG
BY ADM^L SIR E^D BELCHER & L^T COLLINSON, R.E.
Wellington Battery 22° 16' 29" N. 114 9 14 E.
H.W. F.&C. X¼ _ Rise 4½ feet.
Cables 10 5 0 1 2 3 4
Nautic Miles.
Kowloon Cone 1946
Round Hill 1358
Kowloon
Neutral Ground
Kowloon Bay
Kowloon Penin. British
Channel R.
Stone Cutters I^d
White Rock
Kellett Bank
Naval Coal I.
Kowloon Point
VICTORIA HARBOUR
Wongnyehong
Fanscwan B.
Quarry
Aldrichs B.
Lymoon Pass
Taitoo I.
Junk Town
High Junk Peak
Joss Ho.
Sywan B.
Lit. Sywan B.
Sywan
C. Collinson
Slope I.
Fotowmoon Pass
Tonglung
Flat I.
East Rock
Rocky B.
Island B.
Shingshimoon Pass
C. d'Aguilar
Hektsuewan
Soonkong
Wauglan
Beaufort I^d
Castle Rock
Tytam Head
Bluff Head
Tytam Bay
Stanley B.
Stanley
Tytam
West B.
Round I.
Repulse B.
Middle I.
Aberdeen Channel
Aberdeen B.
Aberdeen Dock
Waterfall Bay
Tree I.
West Rock
Mt Johnson
George I.
EAST LAMMA CHANNEL
Green P^t
Chung-chow
WEST LAMMA CHANNEL
NY-COO-CHOW
Chow-poong-poong
Taihowan Bay
Sheegthong Head
Sulphur Channel
Green I^d
Cowechow I^d
Peang-chow
Chung-chow-Ching
CAPSING MOON PASSAGE
CHUNGHUE I^d
Chunghue R.
DANTAO
Victoria Peak
Mt Kellett 1860
Pokefulum
The Gap
Hong Kong
Steamton
Tytam Took
Sandy Bay
Chung-chow
TATHON CHANNEL

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THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY.

Colonial Departments, Public Offices, &c.

Colonial Government.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, & Vice-Admiral—His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lieut.-Governor—His Excellency Major-General H. W. Whitfeild
Colonial Secretary—Hon. J. Gardiner Austin (absent)
Acting Secretary—Hon. Cecil C. Smith
Private Secretary and Aide-de-camp to H. E. the Governor—Captain C. O'Callaghan, 1st West India Regiment

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

議政總局

Yee-ching-tsung-kok.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., president
The Senior Military Officer in Command
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Cecil C. Smith

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

定例總局

Ting-lai-tsung-kok.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., president
Hon. Chief Justice
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Acting Colonial Treasurer
Hon. H. J. Ball
Hon. Phineas Ryrie
Hon. R. Rowett (absent)
Hon. Henry Lowcock, *acting* for Mr. Rowett
Hon. W. H. Alexander
Hon. J. Whittall
(non-official members)
Clerk of Councils—L. D'Almada e Castro

Public Offices.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

輔政使司署

Foo-ching-sz-shoo-sü.

Colonial Secretary—Hon. J. Gardiner Austin (absent)
Acting Colonial Sec.—Hon. C. C. Smith
Chief clerk—L. D'Almada e Castro
First do.—J. M. D'Almada e Castro
Second do.—J. M. S. Alves
Third do.—S. C. Gutierrez
Temporary clerk—J. A. Barretto
Government Interpreters—M. S. Tonnochy, A. Lister, and H. E. Wodehouse

COLONIAL TREASURY.

皇家庫房

Wong-ka-foo-fong.

Acting Treasurer—Hon. C. May
First Clerk & Cashier—J. A. de Carvalho
2nd do. and Accountant—A. F. Alves
3rd do.—A. R. Madar
4th do.—Q. A. Rangel
Notice Server—Lum Shu Tak
First Shroff—Chun Acheep
Second do.—Cheung Alloy
Valuators of Police and Lighting Rates—John Gerrard and A. R. Madar

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

量地官

Leung-ti-koon.

Acting Surveyor General—A. B. McHardy, Lieut., R.E.
Assist. Surveyor Gen.—vacant
Inspector of Buildings—R. G. Alford
Clerks of Works—W. J. Dukes, Ward Prestage
First clerk—Geo. L. Tomlin
Second do.—F. X. das Chagas
Third do.—M. Gutierrez
Fourth do.—Chang Afook

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Overseers of Works—E. McLeod, J. G. White, W. Power, T. Stoves, R. Coles, Ed. Gibant
Watchman at Pokfoolum—E. Lewis
Interpreter—Ng A Tsun

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

書信館

Shu sun-koon.

Postmaster General—F. W. Mitchell
Assistant Ditto.—S. Barff
Accountant—J. G. da Rocha
Sorters—J. M. E. Machado, A. Leiria, D. A. da Costa, John Simpson, A. J. Rodrigues, A. M. Placé and Z. M. Barradas
Marine Sorters—A. L. S. del Aguila and J. M. Barradas

POSTMASTERS.

Shanghai—J. P. Martin
Do. —G. S. S. da Silva, clerk
Yokohama—F. G. Machado

POST-OFFICE AGENTS.

Canton—Walter C. Hillier
Macao—R. de Souza
Swatow—Colin M. Ford
Amoy—Henry B. Bristow
Foochow—Thomas Watters
Ningpo—Edward Solbé
Hankow—E. L. Oxenham (acting)
Hiogo—John C. Hall
Nagasaki—Joseph H. Longford

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF STAMP REVENUE.

Collector—F. W. Mitchell
„ John Simpson (acting)
First Clerk—J. S. Rodrigues
Second Clerk—E. H. d'Aquino

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Auditor General—Hon. J. Gardiner Austin (absent)
Acting Auditor General—Hon. C. C. Smith
Audit Clerk—J. M. A. da Silva
Second Clerk—F. V. Ribeiro

HARBOUR DEPARTMENTS.

(SHIPPING OFFICE AT SAILORS' HOME.)

船政司

Shün ching-Sz.

Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer—H. G. Thomsett, R.N.
Acting Assistant do.—Alfred Lister
First clerk—W. S. Lording
Second do.—F. Machado
Third do.—J. L. de S. Alves
Fourth do.—A. P. Guterres
Fifth do.—A. C. Botelho
1st Boarding Officer—A. F. Sampson
2nd do. —J. Speechly
Inspector of Cargo Boats & Junks—R. Reed
Assistant do.—W. McClellan
Do. do.—J. J. Collaço
Indian Interpreters—Idroos Moosdeen and Soonderam
In charge of Powder Hulk—R. P. Webster
Gunner do.—J. Curtin

HARBOUR MASTER'S OUT-STATIONS.

Officer in charge Sowkewan—Inspector J. Burns
Officer in charge Stanley—Inspector C. Duggan
Officer in charge Aberdeen—Sergeant McBeth

VICTORIA PEAK.

Signalman—H. Mather
Assistant—San Hoi

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

華民政務司

Wa-man ching-mo-sze.

Registrar General—Hon. Cecil C. Smith
Acting Registrar General—Malcolm S. Tonnochy
First clerk—John Gerrard
Second clerk—C. F. A. Sangster
Registration clerk—C. Osmund
Chinese clerks—Fan Awye, Im A Mong
Shroff—Yung Tso
Chinese Registration clerks—Cheung A-leung, U-lai-ün, Wong-a-ki, Yung-a-hung

Judicial Establishment.

SUPREME COURT.

大員衙門

Tai cot ngá-moon.

Chief Justice—Hon. John Smale
Attorney-General—Hon. J. Pauncefote
Registrar—Hon. W. H. Alexander
Crown Solicitor—Edmund Sharp (absent)
Acting do —W. W. Toller
Deputy Registrar—F. S. Huffam
Clerk of Court—H. J. Holmes
Judge's Clerk—H. J. Holmes
Interpreter—Rafael A. do Rozario
Clerk and Usher—T. W. Barrigtonn
Chinese Clerk and Shroff—Ng-mun-yu

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Appraisers—F. S. Huffam & E. J. R. Willcocks

Registrar of Companies—F. S. Huffam

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

錢債葛
Tsin-chai-kot.

For the adjudication of Debts not exceeding $500, and with jurisdiction in Foreign Attachment. Sits every Tuesday at 10 A.M.

Judge—Hon. Henry John Ball
Clerk of Court and Commissioner—Henry J. Holmes
Interpreter—Rafael A. do Rozario
Chinese Clerk and Translator of Chinese—Chun tai Kwong
Bailiff—Thomas R. McBean

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge and Commissary—Hon. John Smale
Queen's Advocate—Hon. J. Pauncefote
Registrar—Hon. W. H. Alexander
Surrogates—F. S. Huffam and H. J. Holmes
Queen's Proctor—E. Sharp (absent)
Acting do —W. W. Toller
Marshal—M. S. Tonnochy

Justices of the Peace.

官員
Kun-Yüen.

Hon. C. May	Hon. H. J. Ball.
Hon. W. H. Alexander	F. Stewart
	C. V. Creagh
Hon. P. Ryrie	W. Keswick
H. G. Thomsett, R.N.	J. Russell
R. McMurdo	A. Lister
H. B. Lemann	E. Arthur
J. McDouall	E. R. Belilios
F. W. Mitchell	S. J. Gower
Hon. C. C. Smith	R. A. O'Brien, M.D.
W. Wilson	T. Pyke
T. G. Linstead	S. D. Sassoon
Hon. R. Rowett	Hon. J. Whittall
H. St. L. Magniac	F. Douglas
W. M. Deane	Hon. H. Lowcock
M. S. Tonnochy	J. Greig

Sheriff—H. E. Wodehouse
Deputy Sheriff—W. M. Deane

Police Department.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

巡理廳
Chun-lee-ting.

First Police Magistrate—Hon. C. May
Second Police Magistrate—James Russell
Acting do —F. W. Mitchell
Coroner—Alfred Lister
First Clerk—James Collins
Second do —John O. Prior
Third do.—Avatoon Seth
Clerk—Chew Akwan
First Chinese Interpreter—'Ng Achoy
Second do. do.—Bedell Lee Yun
Third do. do.—'Ng Ashing
Chinese Clerk and Shroff—Ng Heung Lun
Chinese Interpreter and Clerk to Coroner—Chun Tai Kwong
European Usher and process server—Geo. Saunders
Assistant Usher and process server—Henrique Rodrigues
Chinese Usher and process server—Lum Asee
Hindustanee Interpreter—Abdool Kader (acting)
Coroner's summoning officer—Chas. Bond

Marriage Registrar—James Collins

POLICE.

大館
Tai-koon.

Capt. Superintendent—W. M. Deane, M.A.
Deputy do —C. V. Creagh
Assistant do —vacant
First Clerk—M. A. Callaço
Second Clerk—Hugh Blackwood
Chinese Clerks—Chow-a-heem, Lŭng-a-sing, Chun-a-wan
Interpreters—One Indian and 14 Chinese
Inspectors—J. H. Grimes, J. Halloran, Thos. Gray, George Horspool, J. Cradock, J. Burns, H. Stroud, C. Duggan, G. Orley, W. Batten
European and Indian Force—
10 European Sergeants
100 do Constables
2 Indian Jemadhars
10 do Sergeants
172 do Constables
Chinese Force—
2 Chinese Sergeants
250 Constables

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Water Police—
1 European Inspector
1 do Sergeant
28 do Constables
11 Chinese Sergeants
140 do Constables, (boatmen)
Total 748

Gaol Establishment.

VICTORIA GAOL.

監房

Kam-fong.

Superintendent—Francis Douglas
Warden—A. Grey
Clerk and Interpreter—Yip Ling Moi
Head Turnkey—J. W. Watts
12 European turnkeys
2 do stationed at Stone Cutters' Island
1 Sergeant and 23 guards for convicts on the works
1 Debtors' Gaol turnkey
1 Matron

Medical Establishment.

Colonial Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals—Robert Wm. McCoy, L.R.Q.C.P.I., F.R.C.S.I.
Health Officer of the Port—W. S. Adams, M.D.
Inspectors of Nuisances—A. Hazlett and T. O'Brien

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

West Point.

西營盤醫生館

Sy-ing-poon E-sang-koon.

Acting Superintendent—J. B Drew, L.R.C.S.I., assistant surgeon R.N.
Apothecary—A. A. Botelho
Ward-masters—Thos. Williams, Francisco Xavier, and Chun Alok

Lock Hospital.

Surgeon—R. W. McCoy, F.R.C.S.I.
Acting Surgeon—J. B. Drew, L.R.C.S.I., assistant surgeon R.N.
Apothecary—A. de Souza
Matrons—G. Assis and V. Vidigal
Inspector of Brothels—W. King
Asst. do. do. W. Horton
Inspector in charge at Wanchi—John Lee

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

大書院

Tai Shu-ün.

Head Master and Inspector of Schools—Frederick Stewart, M.A.
Second Master—E. J. R. Willcocks
Third Master—Alexander Falconer
Assistants—Chiu Chi-yeung, Kwok T'ai, Wong-yung-ching and Chiu-chi-ts'ung
Chinese Masters—Chan U-ch'ün, Ho Chuk-shan and Ip-a-hon

HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE.

Superintendent—Hon. Chas. May
Assistant do. —Frederick Stewart and M. S. Tonnochy
Clerk—J. O. Prior
Engineer—
Overseer of Water Works—R. Coales
Foremen—J. Livingston, T. O'Brien
4 Chinese Interpreters
4 Assistant Foremen
First Class Engine Drivers—E. Power, G. Kerr
Second Class do.—C. Tonkin, T. Ward
14 European Firemen
4 Chinese Stokers
4 Chinese Watchmen
40 Chinese Firemen
40 Chinese Subsidiary F. B. Station keepers

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

Engine House, Praya Central.

In charge—G. Taufer
Engineer—

Consulates.

日耳曼領事官

Yat-yee-man-ling-se-koon.

Austria-Hungary.

(Consulate, 8, Peddar's Hill.)

Consul General—Gustav von Overbeck
Clerk—J. A. Maher

Belgium.

Consul—Hippolyte Nicaise (Borneo Company) Queen's Road

顛擘領事官

Tin-mak-ling-se-koon

Denmark.

Acting Consul—Rudo. Jensen, (J. Burd & Co.), Praya

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法蘭西領事官
Fat-lan-sai-ling-se-koon.
FRANCE.
(4, Alexandra Terrace)
Consul—Henri du Chesne (absent)
Acting Consul—Ch. L. de la Forest
Chancellier—Ed. Chastel

花旗領事官
Fa-kee-ling-se-koon.
UNITED STATES
(Hollywood Road.)
Consul—D. H. Bailey
Deputy Consul—H. S. Loring
Vice-Consul—Morris Harlan
Chinese Clerk and Interpreter—Chun Ah Chee
Shipping Master—

HAWAII, SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Acting Consul General—Hon. W. Keswick

以大利領事官
Yee-tai-le-ling-se-koon.
ITALY.
Acting Consul—Hon. W. Keswick

立化蘭領事官
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AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY OF BORNEO.
Parker & Co., agents

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Works, East Point.
General Manager—J. W. Torrey
Accountant—B. F. Remedios
Distiller—Geo. E. Haig
Cooper—William Keller
Assistant Distillers—John H Aynge, Romaldo Balda

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.
Directors—Hon. H. Lowcock, chairman, H. B. Lemann, C. Bertrand, S. D. Sassoon, A. McG. Heaton, G. von Overbeck, A. McIver
Secretary—Michael Moss
General Manager—(Wanchai office)—A. H. Clark
Book-keeper—(Wanchai office)—W. G. Bodecker
Wharfinger—O. Wilson

香港客店公司
Hong-kong-hak-tim-kung-see.
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
Directors—E. R. Belilios, C. P. Chater, O. H. Burrows
Secretary—Ed. Baker

雪廠
Sut chong.
TUDOR COMPANY.
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Agent—Chas. F. Holton

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.
E. L. Woodin, agent

Insurances.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Agents—
Lancashire Insurance Company, Fire and Life
Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company
National Marine Insurance Company of South Australia

Borneo Company Limited, Agents—
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Fire

Butterfield & Swire, Agents—
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation

Carlowitz & Co., Agents—
Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft Für See Fluss und Landtransport in Dresden
Deutscher Lloyds Transport Versicherungs-Actien Gesellschaft, Berlin

中華火燭保險行
Chung wa-fo-chuk-po-him-hong.
[股份各件自甲]
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, Office—48, Queen's Road
Directors—Hon. Henry Lowcock, chairman, A. McG. Heaton, Edwd. Arthur, Hon. P. Ryrie, W. H. Forbes, A. Joost
Secretary—J. B. Coughtrie
Assistants—A. J. Lewis, C. M. Simmonds

Agents.

Swatow,	Messrs.	Bradley & Co.
Amoy,	„	Elles & Co.
Foochow,	„	Olyphant & Co.
Ningpo,	„	Davidson & Co.
Shanghai,	„	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Kiukiang,	„	R. Francis & Co.
Hankow,	„	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Chefoo,	„	Fergusson & Co.
Nagasaki,	„	Alt & Co.

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Yokohama, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
Kobé, „ Browne & Co.
Saigon, „ W. G. Hale & Co.
Singapore, „ Gilfillan, Wood & Co.
Penang, „ A. A. Anthony & Co.
Tientsin, John Hanna, Esq.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Directors—H Melchers, E. R. Belilios, O. H Burrows, J. McDouall, J. F. Seaman
General Agents—Olyphant & Co.

Agents.

Amoy, Messrs. H. A. Petersen & Co.
Bangkok, „ Windsor, Redlich & Co.
Batavia, „ Borneo Co., Limited.
Bombay, „ Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Calcutta, „ Atkinson, Tilton & Co.
Canton, „ Olyphant & Co.
Chefoo, „ Fergusson & Co.
Foochow, „ Olyphant & Co.
Hakodadi, „ Howell & Co.
Hankow, „ J. H. Evans & Co.
Hiogo, „ Smith, Baker & Co.
Kiukiang, „ R. Francis & Co.
London, „ Forbes, Forbes & Co.
Manila, „ Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Nagasaki, „ Holmes, Ringer & Co.
Newchwang, „ Knight & Co.
Ningpo, „ J. S. Hudson & Co.
Penang, „ Sandilands, Buttery & Co.
Saigon, „ A. G. Hogg & Co.
San Francisco W. N. Olmsted, Esq.
Shanghai, Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
Singapore, „ Borneo Co. Limited.
Swatow, „ Dircks & Krüger
Tientsin, John Hanna, Esq.
Yokama, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.

Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co., Agents—
Bombay Commercial Insurance Company

Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents—
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Reliance Marine Insurance Company
Forbes & Co.'s Constituents' Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Company
Eastern Marine Insurance Company
Commercial Union Assurance Company (Life department)

Gilman & Co., Agents—
Lloyds'
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company
Universal Marine Insurance Company of London, Limited
Liverpool Underwriters' Association
Merchants Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
Underwriters' Union of Amsterdam
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Heard & Co., Augustine, General Agents in China—
Australasian Fire, Life and Marine
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
Albert Life Assurance Company
Victoria Insurance Company
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Hogg & Co., A. G., Agents—
Sun Fire Insurance Company

Holliday, Wise & Co., Agents—
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation Fire, Marine and Life
Liverpool and Bombay Traders' Insurance Company
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Agents—
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Bengal Insurance Society
Bombay Insurance Society
Alliance Marine Assurance Office
Alliance Fire Assurance Office
Ocean Marine Insurance Company of Bombay

Lapraik & Co., Douglas, Agents—
Phœnix Fire Insurance Company
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company

McIver, Alex. (P. & O. S. N. Co.), Agent—
London & Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office

Melchers & Co., Agents—
Austrian Insurance Co., "Donau"

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Mody & Co., N., Agents—
Bombay Mody Insurance Company

North China Insurance Company, Queen's Road
J. Kennard Davis, agent (absent)
Douglas Jones, acting agent
Thomas Church

Norton, Lyall & Co., Agents—
Queen Fire Insurance Company

Olyphant & Co., Agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
New York Board of Underwriters
San Francisco Board of Underwriters
Guardian Fire Assurance Company, London

Overbeck, G., von Agent—
Realm Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of London

Pustau & Co., William, Agents—
Hamburg & Bremen Fire Insurance Company
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company
Düsseldorff General Insurance Co.
Helvetia General Insurance Company
Basel Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft
Rheinisch Westphalischer Lloyd
Swiss Lloyds' Transport Insurance Company
Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Schweig" in Zürich
Frankfurter Glass Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Frankfort

Russell & Co., Agents—
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Compagnie Lyonnaisse d'Assurance Maritime

Schellhass & Co., Ed., Agents—
Bremen Underwriters
German Fire Insurance Company, Limited, Berlin
Transatlantic Marine Insurance, Company, Limited, Berlin

Siemssen & Co., Agents—
De Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Samarang
The Swiss Lloyds' Transport Insurance Society of Winterthur
The Union of Hamburg Underwriters
Globe Marine Insurance Company of London
The North German Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg
The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg

Turner & Co., Agents—
Home & Colonial Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Northern Assurance Company, Fire and Life

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Peddar's Wharf
Secretary—N. J. Ede
Clerks—F. Barradas, F. dos Remedios, M. de Souza

Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited, 48, Queen's Road
Directors—J. F. Buxey, Gustav von Overbeck, G. F. Weller, S. D. Sassoon, H. Melchers
Secretaries—Augustine Heard & Co.

Walker, R. S., & Co., Agents—
Royal Insurance Company, Fire and Life
Amicable Insurance Marine
Universal Life Assurance Society
Topsham Western Clubs
Jersey Mutual Insurance Society for Shipping

Wilson & Salway, surveyors—
Commercial Union Insurance Co.
Northern Insurance Company
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company
Queen Insurance Company
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Royal Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

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Banks.

Agra Bank, Limited
Gilman & Co., agents, Hongkong
Edward Maccall, manager (S'hai)
Geo. McBain, accountant do.
F. R. Thomson, clerk do.

渣打銀行
Cha-ta-ngan-hong.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Queen's Road
Draws on the Head Office and on the City Bank, London, and on the Agencies and Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Akyab Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Shanghai and Hankow
M. W. Boyd, manager
Thos. Forrest, acting accountant
P. W. Mein, assistant accountant
J. P. Xavier, clerk
J. G. Remedois (do.)
Wm. Kaye, manager (Shanghai)
W. Y. Pode do.
M. Banyard, asst. acct. do.
H. Thorburn, act. agent (Hankow)

新銀行
San-ngan-hong.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Queen's Road
Draws on London Joint Stock Bank, London; and on Branches and Agencies at London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Shanghai, Yokohama, Hankow, and Mauritius. The Bank issues notes, which are received in payment of Government dues
E. Arthur, manager
G. T. Addis, acting accountant
H. Steele, assistant do.
J. R. Hughes, do. do.
M. A. da Silva
P. Jordan
J. Peters
J. Thurburn, acting agent (F'chow.)
Rob. Fergusson, manager (Shanghai)
J. Morrison, act. accountant do.
—. Carnejie, assistant do. do.
C. F. Rowband, do. do. do.
J. A. Taylor, acting agent (Hankow)
R. B. Baker, manager (Yokohama)
W. D. Henderson, act. acct. do.
W. S. Robilliard assist. do. do.
H. J. Abell, do. do. do.

佛蘭西銀行
Fat-lan-si-ngan-hong.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, office, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road
Draws on the Head Office, Paris, on the Union Bank of London, and on the Agencies at London, Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Mulhouse, Bruxelles, St. Denis (Reunion), Alexandria, Shanghai, Bombay, Calcutta, Saigon, and Yokohama, &c., &c., &c.
A. Philippe, acting manager
Léo Dauré, accountant
E. G. Vouillmont, do.
F. L. Placé, clerk
—. D'Almeida (do.)
J. B. Richard, act. manager (S'hai)
D. FitzHenry, acting cashier do.
Ch. Feibel, accountant do.
Th. Payne do.
Emile Grégoire do.
C. de Créty do.
Isidore Poirier, act. manager (Saigon)
L. Michelot do.
Eugène Grégoire, act. manager (Yokohama)
V. Cautelli, cashier do.

Deutsche National Bank at Bremen
Melchers & Co., agents

香港上海銀行
Hong-kong Shang-hoi-ngan-hong.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road
Draws on the London and County Bank, and on its own Branches and Agencies in London, Shanghai, Yokohama, Hiogo, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Ningpo, Hankow, San Francisco Melbourne, Sydney, &c.
James Greig, chief manager
G. E. Noble, sub-manager
H. Cope (absent)
H. Smith, accountant
J. D. Woodford
A. A. Pereira
D. Hardie
J. W. Symonds
F. de Bovis
J. Morrison
G. C. de St. Croix
C. J. Gonsalves
A. Jorge
F. Rozario

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F. Luz
A. F. Soares
David Maclean, manager (Shanghai)
A. M. Townsend, accountant do.
C. H. Beveridge do.
H. Abendroth do.
W. G. Greig do.
A. Veitch do.
J. M. Grigor do.
M. L. Pereira do.
M. A. de Carvalho do.
A. J. Diniz do.
D. M. Guterrez do.
C. Barton do.
Thomas Jackson, manager (Y'hama)
J. G. Hodgson, act. accountant do.
D. Moncur do.
R. H. Cook do.
J. MacNab do.
C. B. Rickett do.
J. S. Louden, agent (Foochow) (absent)
A. L. Turner, agent do.
J. P. Macmahon do.
W. H. Harries, agent (Hiogo)
E. J. Pereira do.
John Walter, agent (Hankow)
F. W. Mitchell, Jr., do.
R. Stevenson, agent (Bombay)
A. Leith, acct. do.
E. Cameron, agent (Calcutta) (absent)
E. Morriss, agent do.
J. J. Winton, acct. do.
N. Willaume, agent (Saigon)
C. L. Thevenin do.

National Bank of India, Limited, Queen's Road
Draws on the National Provincial Bank of England, & National Bank of Scotland, and Head Office, 80, King William Street, London, and on its Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras
James Campbell, acting manager
C. E. Thomson, acting accountant
A. L. G. Pereira, clerk
Turner & Co., agents (Foochow)
The Borneo Co., Limited, agents (Shanghai)
Gilman & Co., agents (Yokohama)

金寶銀行
Kam-po-ngan-hong.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Queen's Road
Draws on the Bank of England, Bank of Scotland, and Head Office, Threadneedle Street, London; and on Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Mauritius, Singapore, Melbourne, Pondicherry, Sydney, Foochow, Shanghai, and Yokohama. The Corporation also issues circular notes and letters of credit, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.
J. McDouall, manager
C. Morland Kerr, accountant
Geo. O. Scott, acting sub-accountant
W. McMicken, asst. acct. & cashier
L. Prior, assist. accountant (absent)
R. Innes do.
F. J. Barros, clerk
E. M da Silva do.
J. A. Ferraz do.
L. F. Barretto do.
F. Temple, acting agent (Foochow)
J. M. Walters, sub-accountant do.
Alex. Paterson, act. manager (S'hai)
L. Cameron, accountant do.
G. Lethbridge, sub-acct. (absent) do.
T. J. Gardiner, asst. acct. & cashier do.
P. M. de Carvalho, clerk do.
L. J. Pereira, do. do.
J. Robertson, agent (Yokohama)
J. Russell, accountant do.
H. B. Walker, acting sub-acct. do.
G. W. Thompson, asst. accountant and cashier (Yokohama)
S. J. Elder, assist. accountant do.
E. L. Reid do. do.
B. A. Peres, clerk do.
E. Marques, do. do.
D. A. J. Crombie, act. agent (Hiogo)
C. S. Stewart, asst. accountant do.
H. Mackenzie do. do.
G. M. Carvalho, clerk do.

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

衣巴剌謙
E-pa-la-him.

Abdoolally, Ebrahim, & Co., merchants
Meeabhoy Sherrufally
E. Bhoymeea
A. Ebrahim
S. Gulamalli
Abdool Hoosen Abadeen (Canton)

Abdoolkhaluk Hajee Jahn Mohmed, merchant, 4, Gage Street
H. J. M. Abdoolkhaluck (Bombay)
Moosa Ahmed, manager

亞担士
A-tam-se.

Adams, W. S., M.D., surgeon in charge Seamen's Hospital, health officer of the

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Port, and Medical inspector of Emigrants; residence, "The Cliffs"

埃架北
Ai-ka-pak.

Agabeg, A. L., Jr., commission agent and broker, No. 12, Hollywood Road

埃架北
Ai-ka-pak

Agabeg, G. L., broker, Lyndhurst Ter.

拈毗亞剌顚行
Nim-pi-a-la-din-hong.

Alladinbhoy, Rahimbhoy, merchant, 12, Lyndhurst Terrace
Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy (Bombay)
Cassumbhoy Bogabhoy, manager
Fazelbhoy Meherally
Ebrahimbhoy Nuthoo

Anton and Middleton, share brokers, 7, Queen's Road
James Ross Anton
W. N. Middleton

Armstrong, J. M., auctioneer and commission merchant, Government auctioneer, Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central
J. M. Armstrong
D. Marques
V. dos Remedios

瑞記洋行
Sui-kee-yeong-hong.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., merchants, Praya
Jacob Arnhold, (London)
Peter Karberg
Alexander C. Levysohn (Canton)
L. Mendel
H. Ruttmann
J. Kramer (Canton)
L. Poesnecker
H. Z. Just
H. Petersen
E. da Cruz

Ayres & Co., auctioneers and commission agents, 42, Queen's Road Central
Miguel Ayres da Silva
José Maria Guedes, Jr.
Adelino E. Alemão

Baker, Edward, public accountant, office, Hongkong Hotel

巴毛近
Ba-moo-kan.

Balmoocan Davecurn, merchant
M. Vissunjee, manager
D. Rustomjee Kotwal, clerk
Kessewram Pocurdmuljee

班士
Pan-se.

Barnes, Leonard, coach builder, undertaker, and Livery Stable keeper, Duddell Street

Barrington and Algar, House and Land agents
Thos. W. Barrington
Thos. Algar

Beckh, F., manufacturing chemist, corner of Russell & Matheson streets, East Point

卑咧咧呵士
Be-li-li-os.

Belilios, E. R., merchant, Lyndhurst Terrace
E. R. Belilios
N. J. Gomes
E. P. Sequeira

Bhabha, S. B., ship-broker, Gage Street

Bhanjah, H. N., general broker, 26, Peel Street

巴厘
Pa-lee.

Birley & Co., merchants, 29, Queen's Road
Arthur Smith (England)
C. W. Murray do.
Thomas Pyke
A. B. da Roza
J. G. T. Hassell
F. J. P. Foster
J. F. da Roza
M. da Roza
K. D. Adams (Macao)
Geo. Hardy (Canton)
H. F. Dent do
H. L. Dalrymple (Foochow)
Geo. Hales do.

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北力乞
Pek-lik-het.

Blackhead & Co., F., shipchandlers, Queen's Road
F. B. T. Blackhead (absent)
T. H. Smith
F. Rapp
T. Reichert,
T. M. de Sá e Silva

辦匿
Pan-nik.

Bonnett & Co., milliners, dressmakers, drapers, &c., 26, Queen's Road Central
W. W. Bonnett
Mrs. Bonnett
Miss E. Barlow

搬鳥公司
Poon-nu-kung-se.

Borneo Company, Limited, merchants, Queen's Road
Also of London, Manchester, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Sarawak, and Bangkok
H. Nicaise, manager
Henry Foss
T. J. Rose
A. F. Ribeiro

Bottomley, C. D., general broker; office, Gough Street
C. D. Bottomley
J. D'Aquino

波素
Po-soo.

Bourjau & Co., merchants, 7, Praya
Adolph Bourjau (absent)
Ernst Behre
R. Bourjau (absent)
G. A. Wieler (Shanghai)
A. Thomsen
Oscar Wieler
Carl Weber
C. D. H. Corder
John Stave (Foochow)
E. Taumeyer (Shanghai)
E. Gipperich do.
H. Münster Schultz do.
J. A. Bryner do.

Braddon, H. E., exchange and bullion broker; residence, Hongkong Hotel

不蘭爹呵
Ba-lan-da-oa.

Brandão & Co., 29, Wellington Street
F. A. Gomes
J. B. Gomez
Aug. Gomez
Antonio J. Brandão
D. Alemão, clerk

巴魯士
Pa-lo-se.

Burrows & Sons, S. E., merchants, 1, St. John's Place
S. E. Burrows, Junr. (absent)
O. Hoffman Burrows
L. Mallory

巴律卑
Pa-lot-pi.

Broadbear, Anthony & Co., shipchandlers, Praya
T. T. Anthony
C. H. E. Seimund

Brown, Jones & Co., undertakers, and grave stone cutters, 59, Queen's Road East
Thos. Algar
D. Considine

伯頓
Pak-tun.

Bull, Purdon & Co., merchants, Spring Gardens
Isaac M. Bull (absent)
James Purdon do.
John G. Purdon (Shanghai)
S. H. Clarke do.
H. W. Davis
John Odell (Foochow)
J. B. Robertson (Shanghai)
W. C. Tilghman do.
H. W. Turner
J. P. Wright (Canton)
Antonio dos Santos

畢
But.

Burd & Co., John, merchants, Praya
Frederick H. Block (absent)
Rudo. Jensen
A. Helland
J. Grant
Emil Melbye

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太古
Tai-koo.

Butterfield and Swire, merchants, Queen's Road
W. Lang
J. H. Scott
J. Keith Angus
T. Hall
J. J. Turner
J. A. Blogg
J. P. Campos
C. C. Corveth

Buxoo, Meah John, storekeeper, 22, Peel Street

三貴
Sam-kwai.

Caldwell, D. R., Chinese interpreter, Aberdeen Street

高露雲狀師
Ko-lo-wan-chong-se.

Caldwell & Brereton, attornies, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public, 29, Queen's Road
Henry C. Caldwell
W. H. Brereton
Wm. Wotton, solicitor
D. E. Caldwell
F. Bowden
M. d'Azevedo
E. G. Lopes
Chun Ayow

加路威士
Ka-lo-wit-se.

Carlowitz & Co., merchants, 15, Praya Central
R. von Carlowitz (absent)
G. Hitzeroth
O. Benecke
W. Rost (Canton)
O. Bumiller do.
J. Buff do.
R. Reiff
D. Buse
G. Hartmann

Cassumbhoy, E., merchant, 5, Peel Street

巴倫治
Po-lun-jee.

Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co., merchants
Rustomjee Cooverjee
Hormusjee Cooverjee
R. Cursetjee Vania

中國大藥房
Chung-kwok-tai-yeuk-fong.

"China Dispensary," 63, Praya Central, facing Canton Wharf
V. Engholm, chemist and dentist
B. Strachan
D. J. da Cruz

德臣印字館
Tuk-sun-Yan-tzee-koon.

"China Mail" Office, 2, Wyndham Street, behind the Club House. *Overland China Mail*, fortnightly for the home mail; *China Mail*, every evening except Sunday; *Chinese Mail*, every alternate day, with extra every morning, except Sunday; *China Review*, once in two months
G. M. Bain, prop. and gen. man.
N. B. Dennys, editor
Chun Ayin, rep. and Chinese Ed.
A. S. Souza, book-keeper
J. J. do Rozario, overseer
N. Sequeira, foreman
G. S. Botelho, compositor
F. Carion, do.
M. Machado, do.
J. Alonço, do.
H. Rozario, do.

姪打
Chat-ta.

Chater, C. P., bill and bullion broker; Chater, T., share broker; offices, Bank Buildings; residence 17, Caine Road

何羅也治的沙知拿
Ho-lo-mut-jee-de-sar-chi-nor.

Chinoy, Ardaseer Hormusjee, commission agent and broker, 26, Hollywood Road

Clouth, C., M.D., medical practitioner, 33, Wyndham Street

Cohen, C. C., & Co., merchants, Club Chambers, D'Aguilar Street
C. C. Cohen

Cohen, A. S., general broker, Lyndhurst Terrace

Cooper & Co., H. N., merchants, 9, Gough Street
H. N. Cooper

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吗倫時脫牙醫生
Ko-lun-shi-t'üt-nga-i-sang.

Collins, V. D., dentist, 7, Arbuthnot Road

"Commercial Billiard Rooms" Queen's Road Central
J. R. White, proprietor

今孖些印字館
Kam-ma-she-yun-tsz-koon.

"Commercial Printing Office," Graham Street
J. A. da Luz

各臣
Kok-son.

Coxon, A., bill and bullion broker; residence, Robinson Road

剌臣印字館
La-sun-yun-tsze-koon.

"Daily Advertiser" Office, D'Aguilar St.
H. P. C. Lassen, prop. and publisher
B. W. Nazer, reporter
C. Nesbitt, do.
P. A. Cordeiro, foreman
F. Sampaio, compositor
J. C. d'Assumpção, do.
C. Robert, do.
R. Flores, do.

孖剌新聞紙館
Ma-la-san-mun-chi-koon.

"Daily Press" Office, Wyndham Street, opposite St. Paul's College; *Daily Press*, English edition, published every morning; *Chinese edition*, every alternate morning, with an extra every morning; *Overland Trade Report*, published fortnightly, on the mornings of the departure of the English Mail; *Daily Press* edition of the *Straits Times Extra*, on the arrival of the inward mails.
Y. J. Murrow, (England)
Wm. H. Bell, lessee & publisher
Albert C. Dulcken, editor
S. Hember, general manager
H. C. Gamble, reporter
Thomas Hart, do.
Adelino A. V. Ribeiro, foreman
Amancio F. dos Santos, compositor
Francisco S. Almario, do.
Leong Akit, clerk
Chinese Edition—Ng A'chan, general manager

担咪杯
Dam-ma-boy.

Dama & Co., Mahomedbhoy, merchants, No 5, Gage Street
Esmailbhoy Meerally, manager

Dantra, R. B., broker, Wellington street

Deacon, R., bill and bullion broker, College Gardens

典泰行
Heng-tye-hong.

Deetjen & Co., merchants, &c.
E. Deetjen
Ad. Strack
C. Koch
F. C. Boyes

Defries, J., commission agent, and importer French and Japanese goods, 27, Wyndham Street

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Degaria & Co., R. N., merchants, Gage Street
Rustomjee Nowrojee Degaria
Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungsana (absent)

地眞呢亞
De-gen-na-ar.

Degenaer, F., merchant, 3, d'Aguilar St.
F. Degenaer
W. Mathisen
R. Gonsalves
D. Cappelen

疏沙印字館
So-sha-yan-tze-koon.

De Souza & Co., printers, stationers, and bookbinders, Hollywood Road
J. J. da Silva e Souza
F. M. Lima, book-keeper
A. J. da Silva e Souza, manager
Manoel M. C. Rodrigues
F. Gomes da Costa

打蘭
To-lan.

Dolan, W., sailmaker, Duddell Street

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多士
To-se.

Dods, George, M.D., physician and surgeon, Bay View, Arbuthnot Road

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公發洋行
Kung-fat-yang-hong.

Dreyer & Co., merchants, No. 23, Queen's Road
F. Dreyer
C. Budde (absent)

Driscoll, T. N., & Co., tailors, hosiers, hatters and outfitters, 45, and 47, Queen's Road
T. N. Driscoll
J. J. Driscoll
F. Frischling
J. Keating

Drummond, W. V., Barrister at Law, Bank Buildings; residence, "Belmont," Castle Road

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都砵士
To-put-se.

Dubost & Co., G., merchants, 44, Queen's Road
G. Dubost
V. Boulland (absent)
E. Chastel
J. C. D. Senna

Dhunjeebhoy & Co., R., merchants and commission agents, No. 7, Hollywood Road
Rustomjee Sorabjee Woonwalla (absent)
Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Mehta
E. M. Sager

Easton & Co., S., engineers, boilermakers, brass and iron founders, &c., East Point Foundry
Sam. Easton
D. Thompson
A. A. Nunes

Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co., merchants
J. F. Buxey
Framjee Dorabjee Mistry
Dossabhoy Eduljee

謙信洋行
Him-suun-yeong-hong.

Ehlers & Co., Paul, merchants, 20, Praya
Paul Ehlers
C. R. Meuser (absent)
Justus Lembke (Canton)
Wm. Wallrabe
Fr. Coch

意蘭厘公司
E-lan-le-kung-se.

Eranee & Co., B. K., merchants, Pottinger Street
B. K. Eranee (Singapore)
D. C. Rutnagur (Bombay)
Perozeshaw Pestonjee (Bombay)
R. J. Eranee
D. Rustomjee

Esmail & Co., Hajee Adum, merchants
Peermohomed Cadherdina, manager
Hajee Fazul

Estate of Dent & Co., in liquidation
G. W. Stiles, agent

科近拿
Fok-kun-na.

Falconer & Co., G., watch and chronometer makers, jewellers, &c., Queen's Road Central
G. Falconer
J. Noble
A. Smith (absent)
John McGregor
W. Ross
W. Rathbone
J. V. Baird
P. R. Doral
A. A. da Cruz

Floyd, W. P., photographer, Wyndham Street
W. P. Floyd
J. J. A. da Silveira

Framjee Hormusjee & Co., merchants, No. 7, Hollywood Road
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw (Bombay)
Framjee Hormusjee (Shanghai)
Dadabhoy Muncherjee

Francis, John Joseph, attorney, solicitor and notary public, 2, Club Chambers
J. J. Francis
M. J. D. Stephens, solicitor, managing clerk

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H. L. Dennys, articled clerk
John Smithers
S. J. Gutierrez
Munchoy, interpreter

衣厘士
E-lee-se.

Freeland, J. Ellis, M.D., C.M., 20, Stanley Street

夫力士
Fe-lik-se.

Freerks, Rodatz & Co., shipchandlers and general storekeepers, 29, 30, and 31, Praya
R. Freerks
G. C. F. Rodatz

佛蘭西藥房
Fat-lan-sai-yeuk-fong.

French Dispensary, 131 a, Queen's Road
J. L. Britto
J. M. Sanches
F. P. Liger
J. M. dos Passos

戈力哥
Fric-kel.

Frickel & Co., L., shipchandlers and commission agents, No. 43, Queen's Road, and 22, Praya
A. F. Smith
William Dolan
E. Herbst
H. Von Dreuche
F. W. Heuernann
X. Meira

Frisby & Co., compradores, butchers, &c., Wellington Street and Central Market
S. R. Rozario
A. R. Assis
C. H. Flores

Futtabhoy Ameejee, merchant, Cochrane Street
L. Nuthoobhoy, (Bombay)
Cassumjee Goolamhoossen, man.
Abdoolaly Aabiboolla
Goolamhoosain Abdooally (Canton)

加列
Ka-lut.

Garrett, Miss, milliner, &c., Queen's Road
Miss Garrett
Mrs. Hams
Mrs. Muffitt
Miss Butler
E. Marques

播威鏢店
Bo-vei-piu-teem.

Gaupp & Co., Charles J., watchmakers and jewellers, Queen's Road
Chas. Gaupp (absent)
L. Gaupp do.
H. Gaupp do.
C. R. Heermann
J. Keiser
C. O. Heermann
E. Voigt

嘏勒醫生
Ga-lack-i-san.

Gerlach, C., M.D., medical practitioner, 37, Wyndham Street

劫佛
Kip-fat.

Gifford & Co., merchants, Canton
L. J. Gutierrez, assistant, Hongkong

間地
Kan-dee.

Ghandy & Co., M. D., merchants, Hollywood Road
Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy (Bombay)
Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy do.
D. M. Mehta
M. M. Metta

劫公司
Gip-kung-see.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
H. B. Gibb (absent)
H. Lowcock
J. M. Vickers (absent)
A. G. Wood, (Shanghai)
A. McLeod do.
J. McLeod
C. F. Nunn
W. H. F. Darby
C. D. Weeks
B. Layton
A. M. Gepp (Canton)
R. T. Stretton do.
H. P. Tennant (Foochow)
W. O. Morrison do.

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F. G. White (Shanghai)
A. M. Case do.
L. Simmonds do.
H. W. Daniel do.
C. Sharp do.
E. G. Hamilton (Kiukiang)
H. S. Hancock (Hankow)

太平行
Tai-ping-Hong.

Gilman & Co., merchants, 8, Praya
R. J. Gilman (England)
C. A. Wild do.
H. B. Lemann
W. Lemann (Foochow)
E. H. Lavers (Shanghai)
H. F. Ramsay (Hankow)
Francis Gilman (Shanghai)
J. H. Roberts
W. S. Young
R. Bernhard
Geo. Ottley
C. S. Haden
J. da Costa
W. G. Price (Foochow)
Thomas Fairhurst, do.
C. D. Smith, do.
W. Miller (Shanghai)
E. Tobin do. (absent)
C. Barthe do.
S. Marsh do.
W. de St. Croix do.
C. F. Harton do.
L. Fraser do.
C. J. Melhuish (Y'hama) (absent)
A. W. Glennie do.
E. Abbott do.
L. Gouillond do.

Goolamhoosain & Co., D., merchants
N. Juvaiz
E. Manjeebhoy
M. Ebrahim (Shanghai)

巨聯公司
Kü-leün-kung-se.

Grün & Co., merchants, corner of Pottinger and Stanley Streets
E. Grün
J. C. Opstelten
E. Fünfgeld

Gubbay & Co., merchants, Hollywood Road
S. D. Gubbay

Gutierrez, R. F., printer, 12, Wyndham Street

Guy, F. G., M.R.C.S.E., 63, Praya Central

Habibbhoy, Ahmedbhoy, merchant
Ahmedbhoy Habbibhoy (Bombay)
P. Eduljee, manager
F. Pusunally
A. Hyderally
H. Somjee (Shanghai)

哈卑杯
Hap-bi-boy.

Habbibhoy, Rehemebhoy, merchant, 67, Wellington Street
Jamalbhoy Jairez, manager
Kássumally Allyruzá
Peerbhoy Veerjee
Kassumbhoy Khakeebhoy, manager (Shanghai)

亞士加以士麼
A-sze-Ka-E-sze-mo.

Hadji Ali Asgar & H. Esmail, merchants, 17, Gage Street, and at Batavia
Mahomed Ebrahim H. Asgar, manager
Mahomed Sadeck H. Esmail, do.
H. A. Namazee, assistant

Hassum Mahomed, shopkeeper, Peel St.

亞之美揸馬也亞厘
Ah-jee-me-ja-ma-mud-ah-lee.

Hajee Meerza Mohmed Ally & Co., merchants, 4, Aberdeen Street
Hajee Meerzu Mohmed Ally
Syed Ally

閒厘
Han-ley.

Handley, E. R., plumber, brass founder, coppersmith and gasfitter, 39 and 40, Praya West
E. R. Handley
E. Rose
M. J. Chagas

Hayllar, T. C., barrister at law, office, Bank Buildings; residence, "Duart," Caine Road

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Hawkins, T. E., "Horse Repository," Garden Road, rear of Murray Barracks
T. E. Hawkins
F F. Fernandes
W. Deane

曷公司
Hot-koong-se.

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants, Queen's Road
John Heard, (absent)
Augustine Heard (absent)
Albert F. Heard
George F. Heard (absent)
Robert Fearon, (Shanghai)
George F. Weller
Geo. B. Dixwell
F. A. Seabra
T. Arnold
H. Cleland Heywood
W. H. Ray
F. S. Head
J. W. Wood
O. A. da Cruz
J. P. Pereira
J. C. d'Aquino
L. M. Baptista
P. A. da Costa
G. Oliver
M. Daly
J. R. Hodgkins
H. C. V. Figueiredo
P. S. da Roza
M. E. Bennett (Foochow)
J. Pinel, Junr. do.
R. Sedgwick do.
R. P. Hunter do.
N. Murton (Amoy)
E. L. H. Crace (Canton)
F. D. Cheshire do.
A. G. Bennett do.
E. G. Low (Shanghai)
J. E. Reding (Shanghai)
C. E. Endicott do.
T. O. S. Jenkins do.
H. B. Endicott do.
J. S. Fearon do.
G. G. Hopkins do.
H. Jorge do.
R. R. Fonseca do.
W. H. Pethick (Pekin)
J. A. Fraser (Yokohama)
Gustavus Farley do.
C. L. Austin do.
F. Low do.
J. R. Cunningham (Hiogo)
F. Y. Ogden (Kobé)
H. Livingston do.

Heinemann, S. L., ship broker; office, 16, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road
S. L. Heinemann
H. Kiær

希士公司
He-se-kung-see.

Hesse & Co., merchants, 11, Queen's Road
Anton Hase
Leonhard Staël (Europe)
H. Stolterfoht
A. Krauss (Canton)
J. C. N. Laackmaan

Hinrichs & Co., C. H., tobacconists and cigar dealers, 133, Queen's Road Central

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壳公司
Hogg-kung-se.

Hogg & Co., A. G., merchants, Aberdeen Street
A. G. Hogg (Saigon)
T. G. Linstead
H. B. Johnston (Saigon)
G. F. Riedtmann do.
F. Freire

蝦剌爹威士
Ho-la-da-wei-se.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants, Praya
John Holliday (Manchester)
C. W. Farbridge do.
J. F. Holliday do.
Richard Rowett
J. P. Barnes (Shanghai)
Richd. L. Coller (Manila)
D. L. Hunter
C. J. Holliday
A. P. MacEwen
C. W. Baird
J, B. Hogarth
J. M. O. Lima
A. J. Vieira
C. J. Tatham (Foochow)
E. George (Shanghai)
J. M. Holliday do.
H. J. E. Barlow do.
A. C. Reddie do.
J. G. Beattie do.
P. do Rozario do.
J. B. McCulloch (Manila)
A. Grundy do.
J. Drummond do.

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堪士
Hom-see.

Holmes, Geo., ship & general broker, &c.
No. 2, Peddar's Hill
Geo. Holmes

Holmes, E. R., broker, Queen's Road

香港蘇打水館
Heong-kong-so-ta-shui-koon.

"Hongkong Soda Water Manufacturing Company," No. 15, Graham Street
J. P. da Costa
D. A. d'Eça

福
Hook.

Hook, J. S., Son & Co., shipping and commission agents, and proprietors of Hongkong Lightering and Storage Company, Peddar's Wharf
J. S. Hook
T. R. S. Hook
J. S. V. Ribeiro
F. C. Collaço
J. Hagen

未士拷核
How-wat-kung-se.

Howard & Co., Thos., merchants, 13, Staunton Street
Thos. Howard
D. Petrie

Hughes, W. K., general broker; office, Gough Street

Inglis & Co., ship builders, engineers, boiler-makers, iron and brassfounders, &c., Victoria Foundry, Spring Gardens
J. Inglis
A. Chart, manager
J. M. Dougall, foreman
F. Smith, clerk

濟花杯
Cha-fa-bhoy.

Jafferbhoy & Co., A., merchants, No. 10, Stanley Street
Ameeroodeen Abdoollatiff (Bombay)
Abdoolrhim Gyasoodin, manager
H. E. Abdoolcader

Jamasjee, J., broker, 14, Hollywood Road

占未臣
Chim-me-son.

Jameson & Barton, general brokers, inspectors of opium, & commission agents, 12, Hollywood Road
A. L. Agabeg, Junr.

Jamsetjee, Pestonjee, broker, 10, Peel Street

Jamsetjee, Matsekjee, shop-keeper, 10, Peel Street

卑亞杯
Pe-a-poy.

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, merchant, Wellington Street
Merallybhoy Mahomedbhoy, manager
Jafferbhoy Moojee
Abdoolhoosen Abdoolally
Abdoollabhoy Hassum (Shanghai)
A. Allarukhia do.

渣顛
Cha-teen.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants, East Point
Robert Jardine (England)
James Whittall
William Keswick (absent)
H. St. L. Magniac
Edward Whittall (Yokohama)
F. B. Johnson (Shanghai)
S. J. Gower
J. A. Barretto (absent)
H. C. Maclean
P. G. Laurie
W. Kirby
A. F. Chambers (absent)
H. G. James
C. S. Taylor
A Cheyne
Herbert Smith (Yokohama)
T. G. Glover
J. P. da Costa
F. H. Azevedo
G. dos Remedios
A. de Britto
C. A. Ozario, Jr.
A. V. Ribeiro
G. Mackrill Smith (Canton)
Peter Orme (Shanghai)
W. Jaffray do.
B. A. Clarke do.
J. Macgregor do.

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J. H. Cheverton (Shanghai)
E. Ward do.
W. H. Gubbins do.
C. W. Nicholson do.
K. W. H. Wood do.
E. J. de Couto do.
D. Glass do.
A. MacIvor do.
A. Yvanovich do.
A. F. da Sa do.
E. F. Alford do.
G. B. Hill *(Berwick Walls)* do.
W. Paterson (Foochow)
A. Forbes Angus do.
C. Noack do.
J. A. Barretto, Jr. do.
H. Beveridge (Tientsin)
W. B. Walter (Yokohama)
C. F. Reimers do.

Kauffmann, H. von, M.D., Caine Road

辣詩記修公公司
Lat-si-ki-sow-jee-kung-sze.
Kessowjee & Co., Nursey, merchants, Lyndhurst Terrace
Nursey Kessowjee (Bombay)
Casumbhoy Khetsey
Mahamedbhoy Khetsey
Jaffarbhoy Khetsey (Bombay)
Nowrojee Pestonjee Banajee
Merally Kurrumsey

順利洋行
Sun-lee.
Kirchner, Böger & Co, merchants, No. 10, Queen's Road
A. Kirchner
H. Böger (Shanghai)
C. F. Grossmann (absent)
F. Masius
F. Heimann
E. Burchard (Shanghai)
F. Stein do.

堅尼士
Ka-nioh.
König, F., commission agent, Wyndham Street
F. König

辣打治
Lat-ta-chi.
Koss & Co., tailors, clothiers, and general outfitters, Queen's Road.
F. Koss
H. Ladage

告老紗
Ko-lo-sa.
Kruse, J. C., jeweller, watchmaker, tobacconist and commission agent, 10, Queen's Road Central
J. C. Kruse
A. Krug

Krummenacher & Co., merchants and commission agents, Stanley Street
R. Rädecker
F. Loewenthal

黶勿亞件臣夜冷館
Lam-mat A-kin-shun Ye-ling-kwan.
Lammert, Atkinson & Co., naval and general storekeepers, auctioneers and commission agents, Queen's Road
G. R. Lammert
W. H. Moore
Otto Friedrich
E. F. Fonseca
F. Rogers

蘭士田
Lan-se-teen.
Landstein & Co., merchants, Marine House, Queen's Road
Wm. R. Landstein (absent)
C. Erdmann
W. Schubert
Alex. Levy
A. F. Pereira
Thos. Pearson, (Wanchai Timber Yard)

連架剌佛
Lane-ka-la-fat.
Lane, Crawford & Co., general storekeepers, shipchandlers, tailors, news agents and auctioneers, Queen's Road
David R. Crawford
John S. Cox (absent)
John Fairbairn
John Wilson (Shanghai)
J. A. Harvie do.
Henry Relph do.
Thomas Wallace (Yokohama)
Frederick Townley do.
F. de Sá
John McIntyre
W. J. Rogerson
Henry Crawford
Harry Wicking
John McCallum
George A. Stanford

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James Robertson
Wm. Boffey
H. Fonseca, Junr.
Andrew Morton (Shanghai)
W. R. J. Harris do.
J. W. Allen do.
F. Annand do.
W. Hewett do.
T. P. Fairbairn do.
J. Cunningham do.
J. Purvis do.
A. S. Triggs do.
R. B. Cuthbertson do.
James Wilson (Yokohama)
W. H. Devine do.
Thos. Hassell do.
F. G. Richmond do.
A. Owston do.
G. Booth do.
B. Blundell do.
W. Reed do.

得忌利士
Tak-ke-le-se.

Lapraik & Co., Douglas, merchants, d'Aguilar Street
John S. Lapraik (absent)
A. McG. Heaton
Joseph E. Manger
A. T. Manger (absent)
J. Y. V. Shaw
A. F. dos Remedios
A. G. dos Remedios
F. J. dos Remedios

COAST STEAMERS.

"KWANGTUNG."

Captain—G. D. Pitman
Chief Officer—J. E. Punchard
2nd do. —F. Ashton
3rd do. —F. Hough
Chief Engineer—W. Clarke
2nd do. —W. M. Clarke
3rd do. —J. Canning

"YESSO,"

Captain—Samuel Ashton
Chief Officer—J. C. Abbott
2nd do. —A. Perkes
3rd do. —J. Rigg
Chief Engineer—T. Bernard
2nd do. —W. Scott
3rd do. —S. Farm

"THALES,"

Captain—Edward Burnie
Chief Officer—J. Coles
2nd do. —
3rd do. —
Chief Engineer—W. Parlane
2nd do. —A. McIntyre
3rd do. —G. Christie

"FORMOSA."

Captain—A. Young
Chief Officer—J. C. Brett
2nd do. —C. J. Holland
Chief Engineer— —. Rodgers
2nd do. —A. Black

"FUSIYAMA."

Captain—Callahan
Chief Officer—T. Smith
Chief Engineer—A. Patterson

"HAI-LOONG."

Captain—Jno. Farrow
Chief Officer—F. P. Flemming
2nd do. —H. Bentley
Chief Engineer—W. Balfour
2nd do. —B. Esson
3rd do. —J. J. Scotland

舊日卑臂
Kow-yut-pe-kok.

Lilley, B., Dry Goods emporium, 94, Queen's Road Central

羅卑士
Loo-pee-se.

Lopez, B., commission agent, 15, Graham Street

洛乞醫生
Lock-het-e-shang.

Lochhead, John H., M.D., 2, Elgin Street

Lowndes, R. W., merchant, 109, Queen's Road East; office, No 7, Queen's Road Central

麥當拿
Mak-ton-na.

MacDonald & Co., A., shipwrights, and patent slip, West Point, next the Gas works
J. MacDonald
J. O'Ryan

麥當拿
Mak-ton-na.

MacDonald & Co., J., shipwrights and blacksmiths, Spring Gardens
B. Stanford
W. Jaulson, foreman

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嘩尼連
Mak-ki-lean.

Maclean, G. F., merchant, Queen's Road Central (absent)

麥記厘架
Ma-Gre-gor.

McGregor & Co., R., merchants, Praya
J. C. Baldwin (absent)
David Welsh
Hugh A. Watson

馬嬌云
Ma-kiu-wun.

MacEwen & Co., storekeepers and commission merchants, Queen's Road Central, agents *London & China Express*
John G. Smith
Alex. F. Smith
Edwin Farrell
A. McConachie

嘩馬道
Mac-mah-to.

McMurdo, R., government and marine surveyor, and surveyor for French Lloyds; office, Hunt's Block
R. McMurdo

Mámá, H. P., broker, 30, Peel Street

Marty, A. R., commission agent and storekeeper, 92, Queen's Road
A. R. Marty
F. Leger
P. Marty (Manila)
T. Manuel

中環藥房
Chung-wan-yuek-fong.

Medical Hall, 37, Queen's Road
Th. Koffer, proprietor
S. Voelkel

也者士
Mat-che-see.

Melchers & Co., merchants, Peddar's Wharf
Hermann Melchers
Adolf André
W. Reiners
J. Naudin
C. Krebs
Joh. Fr. Mardfeldt
J. Goosmann
C. M. do Rozario

Mellish, Edward, exchange and bullion broker (absent)

吔咪
Me-yer.

Meyer, Alabor & Co., merchants, 4, Stanley Street
A. E. Meyer
J. Alabor
W. Meyerink
H. F. Meyerink

Millar & Co., A., plumbers, coppersmiths, and brassfounders, 1, Queen's Road East
Andrew Millar
R. S. Pinto
J. Williamson

麼地公司
Mo-tee-kung-se.

Mody & Co., N., 40, Queen's Road
Nusserwanjee B. Mody (Bombay)
Muncherjee N. Mody do.
Ardashir N. Mody do.
Jehangirjee N. Mody do.
Maneckjee S. Horriwalla, manager
Bomanjee Limjeebhoy Batliwara
Hormusjee Rustomjee Hakimna

麼地
Mo-tee.

Mody, H. N., bill, bullion, share, & general broker and auctioneer, Lyndhurst Terrace

Moore, W. P., hairdresser, &c., Hotel Buildings, Queen's Road Central
W. P. Moore
R. Tilghman
J. A. Coulter
S. N. Gusman
A. Gonsalves

Morgan, C. H., broker, Wyndham Street

Morgan & Co., W. M., brokers, &c., Club Chambers
W. M. Morgan
J. A. Sandilands

麼利士
Mor-lee-see.

Morris, A. G., ship and general broker, 5, Pechili Terrace

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Motiwalla, E. P., general broker, Lyndhurst Terrace

Mya, Jan Mohomed, merchant, Gage St.

Nathoo, C., general broker, 5, Gage Street

囉郎也印字館
Lo-long-ya-yun-tze-koon.

Noronha & Sons, government and general printers and stationers, and stationers and printers to H.B.M.'s Legation and Consulates in China, Oswald's Terrace, Wellington Street ("Government Gazette," and Chinese edition of the same, published every Saturday, "Chinese Gazette" published every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.)
- D. Noronha
- H. L. Noronha
- D. L. Noronha
- L. Noronha
- B. P. Campos, foreman
- F. F. Pinna, compositor
- F. Xavier do.
- A. S. Pereira do.
- P. Vieira do.
- A. Rangel

Norton, Lyall & Co., merchants and commission agents, Queen's Road
- Edward Norton
- Robert Lyall
- R. Bottado

打笠治麵飽公司
Ta-lab-chee min-pow-kong-se.

Nowrojee & Co., D., merchants and bakers, Queen's Road
- Dorabjee Nowrojee
- F. Cowasjee
- F. Rustomjee
- S. Cowasjee
- H. Cowasjee
- D. Dorabjee
- P. Pereira
- E. Muncherjee

Nowrojee & Co., merchants, Hollywood Road
- B. N. Guzder
- D. F. Guzder
- C. B. Guzder (Calcutta)
- Ruttonjee Muncherjee
- A. F. Ally Mahomed

何生治
Ho-sang-chee.

Nowrojee Hosungjee, merchant, Hollywood Road

阿厘仁他藥房
O-le-gan-ta-yeok-fong.

"Oriental Dispensary and Soda Water Manufactory"
- F. P. Soares & Co., druggists, corner of Wellington and Peel Streets
- F. P. Soares, manager
- J. L. Vieira
- S. X. Rebello

O'Brien, R. A., M.D., medical practitioner, "Duart," Caine Road

阿利芬
O-le-fun.

Olyphant & Co., merchants, Praya
- R. M. Olyphant (New York)
- W. W. Parkin do.
- George W. Talbot do.
- E. A. Hitchcock do.
- A. A. Hayes, Jr. (Shanghai)
- H. Seymour Geary
- J. F. Seaman (Shanghai)
- Tobias Pim (Foochow)
- C. W. Barnes
- J. Bradlee Smith
- J. N. Jameson
- Edward Moore
- William Wheeler
- Thomas Nelson
- J. A. da Luz
- A. A. Botelho
- F. M. Franco
- J. G. Gutierrez
- J. H. Wisner (Shanghai)
- Jas. Maitland do.
- W. Chrystall do.
- E. U. Smith do.
- L. H. Stoddard do.
- W. E. Stephenson do.
- J. C. Allen, Jr. do.
- J. O. Fuller do.
- A. Campbell do.
- William Jamieson do.
- C. A. Xavier do.
- E. B. Gutterrez do.
- J. Barretto do.
- — Pereira do.
- J. Carvalho do.

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John Bathgate (Foochow)
A. W. Rothwell do.
F. R. Talbot (Canton)
F. B. Smith do.
St. John Hutchinson do.
A. O. D. Gourdin do.

澳爐北
O-ló-bak.

Overbeck, G., merchant, 8, Peddar's Hill
G. von Overbeck
G. W. Stiles
C. J. Ozorio
J. A. Maher

咽治奄叭紗
H. M. Pad-sha.

Padsha, H. M., merchant, corner of Aged and Peel Streets
H. M. Padsha, manager
S. F. Tumboly

伯架公司
Pak-ka-koong-se.

Parker & Co., shipping and commission merchants
J. W. Torrey

渣顛船澳
Cha-tin-shün-o.

"Patent Slip," East Point
John Jack
W. C. Edwards, clerk
Joseph Milne, foreman blacksmith

班時佛皇家大狀師
Pan-se-fut-Wong-ka-tai-chong-se.

Pauncefote, Hon. Julian, attorney-general, and Queen's Advocate; office, Supreme Court House

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Pereira, Frank J., share broker, &c.

Pereira, J. A., Victoria soda water manufactory, 30, Hollywood Road

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厘爻士厘
Lee-fu-se-le.

Perkin & Sons, chemical manufacturers and patentees of Aniline Dyes, No 7, West Terrace
R. Duncan

派利
Pee-lee.

Peil, F., merchant, Peddar's Wharf
F. Peil (Cologne)
F. E. Heÿden (Shanghai)
H. Meyer
F. Buse
J. H. Neustadt (Shanghai)
Th. Schnell do.

波律大狀師
Po-lat-tai-chong-se.

Pollard, Edward H., Q.C., barrister, Club Chambers, D'Aguilar Street;
E. H. Pollard (absent)
Florentino dos Remedios
F. Duarte Guedes

標班呢
Pu-pan-ne.

Pubaney, Ebrahimbhoy, merchant, 11, Gage Street
Abdollabhoy Moomun, manager
Jairazbhoy Luccumsey
Soomarbhoy Mowjee
Curriml oy Padhomsey
Mahomedbhoy Fakeer, manager, S.hai

布士堎
Po-se-tow.

Pustau & Co., Wm., merchants, Pottinger Street
William Pustau (Altona-Hamburg)
O. C. Behn (Shanghai)
J. F. Cordes
C. W. Siegfried
F. Lancken
Hugo Simonis
H. Kuhlmann
F. Beyer
C. M. Donner
L. S. Lütkens
O. Grabe
A. M. da Silva
W. Von Robers
Chr. Behn
C. Dencke, Junr.
W. Smith (Canton)
E. Rehders do.
H. Detmering (Shanghai)
Fr. Burchardi do.
C. Beyfuss do.
E. Spitz do.
A. Vietz do.
G. Pandorf do.
Geo. Malteau do.

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羅凌也連
Lo-ling-med-lin.

Rawling, Medlen & Co., architects, civil engineers and surveyors; offices, over Hongkong Dispensary
S. B. Rawling, (absent)
G. A. Medlen (do.)
John Studd
S. R. Neate, architectural assistant

連拿公司 如意洋行
Lena-kung-sz. Yu-i-yang-hong.

Raynal & Co., merchants, 14 & 16, Stanley Street
G. Raynal
C. Milisch (Macao)
Emil Noodt

唎文
Rei-mann.

Reimann, P., general broker, 39, Wyndham Street
P. Reimann

泰和行
Tye-wo-hong.

Reiss & Co., merchants, Praya
Leopold Kahn
Adolph Zimmern (Shanghai)
Moritz Kalb do.
J. P. Sichel (Yokohama)
S. J. Crutch
R. M. Gray
G. H. Woollatt
C. Danenberg
J. R. Bromley (Shanghai)
R. H. Percival do.
F. S. Marçal do.
G. Hurlemann (Yokohama)
C. V. Marques do.

利美打士
Lee-mee-ta-sz.

Remedios & Co., J. J. dos, merchants, 16, Gough Street
J. J. dos Remedios
J. H. dos Remedios
Alex. A. dos Remedios (absent)
H. A. Leiria
B. F. Gonsalves
J. M. dos Remedios
Rumão do Rozario

Remedios & Co., merchants, 13, Gough Street
José A. dos Remedios
J. C. dos Remedios
D. A. dos Remedios
Januario A. dos Remedios

連那士
Lin-no-se.

Reynolds & Co., merchants, 1, Wyndham Street
T. J. Reynolds

Riisfeldt, E., photographer, &c., "Hongkong Photographic Rooms," corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets
E. Riisfeldt
B. E. Emanuel

Robinson, J., bill & share broker, 4, Morrison Hill

Rose & Co., general drapers, men's mercers, milliners and dressmakers, Wellington Street and Queen's Road
Miss J. Rose, (absent)
J. F. Rose
J. S. Robinson
Miss M. Rose
Miss S. Dunn
Miss M. A. Merredew

羅查里澳
Lo-cha-li-o.

Rozario & Co., merchants, 8, Stanley Street
Marcos C. do Rozario
Francisco M. Gonsalves
F. X. Leong

其昌
Kee-cheong.

Russell & Co., merchants, Praya
Paul S. Forbes (absent)
E. Cunningham (absent)
William H. Forbes
F. B. Forbes (Shanghai)
W. Scott Fitz (Hankow)
John M. Forbes, Jr. (Foochow)
S. W. Pomeroy, Jr. (absent)
F. D. Hitch (Shanghai)
H. de C. Forbes do.
E. W. Stevens
R. Blackwell
L. L. Bush
John Cunningham

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T. B. Cunningham (Canton)
A. Cordeiro do.
J. Dubost do.
J. D'Almeida
F. F. Elwell (absent)
Q. A. Gutierrez
J. A. Gutierrez
N. B. Hinckley
S. M. Hurlbut
T. Jones (Foochow)
F. Jorge
E. Jorge
A. MacClymont
B. Pereira (Foochow)
E. C. Ray
E. Sheppard (Foochow)
C. V. Smith
E. F. Almeida (Shanghai)
E. D. Anthony do.
Chas. G. Beebe (Kiukiang)
J. W. Broadbent (Shanghai)
F. D. Bush (do.)
H. Cordier (do.)
H. M. Cunningham (Hankow)
F. Du Jardin (Shanghai)
P. K. Dumaresq do.
T. W. Eckfeldt do.
P. Gabain (Ningpo)
S. S. Gilbert (Shanghai)
J. F. Goodfellow do.
G. Heise (Ningpo)
J. J. Howard (Hankow)
F. Johanssen (Shanghai)
W. W. Lovett do.
E. Losch (Tientsin)
M. G. Moore do.
J. Nash (Shanghai)
M. C. Nickels do.
E. Rohl do.
S. C. Rose (Kiukiang)
C. M. Senna (Shanghai)
J. D. Thorburn do.
A. Voisin do.
E. Webb do.
G. H. Wheeler do.

律頓治
Lut-ton-chee.

Ruttunjee & Co., D., merchants, Lyndhurst Terrace
D. Ruttunjee
P. R. Doral

沙治
Sa-chee.

Sage, Edward J., merchant and commission agent, Club Chambers
E. J. Sage
L. J. Lopez

山打
San-ta.

Sander & Co., merchants and commission agents, Queen's Road West
F. Sander (absent)
F. Grobien
A. Raven
J. Grobien
E. Sander

Sapoorjee, H. A., broker, No 20, Lyndhurst Terrace

新沙遜
Shun-sa-soon.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants, Queen's Road
Solomon Ezekiel
S. E. Shellim
S. J. David
Jacob E. Sassoon (Shanghai)
Isaac E. Obadaya
M. D. Ezekiel
E. J. Elias
J. S. Joseph (Shanghai)
D. Joseph do.
J. J. Nathan do.
M. H. Muslial do.
H. Winniberg do.
J. Ezra (Chefoo)
S. J. Nathan do.
B. D. Benjamin (Tientsin)
S. Y. Yaish do.
E. E. Nathan do.
J. Joseph (Newchwang)
J. S. Perry do.

沙宣
Sa-soon.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., David, merchants, Praya
Solomon D. Sassoon
M. S. Gubbay (Shanghai)
S. M. Moses do.
M. M. Saul
N. S. Ezra
Percival Rhodes
A. E. Abraham
V. F. da Rocha
A. J. Brandão
A. J. Rozario, in charge of Opium Godowns

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A. P. da Costa
E. Rozario
A. Fonseca, in charge of Cotton Godowns
R. P. Williams (Foochow)
S. A. Solomon do.
J. Saul (Shanghai)
M. Solomon do.
J. E. Meyer do.
J. A. Nathan do.
Marcus Wolff do.
D. E. Moses do.
J. W. Wood do.
E. S. Gubbay (Ningpo)
A. H. Dawbarn (Hankow)
S A. Natham do.
J. Abraham (Chefoo)
E. A. Hardoon do.
E. A. Solomon (Tientsin)
D. B. Benjamin do.
E. A. Solomon (Newchwang)
A. Ezra do.
Arthur Barnard (Yokohama)

些厘
Say-le.

Sayle & Co, linen drapers, silk mercers, milliners, merchant tailors, &c., "Victoria Exchange," Queen's Road, and Stanley Street
R. Sayle (England)
J. Black
D. Sayle (absent)
H. G. Slater
Mrs. Slater
Miss Fitzsimons
W. G. Humphreys
A. Martin
R. Boll
W. G. Skipworth
W. H. Hammond
R. N. Boustead
J. Bains
J. Quin
J. H. Baker
A. G. Marques
E. H. Spring, manager (Shanghai)
W. W. Clifford do.
F. Rayson do.
F. O. Eustace do.
T. J. Grace do.
R. Johnston do.
A. C. Chalker do.
S. W. Looker do.

Scheffer, J. F., ship-chandler, 54, Praya
L. F. A. Collaço

些剌時
She-la-se.

Schellhass & Co., Eduard, merchants, corner of Graham and Wellington Streets
Eduard Schellhass (Hamburg)
Ludwig Beyer
C. Emil Bade (Shanghai)
G. Richter
R. Buschmann
E. Pereira
F. E. Claussen (Shanghai)
A. Schomberg do.
E. Burmeister do.

士蔑公司
See-mit-kung-se.

Schmidt & Co., W., gun and rifle makers, and commission agents in arms, 94, Queen's Road Central
Wm. Schmidt

思歸剌
Se-quai-la.

Sequeira, P. A., piano-forte tuner and repairer, Hollywood Road, corner Aberdeen Street

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Shaikally Mahmodally, broker, Lyndhurst Terrace

霎多剌公司狀師
Shap-tor-la-kung-shü-chong-se.

Sharp, Edmund, and Toller, attornies, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public, office, Supreme Court House
Edmund Sharp, Crown Solicitor, Queen's Proctor, and Registrar and Actuary of the Diocese of Victoria
Wm. Wilkinson Toller
Edwd. Faithful Thomas, solicitor, managing clerk
Lindoro Rozario
M. A. Baptista, Jnr.

霎匯單銀兩紀經
Shap-uy-tan-ngan-leung-king-ke.

Sharp & Co., bill, bullion and share brokers, Bank Buildings; residence, Robinson Road
Granville Sharp
T. Ide Bowler

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Sherwood, C. S., bill and bullion broker, residence, "Boulder Lodge," Castle Road

思利化經紀
Si-li-fa-keng-ki.

Silva, J. P. N. da, cotton and general broker, corner of Gage and Aberdeen Streets

禪臣
Seem-shun.

Siemssen & Co., merchants, Queen's Road
G. T. Siemssen (Hamburg)
Woldemar Nissen do.
A. Joost
Ferd. Nissen
H. Hoppius
P. G. Hübbe
N. A. Siebs
F. Hockmeyer
H. O. de la Camp
O. Reimers
E. Georg
M. Tiefenbacher
A. Wasserfall
W. Schriewer
G. Peters (Shanghai)
W. Koch do.
H. Tornoe do.
J. H. Pinkvoss do.
J. H. Gurlitt do.
C. W. Paasch do.
H. Oelrichs do.
A. Gültzow (Foochow)
H. Lübbes do.

COAST STEAMERS.

"YANGTSZE," BRITISH STEAMER.
Captain—A. Corner
Chief Officer—R. Williams
2nd do.—W. H. Harris
Chief Engineer—W. H. Hindmarsh
2nd do.—W. Rydell
3rd do.—G. F. Hibson
4th do.—— Smith

"CHINKIANG," BRITISH STEAMER.
Captain—James Hogg

"CHINA," GERMAN STEAMER.
Captain—P. H. Henning
Chief Officer—H. Drewes
2nd do.—J. Peters
3rd do.—C. Godt
Chief Engineer—G. Lohr
2nd do.—A. Teuchert
3rd do.—C. Saalberg

"SEDAN," GERMAN STEAMER.
Captain—H. W. Winter
Chief Officer—G. Schultz
Chief Engineer—C. Scholinus
2nd do.—L. G. Wagner

咸隆行
Loong-shing-hong.

Smith, Archer & Co., merchants, Praya Central
W. H. Condit
W. J. Blydenburgh, (Shanghai)
Geo. Hurlbut (Yokohama)
S. E. Huntington
J. C. Heitmann (Canton)
Henry C. Low (absent)
W. J. Cruickshank (Yokohama)
H. W. Heitmann
Wm. Legge
Robt. Gillison
C. Palmer Low
A. F. Thompson (Shanghai)
P. Robertson (do)
S. Endicott (Yokohama)
I. O. Carlton (Shanghai)
D. de Roza

Soab & Co., Ahmed, merchants, Gage St.
Ahmed Soab
Hajee Esmail Hajee (Bombay)
Soomar Jaffer (Calcutta)
Ahmed Soab
Abha Oosman
Aleemahomed Aboobucker

Solomon, J. A., merchant, 17, Cochrane Street
J. A. Solomon
Ezekiel E. J. Elias

所羅門
So-lo-moon.

Solomon, Reuben, general broker, No. 31, Elgin Street

心之杯
Som-che-bhoy.

Saamjee, Mahomedbhoy, merchant, 3, Gage Street
John Mahomedbhoy Saamjee, agent

Spratt & Co., W. B., ship carpenters, &c., Praya East, and Whampoa
W. B. Spratt
J. M. Emanuel
N. Spratt

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Steil R., ship broker, 37, Wyndham Street

Tamooljee, A., general broker, Peel St.

蹄打
Ta-ta.

Tata, D. C., merchant, Hollywood Road
D. C. Tata
C. Burjorjee
H. R. Cotwal
D. Burjorjee (Shanghai)
R. Pestonjee do.

Thomas, Ed. Faithful, attorney, solicitor, proctor and notary public, office, Supreme Court House

Tolattee, Framjee Merwanjee, merchant, 7, Gage Street
B. F. Tolattee
D. E. Tolattee

担臣慳
Tam-son-han.

Thomson & Hind, milliners, silk mercers, &c., 33, Queen's Road
W. Thompson
J. Hind (England)
J. B. Pearse
Mrs. Pearse

丹拿公司
Tan-na-Kung-se.

Turner & Co., merchants, Queen's Road
William Walkinshaw (absent)
Phineas Ryrie
E. C. Smith (Shanghai)
A. W. Walkinshaw (Foochow)
J. Hart (absent)
D. McCulloch
J. H. Cox
J. A. de Jesus
M. de Carvalho
H. Reynell (Shanghai)
H. S. B. Usill do.
R. E. Southwell do.
W. F. Sharp (Hankow)
H. Dunne (Foochow)

烏厘文
Oo-lee-man.

Ullmann Brothers, storekeepers, Queen's Road Central
Maurice Ullmann

U. S. Naval Depot, 4, Praya East
Chas. F. Guild, Paymaster U. S. Navy, in charge of Stores
J. Hardy, clerk
J. L. de Sá, do.

富碩
Foo-she.

Vaucher, E. A., general broker, silk inspector and commission agent, Bay View, Arbuthnot Road
E. A. Vaucher

Veerjee, Rahimbhoy, broker, Peel Street
A. Rahimbhoy

加剌士藥房
Ga-la-see-yeuh-fong.

"Victoria Dispensary," Peddar's Wharf
Geo. Glasse, chemist and druggist
J. Wilkinson
W. R. Brett (Yokohama)
C. S. Stokes

Vincent & Cairns, surveyors for government and for Local Insurance offices, Hamburg & Bremen underwriters, Germanic Lloyds', and agents and Surveyors for Bordeaux Lloyds'; office, Club Chambers, d'Aguilar Street
C. Vincent (absent)
R. H. Cairns

Vincenot, F., Boulangerie d'Europe, 5, Wyndham Street

科咕
Fo-go.

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. merchants, Praya
Emile Vogel
F. W. Hagedorn (London)
Heinrich Kirchhoff (absent)
Theodor Schneider
Julius Hartmann
Richard Held
A. A. dos Remedios
J. dos Remedios
Charles Vogel (Canton)
J. J. Shawcross (do.) silk inspector
Edward Vogel (Shanghai)
Arno Höhne do.
Gustav Hohn do.

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糖局
Tong-kok.

Wahee, Smith & Co., China Sugar Refinery, East Point
Wm. McGregor Smith
V. Kresser (Saigon)
W. F. B. Sams
H. Dickie
H. Hyndman
A. Morrison
E. E. Silva
J. P. Meyer
W. Lapsley
D. Kyle
E. Purchase
W. Grencer
S. Hampshire
J. Lawrence
C. Howes
H. Lilienthal

戓架
Wak-ka.

Walker, R. S., & Co., merchants, Queen's Road
Robert S. Walker
W. H. Notley
James Maclehose
L. C da Silva

戓假
Wa-ker.

Walker, R., merchant, 12, Gough Street

灣仔麵包局
Wan-chai-min-pow-kok.

Wanchai Steam Bakery, Wanchai
MacEwen & Co., managers

香港大藥房
Hong-kong-ti-yeok-fong.

Watson, A. S., & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's Road
A. Hunt
J. D. Humphreys
W. D. Sutton
C. E. Noble
W. Ball
Achoong

戓林
Wei-lum.

Willaume, J., bill broker, Almack Place, Aberdeen Street
J. Willaume

威利臣沙路威
Wil-le-son-sal-way.

Wilson & Salway, architects, surveyors and civil engineers, 7, Queen's Road
Wilberforce Wilson, C.E.
William Salway

Winn, H. H., dental surgeon, 1, Alexandra Terrace

Hotels, Taverns, &c.

"Army and Navy Tavern," 248, Queen's Road
Christian Kock

英國酒店
Ying kwo-tsow-tim.

"British Hotel," Circular Buildings, Queen's Road
John McNulty

"British Tavern," Queen's Road Central
H. J. H. Carr

"British Crown Tavern," 278, Queen's Road West
Luiz M. Lobo,
F. Lows, barman

"City of Hamburg Tavern," 264, Queen's Road West
G. Otten,

"Crown & Anchor Tavern," 302, Queen's Road Central
Mariano Fernandes

"Divers' Arms," 198 and 200, Queen's Road West
Wm. Bristow

厭派亞酒店
Em-pi-ar-chow-tim.

"Empire Tavern," No. 262, Queen's Road Central
J. Hornby

日耳曼客店
Yat-i-man hak-tim.

"German Tavern," 224, Queen's Road West
C. F. W. Peterson
H. J. Gehlsen

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咸埔酒店
Ham-po-tsow-tim.

"Hamburg Tavern," 272, Queen's Road West
John Juster
R. Thompson, barman

香港客店
Hong-kong-hak tim.

"Hongkong Hotel," Queen's Road
Dorabjee & Hing-Kee, lessees
Ismael P. Madar
J. Baynes

阿爹厘地夫立
Ho-te-le-de-u-lup.

"Hotel d'Europe," 2, Hollywood Road
E. Estarico proprietor
F. Lobato, clerk
E. Bellon, cook

"Hotel de Volkman," 29, Hollywood Road
C. L. Volkman

"Land We Live In Tavern," 294, Queen's Road West
Louis Kirchman

厘化埔厘暗士
Li-fa-po-li-am-se.

"Liverpool Arms," 232, Queen's Road West
Joseph F. Borges

倫敦烟
Lon-tun-in.

"London Inn," No. 126, Queen's Road
L. Young
V. Greaves, manager

拿臣拿酒店
Na-shun-na-tsow-tim.

"National Tavern," 292, Queen's Road West
John Olson

呵連多巴晏包令亞厘
O-ren-to-bar-an-bow-ling-ally.

"Oriental Hotel," Bar and Bowling Alley and Billiard Rooms, Wellington Street
F. Francis
B. W. Duncan

巴禮亞酒店
Pa-lay-a-tsow-tim.

"Praya Hotel and Billiard Rooms," 29, Praya Central
T. H. O'Flaherty

"Rising Sun Tavern," Queen's Road West
Henry Kirchman

"Royal Oak Tavern," 208, Queen's Road Central
C. Medina, proprietor

水手館
Sui-sow-koon.

"Sailors' Home," Praya West
Algernon Overbury (superintendent)
J. T. Schuster, steward, and in charge liquor department
D. Brown, assistant
Jno. Keller, do.

士得豪爹厘
Se-tak-ho-te-li.

"Stag Hotel," No. 110, Queen's Road Central
W. Dolan
F. W. G. von Stockhausen, manager
Andrew Brown

"Union Tavern," 324, Queen's Road Central
James Meveety, proprietor

Victoria Hotel, Gage Street
H. May

"Welcome Tavern," 288, Queen's Road West
Joaquim Gomes, proprietor
W. Fryer

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HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN CHINA.

MILITARY.

Staff.

Commanding H. M. Forces in China and Straits Settlements—Major-General H. W. Whitfeild
Aide-de-camp—Lieut. D. B. Burn, 75th Regiment
Assist. Military Secretary—Captain W. C. O'Shaughnessy, 12th Regiment
Brigade Major—Capt. A. L. Walker, 99th Regiment
Fort Adjutant—Lieut. J. S. O'B. Blake, 10th Regiment
Acting Military Chaplain—Rev. T. Fitzhardinge Morton, chaplain R.N.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Commanding in China and Straits Settlements—Colonel Paul W. Phillipps
Lieutenant—H. W. J. Hubback
do. —H. Vaughan, Fire master and Inspector of warlike stores
Assist. Surgeon—J. W. Belcher, M.D.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

AT HONGKONG.

Lieut.-Colonel—E. M. Grain, Commanding Royal Engineers
Captain—Dallas Gordon Jones
Lieutenant—A. B. McHardy
do. A. C. Alexander

ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

AT HONGKONG.

Acting Surveyor, 2nd class—J. B. Horrell

INFANTRY.

80TH (STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.)

Colonel.

Hen. John French, L.G.

Lieut.-Colonel.

Hamilton Chas. Smith

Majors.

Geo. H. Twemlow, 3, Seymour terrace
Cha. F. Amiel

Captains.

Charles Tucker
Chas. J. Roper Tyler
Fred. B. N. Craufurd, 13, Seymour terrace
Charles A. F. Creagh
James L. Bradshaw, 3, Mosque terrace
Sam. Geo. Huskisson, Praya East
Robt. Warner Stone

Lieutenants.

Henry Jas. Brown, 8, Seymour terrace
Paul Swinburne
Allan Saunders, *Adjutant*
Wilfred T. Anderson
J. G. K. Young, *Instructor of Musketry*
John Edwd. Hale Prior
Chas. C. Cole
Hen. J. Johnson
Jas. Ormsby Sherard
Lipton Cumming Potts

Sub-Lieutenants.

Saumarez Wm. Cameron
Geo. Blakemore Robbins
Godfrey Fox Webster
Legh Hoskins Master
Benj. Briscoe
Paymaster—C. G. Makellar
I. of M.—J. G. K. Young, Lt.
Adjt.—A Saunders, Lt.
Quartermaster—John Belt
Surgeon.—D. C. M'Fall
Assistant Surgeons—J. Murray, M.B., B. Cruickshank, M.B.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

AT HONGKONG.

Assistant Controller—C. K. Cleeve
Clerk, Controller's Office—W. Cruise
Commissary of Stores—G. J. Pirkis
Deputy Commissaries of Stores—F. C. P. Silveira, J. Oxley
Clerks Store Offices—W. R. Garrett, C. J. Wagner, J. H. Rose
Issuer of Stores—A. Dalgarno
Foreman of Stores—P. Grimble
Assistant Foremen—T. Coales, C. R. Reed
Deputy Commissary of Supplies, Barracks and Transport—G. J. Parkyn
Barrack Clerk—F. Ferreira
Clerk Supply and Transport Office—M. E. Manook
Deputy Commissary of Hospital Supplies—M. W. R. Rushton

PAY BRANCH.

Deputy Control Paymaster and Treasurer—G. W. Rippon
Assistant Control Paymaster—E. G. P. Mayers

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Medical Officer—Alfred Crocker, deputy inspector general of hospitals
Staff Surgeon—James Bowyer Baker
Apothecary to the Forces—John Davies

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NAVAL.

Royal Naval Department.

Vice Admiral—Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B., F.R.S., Commander-in-chief
Flag Lieutenant—Fred. R. Dicken
Secretary—William B. Hutchison
Assistant Paymasters, Clerks to Secretary—Charles E. Gifford, Henry G. Herbert

H. M. NAVAL YARD.
HONGKONG.

Commodore in charge of Naval Establishment—F. H. Shortt
Secretary to Commodore—W. J. S. Cannon, (Assistant Paymaster)
Master Attendant and Staff Commander—William Hewlett, R.N.
Naval and Victualling Storekeeper—John Bremner, Paymaster, R.N.
Accountant—R. F. Hawke
Senior Clerks—Edgar Besant, H. Worseldine
Writers—J. da Cunha, V. Danenberg, V. C. Rocha, W. H. Edey, H. Danenberg
Boatswain—Robert Melling
Storemen—J. Randell, W. Gilby, H. Smith, L. W. Afah, F. Martin, W. F. Adnams
Carpenter in charge of Saw Mill—W. Metherall

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Machinery—Edward T. B. Bird
Engineers—C. R. Vogwell, J. R. Harvey, J. T. Flynn
Boiler Maker—J. Vincent
Smith—J. Boggust

H.B.M. Squadron in China & Japan.

AVON, 4, *Double Screw Composite Gun Vessel.*
467 *Tons.* 120 *H.P.*
China.

Com.—John C. Patterson..... 2 May '72
Lieut.—Hon. F. Sandilands...23 Apr. '72
Sub-Lieut.—John D. Deane..18 July '71
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—George A. C. Webb.....18 July '71
Assist. Surg.—James Dunlop, M.D.....18 July '71
Assist. Paym. in charge—Samuel E. Lark.....
Engineer—Peter Robertson...18 July '71
do. Geo. N. H. Michell.18 July '71
Gunner, 2 Cl.—James J. Lee.18 July '71

ADVENTURE, 2, *Iron S. Troop Ship.*
1794 *Tons.* 400 *H.P.*
Nav. Lieut.—J. W. McFarlane
Chief Eng.—Thos. Lumley

BARROSA, 17, S. *Corvette.*
1700 *Tons.* 400 *H.P.*
China.

Captain—Lewis I. Moore...24 Nov. '69
Lieutenant—Ed. J. Bellett... 9 June '69
Robert R. Jaffray..... 9 June '69
Harry H. F. Hallett.....29 May '71
Nav. Lieutenant—Theo. G. Fenn *(act.)*.....
Lieutenant Mar.—Frederick B. Drury..... 9 June 69
Chaplain & Nav. Inst.—Rev. Edmund J. Hitchings, B.A..... 9 June '69
Surgeon—William Anderson. 9 June '69
Paymaster—Wm. E. Chown. 9 June '69
Chief Engineer—Richard Williamson.....22 June '69
Sub-Lieutenat—George Alex. Gordon Grant *(act.)*..... 7 Feb. '70
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—
Assist. Surg.—Robert Turner. 9 June '69
Assist. Paymaster—Alfred N. C. King.....21 Nov. '70
Engineer—Richard Mockett..11 June '69
James B Gibson.....11 June '69
John T. Coombs.....11 June '69
Gunner, 2 Cl.—
Midshipmen—H. W. Phelps. 9 June '69
William P. Draffen.....16 June '69
Casper J. Baker..... 9 June '69
Rudolph E. de Lisle..... 9 June '69
George Hodgkinson,..... 9 June '69
George V. Hegan..... 9 June '69
Nav. Mid.—Francis T. Barr. 9 June '69
Naval Cadet—Claude Hunter 9 June '69
Clerk—James G. Gordon.....14 June '69

87 CADMUS, 17. S. *Corvette.*
2187 (1466) *Tons.* 1531 (400) *H.P.*
China.

Captain—William H. Whyte. 1 Dec. '70

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Lieutenant—Thomas E. Miller. 1 Dec. '70
do. William Skipwith 2 Dec. '70
do. George L. Poë.... 1 Dec. '70
do. Charles V. Strange 1 July '71
Nav. Lieut.—Francis T. Helby 1 Dec. '70
Lieut. Mar.—Osborn Tracey... 1 Dec. '70
Chaplain—Rev. A. S. Malet, B.A. 3 Dec. '70
Surgeon—Jacob E. Dyas ..... 1 Dec. '70
Paymaster—Charles H. Ceely. 1 Dec. '70
Chief Engineer—Charles J. Martin..... 1 Dec. '70
Sub-Lieut—William H. Callwell.....14 Aug. '71
do. Hans H. H. Brooke. 1 Dec. '70
do. Edward D. Hodgson.....27 July '71
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—H. J. Ollard.
Assist. Surg.—James Crawford 1 Dec. '70
Assist. Paym.—Richard H. Clarke..... 6 Feb. '71
Engineer—
Gunner, 2 Cl.—Wm. J. Toull... 1 Dec. '70
Boatswain, 1 Cl.—John Kent. 24 July '71
Carpenter, 2 Cl.—John Barr...15 Dec. '70
Midshipman—William F. Stewart..... 1 Dec. '70
do. Arthur J. Horsely..... 1 Dec. '70
do. Edward P. Ashe. 20 Dec. 70
do. Henry A. Knox. 1 Dec. '70
do. Thomas J. Oswell ..... 1 Dec. '70
do. William R. H. Edwardes.....13 Aug. '71
do. Henry B. Jackson.....10 Dec. '71
do. John J. Pocock. 10 Dec. '71
Nav. Mid.—John R. T. Marshall.....26 Nov. '70
Assist. Engineer, 1 Cl.—George A. Haddy.....29 Apr. '72
Ass. Clerk—William E. E. Reed 25 Oct. '71

CURLEW, 3, *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*
645 *Tons.* 160 *H.P.*
Commander—David Boyle
Lieut.—Nathaniel Cotton
Sub-Lieut.—Henry A. Ogle
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—Chas. W. Stuart
Assist. Surgeon—Fred. McClement, M.D.
Assist. Paymaster—Edwin R. Brown
Engineers—William Williamson, James Bowman
Gunner—Geo. Brand
Assist. Engineer—Edward R. Vise

DOVE, 3, *Gun-Boat.*
60 *H.P.*
China and Japan.
Lieutenant—Jno. G. Jones
Nav. Sub-Lieutenant—Edmond E. Greaves

DWARF, 4, *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*
465 *Tons.* 120 *H.P.*
China.
Comm.—Bonham W. Bax....18 July '71
Lieut.—Robert W. Forster...
Sub-Lieut.—W. H. M. Daniell
Nav. Sub-Lieutenant—Alfred E. Joll.....
Assistant Surgeon—John B. Isaac.....
Assistant Paymaster in charge Bernard F. Meyer.....

ELK, 4, *Double Screw Composite Gun Vessel.*
465 *Tons.* 120 *H.P.*
Commander—John B. Barnett
Lieutenant—Ed. H. M. Davis
Sub.-Lieut.—Geo. A. Primrose
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—William Sugden
Assist. Surgeon—Robt. Grant, M.B., M.A.
Assist. Paymaster in charge—Rishton Jones

FLAMER. *Hospital ship at Hongkong.*

HORNET, 4, *Double-Screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*
464 *Tons.* 120 *H.P.*
China.
Commander—Noel Osborn.....
Lieutenant—Alfred O. Tottenham .....
Sub-Lieut.—Wm. N. Madan...
Assist. Surg.—William H. Colahan, M.D.....
Assist. Paymaster in charge—Alfred Woolward.....
Engineer—William H. Green,
do. William G. Starling.
Gunner, 2 Cl.—Edward Pinkney..... 8 Nov. '71
Assist. Eng., 1 Cl.—John R. Atkins.....

MIDGE, 4, *Double Screw Composite Gun Vessel.*
464 *Tons.* 120 *H.P.*
Commander—John T. G. Grant

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IRON DUKE, 14, *Double-screw Iron Ship, Armour Plated.*
3,787 *Tons.* 800 *HP.*
Flag Ship.

Vice-Admiral—Charles F. A. Shadwell, C.B., F.R.S.
Flag Lieut.—Fred. R. Dicken
Secretary—William B. Hutchison
Clerks to Secretary—Charles E. Gifford, Henry G. Herbert (assist. paymasters)
Captain—William Arthur
Commander—Hardy McHardy
Lieutenants—Capel Wodehouse, Henry A. Digby, Edward C. Abbs, George L. Atkinson
Nav. Lieut.—Stopford C. Tracey
Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. John C. Edwards, M.A.
Lieut. R.M.A.—Walter M. Lambert
Staff Surgeon—William T. Wilson
Paymaster—Alexander Thompson
Chief Engineer—James Lamont
Sub-Lieuts.—Gerald W. Russell, John Masterman, Francis E. Walker, John H. Pelly, George H. Bruce, Ernest Kinder, Henry J Wodehouse, Richard W. Fawkes, Marmaduke L. Kelham, Henry H. Tauncey, Reginald W. S. Rogers
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—
Assistant Surgeons—Thomas H. Knott, Gerard J. Irvine
Assist. Paymasters—Henry A. Malaher
Engineers—James Ritchie, David Grant, William R. Rock, Edward L. Carte, James W. Scoble
Gunner—Ralph Eales
Boatswain—Henry Cooper, V.C.
Carpenter—John T. Kestell
Midshipmen—Clayton R. E. Leslie, Walter W. H. Fitzsimons, William G. White, Robert John Yardley, Frank F. Bone, Thomas T. R. Miller, William H. Edyoean, Arthur C. Woods
Nav. Mid.—Herbert J. Dockrell
Assist. Engineers—Alfred Palmer, Henry J. Lock

JUNO, 6, S. *Corvette*
1462 *Tons.* 400 *H.P.*

Captain—J. K. E. Baird
Lieutenants—Chas. Johnstone, Robert C. Gorst, Frederick Papillon
Nav. Lieut.—George A. Broad
Chaplain—Rev. R. H. Donovan, B.A.
Paymaster—Silas W. Parker
Chief Engineer—Henry C. Jones
Sub.-Lieut.—
Surgeon—David Wilson
Assist. Surgeon—John H. Penberthy, M.D.
Assist. Paymaster—Edward D. Lewis —Edward N. Richmond
Engineers—Alfred Long, David Storrar, Jas. Redgrave
Mid.—Ed. M. Archdall, Robert Hoggan
Nav. Mid.—Francis Roberts

LEVEN, 3, S. *Gun-Vessel.*
300 *Tons.* 80 *H.P.*
China.

Lieut. and Com.—Albert W. Whish.....23 May '70
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—Charles B. Clark..... 8 May '70
Asst. Surgeon—Francis J. A. Waring *(act.)*..... 8 May '70
Engineer—Alfred Lawton..... 8 May '70
Gunner, 2 Cl.—
Assist. Eng., 1 Cl.—Wm. G. M. McGuire..... 6 May '70

MELVILLE, *Hospital Ship.*
Hongkong.

Deputy Inspect. Gen.—Wm. Loney, M.D.
Assist. Surgeon—Alex. McDonald, M.D.
Do. Jas. B. Drew

OPOSSUM, 3, *Gun-Boat.*
60 *H.P.*
(Tender to "Princess Charlotte.")

Lieut. Commder—Henry J. Fairlie
Boatswain—Thos. H. Burnett

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 12.
Receiving Ship.
2443 *Tons.*
Hongkong.

Commodore—F. H. Shortt....13 Sept. '70
Secretary—William J. S. Cannon.....18 Feb. '70
Lieutenant—Gerald A. Ellis
Staff Comm.—William Hewlett.....
(For Service in Dockyard at Hongkong.)
Chaplain—Rev. T. F. Morton, M.D.....
(For service in "Melville" Hospital Ship.)
Surgeon—H. Hadlow
(For special service in connection with Lock Hospitals in China & Japan.)
Surgeon—Wm. R. Bennett, M.D.
Paymaster—Henry J. Harvey
John Kiddle.....24 Nov. '69

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(For service at Shanghai.)

Inspector of Machinery—Ed. J. B. Bird.....

Nav.-Sub-Lieut.—

Assist. Surgeon—
Robert Atkinson..... 1 June '70

Engineer—
Charles Vogwell.....15 Feb. '70
(For Steam Reserve.)

Boatswain, 1 Cl.—Thomas Tregidgo..... 8 May '60
Robert Melling..... 8 May '70
(For Hongkong Yard.)

Carpenter, 1 Cl.—Wm. Armstrong.....15 Nov. '69

Carpenter, 2 Cl.—Samuel J. Ellis..... 1 Mar. '69
(Recommissioned 8 May, 1870.)

RINALDO, 7, *S. Sloop.*
951 *Tons.* 200 *H.P.*

Commander—George Parsons
Lieut.—Charles S. Donner
Nav.-Lieut.—Selby Lilburn
Paymaster—John Ashton *(act.)*
Chief Engineer—Thomas Sagar
Surgeon—John Buckley
Sub-Lieutenant—
Asst. Surgeon—George W. Low
Carpenter—James T. Berry
Clerk—Andrew Hume
Engineer—John Anderson
Gunner—Geo. Large
Boatswain—Philip Rickard

RINGDOVE, 3.
Double-Screw Gun-Vessel
666 *Tons.* 160 *H.P.*
China.

Commander—Thomas M. Maquay.....
Lieut.—Emeric J. V. Pritchard..... 9 Nov. '69
Nav. Sub-Lieut—J. A. Jones..23 Oct. '68
Assist. Surg.—John Whyte, M.D.
Assist. Paym. in charge—Mozart Vining.....
Engineer—Joseph Forster....28 May '69
William Savage *(act.)*.....25 Oct. '69
Bryant G. Little ..... 2 June '70
Gunner, 2 Cl.—James Barry.10 Nov. '68

SALAMIS, 2, P. *Despatch Vessel.*
835 *Tons.* 250 *H.P.*
China.

Lieut. and Com.—Seymour S. Smith.....
Lieut.—W. L. H. Browne....
Nav. Lieut.—W. W. Hutton
Chief Engineer—Edwin J. Pearce.....
Surgeon—H. N. M. Sedgwick
Sub-Lieutenant—Daniel McN. Riddell.....
Assist. Paym. in charge—H. C. W. Gibson
Engineers—
James McLaren..... 1 May '69
George T. Ludlow..... 1 May '69
Boatswain 2 Cl.—Alfred Miller
(Recommissioned 1st May, 1869.)

STORE AT YOKOHAMA.

Acting Paymaster in charge—Edward Robinson
(Borne in Iron Duke.)

TEAZER, 4, *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*
464 *Tons.* 120 *H.P.*

Commander—Hon. Jas. T. Fitzmanrice
Lieutenant—Ed. P. Nuthall
Sub-Lieut.—Chas. N. Robinson
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—Jas. S. Barrett
Assist. Paymaster in charge—Walter Rae
Engineer—Thomas Cape
Boatswain—Fred. G. Grant
Assist. Engineer—George Harding

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491 THALIA, 6. S. *Corvette.*
2216 (1459) *Tons.* 1606 (400) *H.P.*

Captain—Hen. B. Woolcombe.26 Mar. '72
Lieutenant—Wm. H. Lewin...26 Mar. '72
do. Frederick A. Moysey.....26 Mar. '72
do. Hon. Frederick C. Lascelles.....26 Mar. '72
Nov. Lieut—Alfred Hackman.26 Mar. '72
Captain—
Surgeon—Richard L. C. Head.26 Mar. '72
Paymaster—Alfred Whiffin...26 Mar. '72
Chief Engineer—William F. Inness.....26 Mar. '72
Nav. Instr.—Wm. L. Healey..28 Mar. '72
Sub-Lieutenant—Edward R. Brietzcke..26 Mar. '72
do. Somerset A. Hungerford.....26 Mar. '72
Nav. Sub-Lieuts.—Henry Grey21 June '72
do. James W. Angear.....14 May '72
Assist. Surgeon—Charles A. Rathborne, M.D.....26 Mar. '72

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Assist. Paym.—Thomas W. Hall.....30 Mar. '72
Engineer—Edward H. Willey.26 Mar. '72
do. William F. Cole...26 Mar. '72
Gunner, 2 Cl.—Alexander Ellis26 Mar. '72
Boatswain, 1 Cl.—George Turner.....26 Mar. '72
Carpenter, 2 Cl.—Charles Phillips.....26 Mar. '72
Midshipman—James H. T. Burke.....26 Mar. '72
do. Cecil G. F. Boothby.....26 Mar. '72
do. Thom. B. Triggs 28 Mar. '72
Assist. Eng., 2 Cl.—John M'Carthy.....26 Mar. '72
Assist. Clerk—Andrew Belcher 25 Mar. '72

THISTLE, 4, *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*
465 *Tons.* 120 *H.P.*
Commander—Henry K. Leet
Lieutenant—A. H. Boldero
Assist. Lieut.—Stuart Roupell
Nav. Sub.-Lieut.—Henry Donegan
Assist. Surgeon—Edward Mulcany
Assist. Paym. in charge—Beresford Scott
Engineers—William Ironmonger, George Blackwell, Thomas Pringle
Boatswain—Thomas Edwards

ZEBRA, 7. S. *Sloop.*
951 *Tons.* 200 *H.P.*
China.
Commander—The Hon. Albert D.S. Denison.....10 May '70
Lieuts.—Ernest Brickdale, Joseph Swan.....
Nav. Lieut.—William King...
Paymaster—H. V. Forrest....
Chief Engineer—Richard L. Canney, ...
Surgeon—Edward Broster.....
Sub-Lieuts.—Henry D. Barry..10 May '70
Chas. W. Sleeman
Nav. Sub-Lieut—
Assist. Surg.—Scudamore K. Powell
Assist. Paym.—Frederick B. I. Mathias.....
Engineer—George Gravestoke.27 May '70
Boatswain, 2 Cl.—
Carpenter, 2 Cl.—Edward Roberts.....13 May '70
Midshipman—Henry J. Jeffrys
Nav. Mid.—
Asst. Eng., 1 Cl.—
(Recommissioned 10th May, 1870.)

U. S. NAVAL SQUADRON IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
FLEET OFFICERS.
Rear Admiral—Thornton A. Jenkins
Fleet Captain—W. F. Spicer
Flag Lieutenants—Geo. A. Converse, W. H. Emory
Secretary—H. G. B. Fisher
Fleet Surgeon—Delavan Bloodgood
do. Paymaster—Edwin Stewart
Fleet Engineer—J. W. Moore
do. Marine Officer—H. A. Bartlett

U.S. FLAG SHIP "HARTFORD."
Captain—W. F. Spicer
Lieut. Comdrs.—J. W. Phillip, executive officer; E. M. Sheppard, navigator
Lieuts.—A. H. Vail, E. McCormack, C. B. Gill

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Masters—J. A. Rodgers, W. P. Potter, J. Garvin, G. P. Colvocoresses
Midshipmen—J. S. Hunsicker, G. C. Hanus, J. Downes, W. A. Marshall, J. M. Wright, C. E. Fox, F. A. Sawyer, D. F. Baker, J. H. Winlock, H. S. Waring
Surgeon—Delavan Bloodgood
P. A. Surgeon—H. J. Babin
Assist. do. —H. P. Harvey
Paymaster—Edwin Stewart
Chief Engineer--J. W. Moore
1st Assist. Engineers—N. D. Towne, J. B. Upham
Chaplain—J. K. Lewis
Boatswain—P. J. Miller
Gunner—R. H. Cross
Carpenter—J. A. Dixon
Sailmaker—J. A. Birdsall
Captain of Marines—H. A Bartlett
Second Lieut. of Marines—E. P. Ela

U.S.S. "LACKAWANNA."

Captain—P. Shirley
Lieut. Commander—A. G. Kellogg
Lieutenants—H. E. Nichols, G. M. Totten, R. M. Lisle, W. L. Field
Masters—A. M. Thackara, J. R. Selfridge
Midshipmen—F. W. Nabor, W. P. Elliot, H. P. McIntosh, C. A. Foster
Surgeon—W. K. Schofield
Assist. Surgeon—C. E. Black
Paymaster—J. H. Stevenson
Chief engineer—H. W. Fitch
1st Assistant Engineer—J. G. Brosnahan
2nd do. do. —W. E. Sibley
Boatswain—C. E. Hawkins
Gunner—J. Hays
Acting Carpenter—N. H. Jenkins
Acting Sailmaker—W. Cuddy
Second Lieut. of Marines—W. S. Schenk

U.S.S. "IROQUOIS."

Commander—H. A. Adams
Lieut. Commander—H. C. Nields
Lieutenant—H. R. Baker
Masters—J. B. House, G. B. Harter, C. W. Ruschenberger
Ensign—O. H. Nichols
Midshipmen—L. C. Heilner, C. McDonald, J. H. Utley
Surgeon—W. K. Van Reypen
Paymaster—C. A. McDaniel
1st Assistant Engineers—J. P. Sprague, G. W. Hall, G. S. Gates
Assistant Surgeon—A. F. Magruder
Paymaster's Clerk—C. N. Dimick
Captain's Clerk—J. Rosencrantz
Midshipman—S. Seabury

U.S.S. "MONOCACY."

Commander—O. F. Stanton
Lieutenant—
Masters—E. K. Moore, navigator; J. W. Carlin
Assist. Surgeon—T. D. Meyers
P. Assist. Paymaster—C. D. Mansfield
1st Assist. Engineer—W. S. Smith
2nd Assist. Engineers—H. D. Potts, W. Rowbothom

U.S.S. "SACO."

Commander—E. Terry
Lieutenants—W. B. Black, executive officer; A. G. Paul, navigator
Masters—J. Frenklin, W. H. Turner
Assist. Surgeon—A. M. Moore
P. Assist. Paymaster—S. D. Hurlbut
1st. Assist. Engineer—G. H. White
2nd. do. do. —C. F. Nagle

U.S.S. "ASHUELOT."

Commander—R. R. Wallace
Lieut. Comdr.—Douglas Cassel
Lieut.—R. E. Impey
Masters—F. H. Delano, T. D. Bolles
Ensign—N. T. Houston
Surgeon—D. McMurtrie
1st. Assist. Engineer—F. G. McKean
2nd. do. do. —D. M. Fulmer

U.S.S. "YANTIC."

Commander—B. Wilson
Lieut. Comdr.—G. W. Pigman, executive officer
Lieuts.—B. L. Edes, navigator; W. W. Gillpatrick
Masters—L. G. Spalding, C. G. Bowman, R. A. Breck
Midshipmen—N. T. James, C. A. Thompson, B. F. Rinehart, A. Mertz, O. E. Lasher
P. Asst. Surgeon—J. B. Parker
P. Asst. Paymaster—L. A. Yorke
1st do. Engineer—L. A. Aston
2nd do. R. W. Galt
Captain's Clerk—J. P. Cowardin
Pay Clerk—W. W. Smith

U.S.S. "PALOS."

Lieut. Commander—John H. Rowland
Lieutenant—W. H. Webb
Mates—Thos. M. Nelson, A. F. Callander, H. C. Fuller, P. C. Van Buskirk
Asst. Paymaster—R. P. Paulding
Actg. Asst. Surgeon—Ira C. Whitehead
2nd Asst. Engineer—Francis L. Cooper
Captain's Clerk—Jas. Gordon Smith

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PRINCIPAL CHINESE HONGS,

DEALING WITH FOREIGNERS.

General Chinese Merchants.

志興隆 Chi Hing Loong, 70, Bonham strand West

晋昌 Chun Cheong, 56, Bonham strand

俊昌榮 Chun Cheong Wing, 77, Bonham strand West

振源行 Chun Yuen Hong, 12, Bonham strand West

蚨生行 Foo Sang Hong, 38, Bonham strand West

福聚源 Fook Choy Yuen, 68, Bonham strand

福興和 Fook Hing Wo, 85, Bonham strand

福隆行 Fook Loong Hong, 21, Bonham strand West

福茂隆 Fook Mow Loong, 65, Bonham strand West

福盛隆 Fook Shing Loong, 65, Praya

福榮隆 Fook Wing Loong, 81, Praya

復昌 Fook Cheong, 16, Bonham strand West

厚和行 Haw Wo Hong, 37, Praya

興泰棧 Hing Tai Chan, 44, Bonham strand

合興行 Hop Hing Hong, 124, Bonham strand

合泰和 Hop Tai Wo, 68, Wing Lok Fong

厚昌煜記 Hau Chong Yok Ke, 53, Bonham strand West

恒豐行 Hung Foong Hong, 60, Bonham strand

恒謙泰 Hung Him Tai, 10, Wing Lok Fong

恒記 Hung Ki, 68, Bonham strand West

乾利 Keen Le, 87, Wing lok kai

建昌行 Kin Cheoun Hong, 60, Bonham strand West

乾豐行 Kin Fong Hong, 32, Bonham strand West

建南 Kin Nam, 24, Wing Lok Fong

乾泰隆 Kin Tai Loong, 63, Bonham strand West

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乾元興記 Kin Yuen Hing Kee, 75, Bonham strand West

廣昌隆 Kwong Cheong Loong, 46, Bonham strand

廣福和 Kwong Fook Wo, 56, Praya West

廣興昌 Kwong Hing Cheong, 58, Bonham strand West

廣利源 Kwong Lee Yuen, 48, Bonham strand

廣萬祥 Kwong Man Cheong, 18, Bonham strand West

廣茂泰 Kwong Mow Tai, 98, Wing Lok Fong

廣順利 Kwong Shun Li, 90, Wing Lok Fong

廣順隆 Kwong Shun Loong, 63, Bonham strand

廣榮盛 Kwong Wing Shing, 46, Bonham strand West

廣永信 Kwong Wing Shun, 101, Wing Lok Fong

美昌行 Ma Chong Hong, 33, Praya West

萬春 Mun Chün, 86, Wing Lok Fong

萬成隆 Man Sing Loong, 58, Bonham strand

寶泰行 Po Tai Hong, 38, Wing Lok Fong

新廣和隆 Sun Kwong Wo Loong, 26, Bonham strand

新振成 Sun Chun Sing, 85, Bonham strand

泗合春 Sze Hop Chun, 66, Praya West

泰豐順 Tai Fung Shun, 71, Bonham strand

泰利 Tai Li, 19, Bonham strand West

天德合 Tin Tak Hop, 81, Bonham strand West

得美行 Tuk Mi Hong, 57, Praya West

德美合記 Tuk Mi Hop Kee, 11, Bonham strand West

同大盛 Tung Tai Shing, 14, Bonham strand West

同德行 Tung Tuk Hong, 68, Wing Lok Fong

永祥吉 Wing Cheong Kut, 40, Bonham strand

永祥順 Wing Cheong Shun, 28, Bonham strand West

永安行 Wing On Hong, 106, Wing Lok Fong

永誠信 Wing Shing Shun, 57, Bonham strand West

和發行 Wo Fat Hong, 53, Praya

祐隆行 Yau Loong Hong, 50, Bonham strand

怡昌正 Yee Chong Ching, 74, Bonham strand

怡豐 Yee Foong, 22, Bonham strand West

怡記 Yee Ki, 50, Bonham strand West

儀安行 Yee On Hong, 53, Praya West

怡順行 Yee Shun Hong, 42, Bonham strand

義順泰 Yee Shun Tai, 66, Bonham strand West

怡和莊 Yee Wo Chong, 62, Bonham strang West

裕昌 Yue Cheong, 64, Bonham strand West

元發行 Yuen Fat Hong, 10, Bonham strand West

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源安泰 Yuen On Tai, 30, Bonham strand West

粵興隆 Yuet Hing Loong, 54, Bonham strand

General Commission Agents.

聚昌隆 Choy Cheong Loong, 86, Wing Lok Fong

俊德榮 Chün Tuk Wing, 35, Praya West

福生和 Fook Sang Wo, 66, Wing Lok Fong

福悅和 Fook Yuet Wo, 86, Wing lok kai

均隆盛 Kwan Long Shing, 94, Wing Lok Fong

廣萬豐 Kwong Man Fung, 91, Wing Lok Fong

廣生源 Kwong Sang Yuen, 46, Bonham strand

廣義昌 Kwong Yee Cheong, 42, Wing lok kai

廣源泰 Kwong Yuen Tai, 49, Praya

廣和盛 Kwong Wo Shing, 59, Praya West

聯和棧 Leün Wo Chan, 77, Wing Lok Fong

凌雲 Ling Wan, 16, Queen's road

新昌 Shun Cheong, 18, Queen's road

東順和 Lung Shun Wo, 38, Praya West

永茂祥 Wing Mow Cheong, 43, Wing Lok Fong

永義源 Wing Yee Yuen 95, Wing Lok Fong

永源來 Wing Yuen Loi, 34, Praya West

和棧 Wo Chan, 20, Queen's road

和發祥 Wo Fat Cheong, 59, Wing Lok Fong

Bakers.

意隆 E'Loong, 45, Endicott's lane

公和 Kung Wo, 31, Endicott's lane

吉盛 Kut Shing, 15, Wing On lane

安和 On Wo, 12, Wing On lane

永益 Wing Yik, 13, Queen's road East

Barbers.

福泰 Fook Tai, 35, Stanley street

興發 Hing Fat, 27, Stanley street

廣勝 Kwong Sing, 23, Stanley street

順興 Shun Hing, 22, Stanley street

新廣勝 Sun Kwong Sing, 29, Stanley street

泰順 Tai Shun, 23, Lyndhurst terrace

日昇 Yat Sing, 11, D'Aguilar street

悅盛 Yuet Shing, 6A, Wellington street

Bird's-nest Merchants.

人和 Yan Wo, 25, Queen's road

義合隆 Yee Hop Loong, 111, Jervois street

裕源 Yue Yuen, 97, Jervois street

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Bookbinders.

祥盛 Cheong Shing, 62, Queen's road Central
致盛 Chi Shing, 32, Queen's road
福盛 Fook Shing, 56, Queen's road Central
祺盛 Kee Shing, 46, Wellington street
泰昇 Tai Sing, 75, Queen's road Central
天成 Tien Shing, 59, Queen's road
同盛 Tung Shing, 31, Stanley street
宏昇 Wung Sing, 66, Queen's road Central

Carpenters.

逢勝 Fung Shing, 9, Lyndhurst street
協勝 Hip Shing Aho, 19, D'Aguilar street
廣興 Kwong King, 61, Wellington street
廣成 Kwong Shing, 9, Wellington street
廣悅隆 Kwong Yuet Loong, 6, D'Aguilar street
茂發 Mow Fat, 11, Lyndhurst street
成利 Shing Le, 7, Lyndhurst terrace
新美南 Shun Mi Nam, 39, Wellington street
勝和 Sing Wo, 14, D'Aguilar street
泰益 Tai Yek, 34, Stanley street
德和 Tuk Wo, 16, Wellington street
德昌 Tuk Cheong, 11, Webster Row
德茂 Tuk Mow, 55, Wellington street
同興 Tung Hing, 20, D'Aguilar street
同茂 Tung Mow, 83, Wellington street
同源 Tung Yuen, 90, Wellington street
永利 Wing Lee, 42, D'Aguilar street
永成 Wing Shing, 4A, Wellington street
和隆 Wo Loong, 57, Wellington street
匯隆 Wue Loong, 12, D'Aguilar street
怡源 Yi Yuen, 65, Wellington street

Chair Makers.

義祥 Yee Cheong, 14, Wellington street
義德 Yee Tak, 12, Wellington street
義和 Yee Wo, 18, Wellington street

Charterers.

恒安泰 Hung On Tai, 70, Wing Lok Fong
金祥泰 Kum Cheong Tai, 41, Bonham strand
廣利源 Kwong Lee Yuen, 52, Bonham strand
廣仁安 Kwong Yan On, 76, Wing lok lane
茂亨祥 Mow Hung Cheong, 18, Wing Lok Fong

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萬安隆 Man On Loong, 95, Bonham strand
普源公棧 Po Yuen Kung Chan, 94, Wing Lok Fong
泰來棧 Tai Loy Chan, 20, Wing Lok Fong
維盛 Wye Shing, 129, Queen's road Central
和興 Wo Hing, 89, Queen's road Central

Chinaware Dealers.

貞昌 Ching Cheong, 16, Cleverly street
福興 Fook Hing, 104, Bonham street
公興 Kung Hing, 98, Bonham strand
廣福昌 Kwong Fook Cheong, 175, Queen's road West
廣盛隆 Kwong Shing Loong, 124, Queen's road Central
隆源 Loong Yuen, 132, Bonham strand West
義茂 Yee Mow, 113, Bonham strand

Cigar Dealers.

廣馨和 Kwong Hing Wo, 133, Queen's road
蕭源記 Sew Yuen Kee, 26, Queen's road Central
德隆 Tak Loong, 54, Hollywood road

Clothiers and Drapers.

怡德 Atick, 1, Wyndham street
同昌 Tung Cheong, 95, Queen's road Central
三興 Sam Hing, 88, Queen's road Central

Coal Merchants.

廣記 Kwong Kee, 39, Endicott lane
成利 Shing Le, 37, Tung-ham lane
忠信和 Tsong Shun Wo, 49, Bonham strand
榮記 Wing Kee, 15, Endicott lane
和記 Wo Kee, 33, Wing On lane

Contractors.

廣德 Kwong Tuk, 66, First street
廣源 Kwong Yuen, 33, Bonham strand
廣來 Kwong Loi, 33, Second street, West Point
順義 Shun Yee, 258, Queen's road West
德源 Tuk Yuen, 79, Queen's road East
同德 Tung Tuk, 27, Queen's road East
永泰 Wing Tai, 11, Second street, West Point
怡德 Yee Tuk, 50, Queen's road West
裕隆 Yüe Loong, 10, Gage street

Cotton and Yarn Merchants.

全盛 Chuen Shing, 154, Queen's road East
俊昌泰 Chün Cheong Tai, 16, Wing Lok Fong

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阜隆 Fow Loong, 25, Wing Lok Fong
謙晋益 Him Chun Yik, 57, Wing Lok Fong
合發 Hop Fat, 7, Wing Lok Fong
合記 Hop Kee, 143, Queen's road
恒隆栈 Hung Loong Chan, 28, Wing Lok Fong
恒泰隆 Hung Tai Loong, 48, Wing Lok Fong
建興祥 Kin Hing Cheong, 80, Wellington street
均昌隆 Kwan Cheong Loong, 93, Wing Lok Fong
觀記 Kwoon Ki, 86, Wing Lok Fong
廣行 Kwong Hong, 9, Queen's road Central
廣和隆 Kwong Wo Loong, 11, Wing Lok Fong
萬興 Man Hing, 12, Wing Lok Fong
阜昌 Fou Cheong, 46, Bonham strand
新興隆 Shun Hing Loong, 32, Wing Lok Fong
新合隆 Shun Hop Loong, 101, Wing Lok Fong
泰興 Tai Hing, 133, Queen's road
德安 Tuk On, 26, Wing Lok Fong
瑤記 Yew Kee, 30, Wing Lok Fong
裕祥 Yü Cheong, 29, Scott lane
悦隆 Yuet Loong, 23, Wing Lok Fong
悦和隆 Yuet Wo Loong, 88, Wellington street

Dyers.

中和 Chung Wo, 136, Hollywood road West
時昌泰 Se Cheong Tai, 330, Hollywood road
義興 Yee Hing, 3, Hillier street

Eating House Keepers.

福興居 Fook Hing Kü, 74, Bonham strand
杏花樓 Hang Fa Low, 281, Queen's road Central
燕南居 Inn Nam Kü, 11, Cochrane street
聯陞 Leün Ling, 210, Queen's road Central
萬芳樓 Man Fong Low, 42, Wing Lok Fong
新天和 Sun Tien Wo, 15, Bonham strand
義維居 Yee Wai Kü, 32, Bonham strand

Fancy Goods Stores.

祥和 Cheong Wo, 28, Queen's road
松茂泰 Chung Mow Tai, 68, Wellington street
忠泰 Chung Tai, 79, Queen's road
興昌 Hing Chong, 58, Queen's road
浩生 Ho Sang, 56, Queen's road
恒安泰 Hung On Tye, 71, Queen's road
洪昇 Hung Sing, 106, Queen's road
公昌 Kung Cheong, 83, Queen's road

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公興 Kung Hing, 85, Queen's road
公泰和 Kung Tai Wo, 65, Queen's road
均興 Kwang Hing, 72, Queen's road Central
均泰 Kwan Tai, 104, Queen's road
廣興 Kwong Hing, 176, Queen's road
廣南生 Kwong Nan Sang, 61, Queen's road
廣和 Kwong Wo, 100, Queen's road
南興隆 Nam Hing Loong, 81, Queen's road Central
南昇隆 Nam Sing Loong, 77, Queen's road
安盛 On Shing, 86, Queen's road
瑞生 Shuey Sang, 168, Queen's road
新盛 Sun Shing, 64, Queen's road
泰盛 Tai Shing, 78, Queen's road
德彰 Tuk Cheong, 115, Queen's road
華隆 Wah Loong, 60, Queen's road
和利 Wo Li, 68, Queen's road
裕盛 Yue Shing, 82, Queen's road

Flour Merchants.

祥隆 Cheong Loong, 64, Wing Lok Fong
均喻義 Kwan Yü Yee, 56, Wing Lok Fong
廣英昌 Kwong Ying Chong, 54, Wing lok kai
廣華源 Kwong Wah Yuen, 57, Wing lok kai
兩怡 Leong Yee, 119, Bonham strand
聯和棧 Leün Wo Chan, 77, Wing Lok Fong
信益 Shun Yek, 90, Bonham strand
和記棧 Wo Kee Chan, 59, Praya
應記 Ying Kee, 79, Bonham strand West

Gold Dealers.

志和 Chee Wo, 67, Bonham strand
昌源 Cheong Yuen, 64, Wing Wing Lok Fong
昌盛 Cheong Sing, 69, Bonham strand
全盛 Chüen Shing, 31, Bonham strand
祥盛 Cheung Shing, 83, Bonham strand
俊隆 Chun Loong, 16, Wing Lok Fong
蚨生 Fu Sang 38, Bonham Wing Lok Fong
鉅隆 Kü Loong, 28, Bonham strand
麗興 Lai Hing, 71, Bonham strang
麗隆 Lai Loong, 39, Bonham strand
麗生 Lai Sang, 35, Bonham strand

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南生 Nan Sang, 53, Bonham strand

生昌 Sang Cheong, 25, Bonham strand

永盛隆 Wing Shing Loong, 24, Bonham strand

匯源 Wui Yuen, 17, Wing Lok Fong

日隆 Yat Loong, 27, Bonham strand

怡隆 Yee Loong, 109, Queen's road Central

源隆 Yuen Loong, 57, Bonham strand

源源 Yuen Yuen, 55, Bonham strand

Gold and Silver Smiths.

濟南 Chai Nam, 70, Wellington street

利昌 Lee Cheong, 145, Queen's road

利貞 Lee Ching, 118, Queen's road

利昇 Lee Sing, 30, Queen's road

天盛 Tien Shing, 46, Stanley street

榮珍 Wing Chun, 25, Stanley street

Gun Makers.

聚隆 Choy Loong, 46, Stanley street

全勝 Chün Sing, 126, Queen's road West

駿隆 Chun Loong, 8, Tungmun lane

晋榮 Chun Wing, 164, Queen's road

公和 Kung Wo, 13, Wing Lok Fong

耀隆 Yew Loong, 76, Queen's road

益隆 Yik Lung, 174, Queen's road Central

Iron Dealers.

昌隆 Cheong Loong, 37, Endicott lane

兆隆 Chue Loong, 8, Hillier street

福利 Fook Lee, 4, Hillier street

恒安 Hung On, 12, Hillier street

梁萬榮 Leong Man Wing, 1, Jervois street

安記 On Kee, 16, Hillier street

怡興 Yee King, 16, Kwongyuen Tung-kai

宜安 Yee On, 19, Hillier street

永利 Wing Lee, 152, Queen's road Central

Iron and Copper Smiths.

祥茂 Cheong mow, 33, Tungmun street

福盛 Fook Shing, 19, Gilman street

廣成 Kwong Shing, 9, Tungmun street

利隆 Lee Loong, 19, Gilman street

利南 Lee Nam, 8, Endicott lane

泰昌 Tai Cheong, 71, Wellington street

同昌 Tung Cheong, 23, Queen's road

同裕 Tung Yü, 15, Gilman street

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怡昌 Yee Cheon, 33, Queen's road
裕元 Yü Yuen, 81, Queen's road
源隆 Yuen Loong, 8, Gilman street

Mat and Bag Sellers.

昌隆 Cheong Loong, 30, Bonham strand
昌和 Cheong Wo, 137, Queen's road
福昌 Fook Cheong, 108, Wing Lok Fong
福和 Fook Wo, 116, Queen's road Central
恒發 Hung Fat, 99, Bonham strand
建興祥棧 Kin Hing Cheong Chan, 64, Bonham strand
廣昌 Kwong Cheong, 62, Bonham strand
廣和 Kwong Wo, 74, Bonham strand West
昌隆 Cheong Loong, 107, Bonham strand
美合 Mi Hop, 24, Bonham strand
茂和祥 Mow Wo Cheong, 54, Wing Lok Fong
寶生 Po Sang, 15, Bonham strand West
成昌 Sing Cheong, 47, Bonham strang West
成發 Sing Fat, 51, Bonham strand
成益 Sing Yik, 5, Bonham strand
大隆 Ta Loong, 69, Bonham strand
泰昌 Tai Cheong, 127, Queen's road Central
泰德 Tai Tak, 131, Queen's road
德記 Tuk Kee, 4, Endicott lane
德利 Tuk Lee, 68, Queen's road Central
德和 Tuk Wo, 131, Queen's road Central
同發 Tung Fat, 101, Bonham strand
會昌 Wai Cheong 81, Bonham strand

Medicine Shops.

致祥堂棧 Chi Cheong Tong Chan, 105, Bonham strand
普昇隆 Po Sing Loong, 76, Bonham strand
晋源堂 Chun Yuen Tong, 36, Wing Lok Fong
福源 Fook Yuen, 23, Bonham Strand
岐安堂 Ki On Tong, 107, Wing Lok Fong.
廣永隆 Kwong Wing Loong, 90, Bonham strand
安順 On Shun, 133, Bonham strand
怡來堂 Yi Loy Tong, 73, Wing Lok Fong
同順和 Tung Shun Wo, 77, Bonham strand
永和昌 Wing Wo Cheong, 120, Bonham strand
裕和隆 Yue Wo Loong, 66, Bonham strand

Milkmen.

祥合 Cheong Hop, 38, Wellington street
租利 Cho Lee, 19, Gage street

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恒益 Hang Yek, 36, Aberdeen street
柏記 Pak Ki, 22, Shelley street
勝合 Sing Hop, Mosque street
東成 Tung Shing, 48, Stanley street
偉利 Wai Lee, 90, Hollywood road
和記 Wo Kee, 36, Mosque street
有益 Yow Yek, 56, Hollywood road

Oil Dealers.

致昌 Chi Cheong, 76, Wellington street
俊昌榮 Chün Cheong Wing, 77, Bonham strand
廣悅來 Kwong Yuet Loi, 61, Praya West
天益 Tin Yik, 44, Bonham strand West
榮聚 Wing Choy, 93, Queen's road
英隆泰 Ying Loong Tai, 113, Queen's road

Opium Dealers.

人和公司 Yan Wo Kung Se, Opium Farmer, 3, Cleverly street
正隆 Ching Loong, 47, Jervois street
全貞 Chuen Ching, 101, Jervois street
全興 Chuen Hing, 125, Jervois street
阜生 Fau Sang, 36c, Bonham strand
建興祥 Kin Hing Cheong, 80, Wellington street
經和 King Wo, 85, Jervois street
鉅源 Kü Yuen, 87, Jervois street
廣盛利 Kwong Shing Lee, 34, Wing Lok Fong
廣泰和 Kwong Tai Wo, 126, Wing Lok Fong
萬全 Man Chuen, 109, Jervois street
綿安 Min On, 105, Wing lok street
南田 Nan Tin, 115, Jervois street
生泰隆 Sang Tai Loong, 82, Bonham strand
生源 Sang Yuen, 74, Jervois street
時和 Shee Wo, 71, Jervois street
盛興 Shing Hing, 91, Jervois street
信義隆 Shun Yi Loong, 65, Wing Lok Fong
定安昌 Ting On Cheong, 20, Queen's road West
同發昌 Tung Fat Cheong, 49, Bonham strand
會興 Wui Hing, 6, Queen's road
怡和 Yee Wo, 72, Jervois street
怡源 Yee Yuen, 117, Jervois street
裕順 Yü Shun, 81, Praya West
粵興 Yuet Hing, 75, Jervois street
悅和 Yuet Wo, 113, Jervois street

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Opium (prepared) Dealers.

兆隆 Chew Loong, 57, Bonham strand
春源 Chün Yuen, 73, Bonham strand
福隆 Fook Loong, 77, Jervois street
麗源 Lai Yuen, 105, Jervois street
炳記 Ping Kee, 25, Jervois street

Painters.

廣就 Kwong Chow, 37, Second street, West Point
安記 On Kee, 21, Scott lane
安順 On Shun, 4, Gilman street
安和 On Wo, 18, Gilman street
普源 Po Yuen, 11, Gilman street
盛利 Shing Lee, 91, Wellington street
順成 Shun Shing, 21, Gilman street
同盛 Tung Shing, 36, Gilman street
永興 Wing Hing, 21, Tung-mun lane
永順 Wing Shun, 32, D'Aguilar street

Pawnbrokers.

祥泰 Cheong Tai, 78, Queen's road West
俊盛 Chun Shing, 135, Bonham street
致祥 Chi Cheong, 19, Queen's road West
謙源 Heen Yuen, 192, Queen's road West
合昌 Hop Cheong, 87, Queen's road Central
公安 Kung On 202, Queen's road West
利安 Lee On, 67, Queen's road
兩益 Leong Yek, 84, Wellington street
萬興 Man Hing, 97, Queen's road Central
信亨 Shun Hang, 63, Jervois street
泰隆 Tai Loong, 37, Queen's road
永豐 Wing Foong, 119, Queen's road Central
永吉 Wing Kut, 142, Jervois street
裕隆 Yü Loong, 1, Graham street

Photographers.

麗生 Lai Sang, 70, Queen's road Central
文興 Mun Hing, 32, Queen's road West
南楨 Nam Ching, 84, Queen's road Central
瓚綸 Pun Lun, 56, Queen's road Central
時泰 Si Tai, 26, Queen's road West
桃盛 To Shing, 6, Wellington street
敦和 Tun Wo, 11, Wellington street
永祥 Wing Cheong, 66, Queen's road Central
雅眞 Ya Chan, 60, Queen's road Central
宜昌 Yee Cheong, 58, Queen's road Central

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悅昌 Yuet Cheong, 62, Queen's road Central

Piece Goods Merchants.

長隆 Cheong Loong, 51, Jervois street
貞綸 Ching Lun, 135, Queen's road Central
紹和 Chue Wo, 13, Jervois street
晉昌隆 Chun Cheong Loong, 49, Jervois street
福泰 Fook Tai, 139, Queen's road Central
逢源隆 Fung Yuen Loong, 53, Jervois street
逢源源 Fung Yuen Yuen, 70, Jervois street
謙吉 Him Kut, 13, Bonham street
合昌隆 Hop Cheong Loong, 85, Jervois street
歧興 Ka Hing, 61, Jervois, street
經綸 King Lun, 21, Jervois street
經泰 King Tai, 69, Jervois street
高隆泰 Ko Loong Tai, 33, Jervois street
廣紹隆 Kwong Chew Loong, 39, Jervois street
廣福隆 Kwong Fook Loong, 41, Jervois street
廣隆源 Kwong Loong Yuen, 19, Jervois street
廣和泰 Kwong Wo Tai, 65, Jervois street
美璋隆 Mi Cheong Loong, 84, Jervois street
美南 Mi Nam, 45, Jervois street
瑞祥 Soey Cheong, 15, Jervois street
瑞隆 Soey Loong, 3, Jervois street
瑞源 Soey Yuen, 17, Jervois street
新安隆 Sun On Loong, 76, Jervois street
新泰隆 Sun Tai Loong, 48, Jervois street
大綸 Ta Lun, 96, Jervois street
泰彰 Tai Cheong, 7, Jervois street
德隆 Tak Loong, 141, Queen's road
達昌 Tat Cheong, 7, Bonham strand
德泰 Tak Tai, 37, Jervois street
永逢泰 Wing Fung Tye, 43, Jervois street
永興祥 Wing Hing Cheung, 156, Queen's road Central
永盛隆 Wing Shing Loong, 78, Jervois street
永泰祥 Wing Tai Cheong, 29, Jervois street
和綸 Wo Lun, 35, Jervois street
會隆 Wui Loong, 27, Jervois street
仁隆 Yan Loong, 23, Jervois street

Portrait Painters.

協昌 Hip Cheong, 55, Queen's road Central
建生 Kin Sang, 62, Queen's road Central

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文興 Mun Hing, 32, Queen's road Central
遂生 Suey Sang, 5, Wellington street
忠和 Tsong Wo, 11, Wellington street
仁昌 Yan Cheong, 118, Queen's road Central
怡興 Yee Hing, 93, Queen's road Central
怡生 Yee Sang, 58, Queen's road Central

Block Makers.

梉記 Fee Kee, 19, Endicott lane
大德 Tai Tuk, 38, Gilman street

Rattan Dealers.

福興昌 Fook Hing Cheong, 16, Sai Woo lane
謙和益 Him Wo Yek, 84, West Point
興利 Hing Lee, 6, Sze Mi lane, West Point
合和隆 Hop Wo Loong, 26, Sai Woo lane
茂興昌 Mow Hing Cheong, 98, Queen's road
遂和 Shuey Wo, 88, West Point
遂和泰 Suey Wo Tai, 43, West Point
信裕 Shun Yü, 129, Praya West
泰記 Tai Ki, 20, Sze Mi lane
同興 Tung Hing, 225, Queen's road East
和記 Wo Kee, 48, Battery road

Rattan Chair Makers.

興泰 Hing Tai, 72, Queen's road East
三和 Sam Wo, 18, Gilman street
順昌 Shun Cheong, 7, Queen's road East
德利 Tuk Lee, 130, Queen's road Central
同泰 Tung Tai, 1, Wing On land
全利 Tsun Lee, 14, Queen's road West

Rice Merchants.

聚棧 Choy Chan, 26, Bonham strand West
聚興 Choy Hing, 80, Bonham strand
聚盛 Choy Shing, 36, Wing Lok Fong
福聚源 Fook Choy Yuen, 14, Praya West
福裕祥 Fook Yü Cheong, 95, Praya
合棧 Hop Chan, 26, Bonham strand West
行利 Hung Lee, 89, Bonham strand
建南 Kin Nam, 153, Queen's road East
公泰 Kung Tai, 109, Wing Lok Fong
公和 Kung Wo, 165, Wing Lok Fong
公源 Kung Yuen, 102, Wing Lok Fong
廣聚 Kwong Choy, 159, Praya West
廣聚源 Kwong Choy Yuen, 118, Wing Lok Fong

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廣阜隆 Kwong Fou Loong, 81, Praya West
廣茂 Kwong Mow, 104, Praya West
廣安隆 Kwong On Loong, 81, Wing Lok Fong
廣來 Kwong Loy, 36, Bonham road West
廣生 Kwong Sang, 6, Bonham strand West
廣盛 Kwong Shing, 126, Bonham strand
廣益隆 Kwong Yik Loong, 84, Wing Lok Fong
茂生 Mow Sang, 27, Bonham strand West
茂源 Mow Yuen, 30, Praya West
寶隆 Po Loong, 74, Praya West
三棧 Sam Chan, 100, Wing Lok Fong
時豐 See Foong, 110, Wing Long
成信 Shing Shun, 18, West street, West Point
信益 Shun Yik, 88, Bonham strand
新同和 Sun Tung Wo, 4, Bonham strand West
新永興 Sun Wing Hing, 118, Bonham strand
泰益 Tai Yek, 84, Wing Lok Fong
達興 Tat Hing, 1, Bonham strand West
德茂 Tuk Mow, 77, Wing Lok Fong
同孚 Tung Foo, 14, Bonham strand West
同豐 Tung Foong, 99, Wing Lok Fong
同利 Tung Lee, 116, Praya West
同茂 Tung Mow, 70, Bonham strand
同勝棧 Tung Shing Chan, 34, Bonham strand West
永逢源 Wing Fung Yuen, 61, Bonham strand
永興棧 Wing Hing Chan, 49, Bonham strand West
永隆 Wing Loong, 21, Bonham strand
永安昌 Wing On Cheong, 94, Praya West
永泰來 Wing Tai Loi, 41, Praya West
永和 Wing Wo, 83, Jervois street
永源 Wing Yuen, 123, Bonham strand
和茂 Wo Mow, 78, Bonham strand
和盛 Wo Shing, 145, Wing Lok Fong
宏源 Wung Yuen, 73, Bonham strand West
義棧 Yee Chan, 163, Wing Lok Fong
宜豐 Yee Foong, 93, Wing Lok Fong
義興 Yee Hing, 116, Bonham strand
有益 Yow Yek, 8, East street, West Point
源興 Yuen Fung, 88, Praya West
元利 Yuen Lee, 67, Praya West
源來 Yuen Loy, 14, East street, West Point

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Sail Makers.

七成 Chut Sing, 46, Queen's road Central
池記 Chee Kee, 56, Praya West
沾順 Chim Shun, 47, Praya West
亮記 Leong Kee, 79, Wing lok kai
南昇 Nam Sing, 54, Praya West

Saltpetre & Sulphur Dealers.

昌記 Cheong Kee, 14, Hillier street
正和 Ching Wo, 216, Queen's road West
阜隆 Faw Loong, 25, Wing Lok Fong
廣阜生 Kwong Faw Sang, 12, Kwong Yuen lane
廣盛利 Kwong Shing Lee, 34, Wing Lok Fong
新合隆 Sun Hop Loong, 61, Wing Lok Fong
宏昌泰 Wung Cheong Sai, 21, Wing Lok Fong

Ship Compradores.

祥合 Cheung Hop, 18, Endicott lane
昌記 Cheong Kee, 42, Endicott lane
祥記 Cheung Kee, 36, Tung-mun lane
忠和 Chung Wo, 28, Endicott lane
發興 Fat Hing, 4, Queen's road West
興隆 Hing Loong, 23, Scott street
廣興 Kwong Hing, 57, Praya
廣記 Kwong Kee, 39, Endicott lane
廣順 Kwong Shun, 11, Endicott lane
廣泰隆 Kwong Tai Loong, 37, Praya
利成 Lee Sing, 27, Wing Lok Fong
連昌 Lin Cheong, 9, Wing Lok Foong
萬興泰 Mah Hing Tai, 33, Gilman street
萬隆 Man Loong, 30, Gilman street
茂生 Mow Sang, 27, Endicott lane
南和 Nam Wo, 34, Endicott lane
盛記 Shing Ki, 4, Scott lane
成記 Shing Ki, 12, Webster street
順合 Shun Hop, 40, Endicott lane
成泰 Sing Tai, 14, Endicott lane
遂利 Soey Lee, 29, Endicott lane
泰記 Tai Kee, 6, Webster street
帶記 Tai Kee, 23, Endicott lane
泰生 Tai Sang, 25, Endicott's street
同記 Tong Ki, 41, Endicott's street
德興 Tuk King, 35, Praya
德利 Tuk Li, 58, Praya
永裕泰 Wing Yue Tai, 25, Endicott lane
仁興 Yan Hing, 6, Endicott lane

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溢記 Yat Kee, 69, Praya
裕記 Yue Kee, 21, Endicott lane
容記 Yung Kee, 51, Praya

Ship Wrights.

合利 Hop Lee, 100, West Point
協盛 Hip Shing, 88, Praya
廣利 Kwong Lee, 82, West Point
逢興 Fung Hing, 229, West Point
同合 Tung Hop, 125, West Point
永隆 Wing Loong, 189, West Point
義合 Yee Hop, 236, Queen's road
怡盛 Yee Shing, 234, Queen's road West
怡勝 Yee Sing, 240, Queen's road West

Shoe Makers.

祥盛 Cheong Shing, 39, Queen's road East
松盛 Chung Shing, 8, Gage street
興陞 Hing Sing, 24, Wellington street
開盛 Hoi Shing, 13, Wellington street
洪記 Hung Kee, 38, Wellington street
堅昇 Kin Sing, 31, Queen's road East
廣利 Kwong Li, 22, Cochrane street
廣盛 Kwong Shing, 28, Scott street
南生 Nam Sang, 222, Queen's road East
順盛 Shun Shing, 17, Endicott lane
成合 Sing Hop, 70, Queen's road Central
榮記 Wing Kee, 251, Queen's road East
仁興 Yan Hing, 11, Queen's road East
義昌 Yee Cheong, 7, Scott street

Silk Merchants.

致和成 Chee Wo Shing, 16, Hollywood road
安盛源記 On Shing Yuen Kee, 6, Stanley street
新興 Sun Hing, 29, Hollywood road
迎祥瑞 Ying Cheung Soi, Burd street

Sweetmeat Sellers.

廣濟隆 Kwong Chai Loong, 9, Wing On lane
翠芳 Choy Fong, 16, Bonham strand
廣昌泰 Kwong Cheong Tai, 320, Queen's road
萬和祥 Man Wo Cheng, 252, Queen's road
生隆 Sang Loong, 99, Praya West
新盛隆 Shun Shing Loong, 180, Queen's road West.

Tailors.

晉昌 Chün Cheong, 8, Webster Bazaar

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開利 Hoi Lee, 112, Queen's road Central
洪昌 Hoong Cheong, 9, Scott street
洪陞 Hung Sing, 31, Queen's road Central
京昌 King Cheong, 5, Wellington street
利貞 Le Ching, 30, Wellington street
均安 Kwan On, 86, Queen's road Central
南昌 Nam Cheong, 23, Scott street
南盛 Nam Shing, 74, Queen's road Central
成昌 Sing Cheong, 8, Webster street
德記 Tuk Ki, 11, Webster street
同盛 Tung Shing, 33, Stanley street
華興 Wa Hing, 70, Queen's road Central
榮昌 Wing Cheong, 22, Cochrane street
和昌 Wo Cheong, 10, Webster street

Tea Merchants.

隆記 Loong Kee, 72, First street, West Point
瑞昌隆 Soey Cheong Loong, 69, Queen's road West
新興記 Sun Hing Kee, 79, Jervois street.
達盛 Tat Shing, 3, Bonham strand
定泰興 Ting Tai Hing, 312, Queen's road West
德記 Tuk Kee, 4A, Praya West
裕章 Yue Cheong, 129, Queen's road Central
遠芳 Yuen Fong, 287, Queen's road Central

Timber Yards.

祥隆 Cheong Loong, 66, Queen's road West
正祥 Ching Cheong, 55, Queen's road West
廣材 Kwong Choy, 205, Queen's road West
廣安 Kwong On, 8, West Point
三和 Sam Wo, 99, Queen's road
生隆 Sang Loong, 97, Queen's road Central
生源 Sang Yuen, 14, West Point
泰亨 Tai Hang, 91, Queen's road East
泰順 Tai Shun, 133, Queen's road East

Tobacconists.

長盛 Cheong Shing, 299, Queen's road
荷隆 Ho Loong, 37, Jervois street
萬盛 Man Shing, 67, Jervois street
萬順 Man Shun, 291, Queen's road
悅南 Yuet Nam, 200, Queen's road West

Vermillion Merchants.

順興 Shun Hing, 68, Wellington street
太和 Tai Wo, 142, Queen's road West

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永吉 Wing Kat, 121, Bonham strand
人和 Yan Wo, 76, Wellington street

Washermen.

昌利 Cheong Lee, 118, Hollywood road
祥興 Cheong Hing, 25, D'Aguilar street
昌昇 Cheong Sing, 10, Webster Bazaar
聚記 Choy Kee, 36, Wing On lane
合源 Hop Yuen, 44, Peel street
佳記 Kai Kee, 44, Stanley street
其昌 Ki Cheong, 11, Scott lane
建記 Kin Kee, 29, Graham street
綸益 Lun Yek, 68, Hollywood road
寶源 Po Yuen, 9, Stanley street
成記 Shing Ki, 8, D'Aguilar street
順合 Shun Hop, 16, Scott street
勝昌 Sing Cheong, 44, Stanley street
泰興 Tai Hing, 26, Scott street
天合 Tien Hop, 16, Webster street
德泰 Tuk Tai, 13, Webster Bazaar
東利 Tung Lee, 28, D'Aguilar street
同順 Tung Shun, 27, Gilman street
和生 Wo Sang, 9, Peel street
有記 Yaw Kee, 32, Wellington street
義昌 Ye Cheong, 32, Stanley street
益記 Yek Ki, 23, Graham street
閏成 Yun Sing, 24, Scott street

Watch Makers.

何凌記 Ho Ling Kee, 123, Queen's road West
何廷記 Ho Ting Kee, 125, Queen's road Central
利昌 Lee Cheong, 145, Queen's road Central
利貞 Lee Ching, 120, Queen's road Central
勝記 Shing Kee, 75, Queen's road
德記 Tuk Kee, 122, Queen's road Central
榮珍 Wing Chun, 25, Stanley street

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THE CANTON DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

大英國領事官

Tai-Ying-Kwok-Ling-sze-koon.

Consul—Sir Brooke Robertson, C.B.
Vice-Consul—W. Gregory (absent)
Acting Vice-Consul—C. Gardner
Interpreter—C. Gardner
Assistant and Post Office Agent—Walter C. Hillier
Linguist—Ng Mên Ching
Constable—A. Duncan

UNITED STATES.

Consul—R. G. W. Jewell
Vice-Consul—vacant
Interpreter—D. Vrooman
Clerks and Chinese Interpreters—Che Ah Shing, Wong Ming Kuk
Marshal—Wm. A. Spencer

FRANCE.

Acting Consul—Count Chappedelaine
Interpreter and Chancellier—V. A. Sales

SPAIN.

Vice-Consul—Maximino Villanueva

PORTUGAL.

Acting Consul—Ernest Deacon

大普國領事官

Tai-po-kwok-ling-se-koon.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.

Consul—C. Lueder
Interpreter—C. Freusberg

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-Consul—Wm. Hülse

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-Consul—T. B. Cunningham

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

大奧國領事官

Ao-sze-Ma-ka Kwok Ling sze koon,

Acting Consul—Sir Brooke Robertson, C.B.

Municipal Council of Shameen.

Chairman—Alfred Hutchison
Secretary—G. M. Smith
Treasurer—Thomas Thomas
Councillors—A. L. Levysohn, Arthur M. Gepp

Imperial Maritime Customs.

粵海關

Ut Hoi Kwan.

Commissioner of Customs—E. C. Bowra
Acting Deputy Commissioner—H. O. Brown
Assistants—R. Markwick, A. E. Hippisley, R. M Hobson, Geo. D'Arnoux, J. W. Carrall, F. Hirth
Medical Attendant—Wong Fun, M.D.
Tide-surveyors—T. M. Brown, F. Dawson, H. Eldridge
Examiners—G. Jones, F. H. Ewer, T. D. Burrows
Tide-waiters—J. Poynter, T. E. Habgood, L. C. Breton, J. H. Hall, G. J. Bayly, W. Johnstone, C. R. Lester, A. Borg, T. E. Murray, J. W. Southgate, J. G. Harney

ARMED CHINESE STEAMERS BELONGING TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF TWO QUANGS.

"ANLAN."

Captain—John Godsil
Chief Officer—John B. Murray
Second Officer—Harney
Chief Engineer—Robert M. Edwards
Second Engineer—George Bruce
First Gunner—James Squires
Second do. —Henry Smith

"CHEN-TO."

Captain—George Robertson
Chief Officer—John B. Langalier
Second Officer—Daniel Brown
Chief Engineer—George Ednie
Second Engineer—John S. Hudson
First Gunner—P. Cunniffy
Second do. —Wm. H. de Luce

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"PENG-CHAO-HAI."

Captain—Palmer
Chief Officer—Lang
Second Officer—Walker
Third Officer—McGrundle
Quartermasters—Brown
Chief Engineer—J. Crawford
Second Engineer—Steel
Carpenter—Rye
Gunner—Turner

"SUN-CHI."

Captain—Sharp
Chief Officer—Scott
Chief Engineer—J. Sinclair
Second do. —Dinnen
Gunner's mate—Hoamens
Quratermasters—Williams Wait

"FEI LOONG."

Captain—William Tregevant Wright
Chief Officer—John William Race
Engineer—Ebenezer Brisbane
Gunner—George Onslow

"SUI-TSING."

Captain—John Stewart
Chief Officer—J. Calder
Chief Engineer—J. Tender
Second do. —M. Ralston

"CHEN-JUI."

Captain—Poynter

同文館

Tung-men-kwon.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

All expenses defrayed by Chinese Government.

Acting Head Master—Theos. Sampson
Asst. Master—Sit Him Kuk
Chinese Teachers—Four

CANTON CLUB.

Committee.

W. Hülse
T. B. Cunningham
Ven. J. H. Gray, Hon. Librarian
G. M. Smith, Hon. Curator of Billiard-room
T. Sampson, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

BRITISH WEST INDIAN EMIGRATION AGENCY.

英國招工公所

Ying-kwok-chiu-kung-kung-sho.

Agent—Theos. Sampson

Insurances.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Agents
Lancashire Insurance Company
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
National Marine Insurance Company of South Australia

Deacon & Co., Agents
Union Insurance Society

Heard & Co., Augustine, Agents
China Traders' Insurance Company (Limited)

Mestern & Hulse, Agents
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Company
China & Japan Marine Insurance Company
North German Fire Insurance Com- of Hamburg

Olyphant & Co., Agents
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Russell & Co., Agents
Yangtsze Insurance Association

Thomas & Mercer, Agents
North China Insurance Company

Professions, Trades, &c.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., merchants
A. C. Levysohn
J. Kramer, silk-inspector
Ph. Arnhold

Birley & Co., merchants
G. Hardy, tea inspector
H. F. Dent, silk do.

Bull, Purdon & Co., merchants
J. P. Wright

Canton Dispensary
Joseph Muffit

Canton Printing and Bookbinding establishment
James Parker
R. V. Ribeiro

Carlowitz & Co., merchants
R. von Carlowitz (absent)
G. Hitzeroth
O. Benecke
W. Rost

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O. Bumiller
J. Ruff, silk inspector

Coare, Lind & Co., public silk and tea inspectors & commission agents
F. W. Coare (absent)
A. A. Lind
M. A. Correa
E. Rennell
A. Roberts

Degaria & Co , R.N., merchants
Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungsana (absent)
Rustonjee Nowrojee Degaria

Deacon & Co., public tea inspectors and commission agents
Alfred Hutchison
Ernest Deacon
Sidney Deacon
Robert Howie
F. d'Azevedo

謙信洋行
Him-suun-yeong-hong.

Ehlers & Co., Paul, merchants, Honam
Paul Ehlers
C. R. Meuser
J. P. Lembke

Futtabhoy Ameejee, merchant
Golamhoosain Abdooally

Futtakia, D. B., merchant

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
A. M. Gepp
R. T. Stretton

Gifford & Co., merchants
John Gifford (Liverpool)
Alexander Gifford (do.)
George Gifford (do.)
Patrick Gifford
L. J. Gutierrez, assist., Hongkong

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants
E. L. H. Crace
F. D. Cheshire
A. G. Bennett

Hesse & Co., merchants
A. Krauss

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
G. Mackrill Smith, tea inspector

Johannes, S. P., commission merchant
S. P. Johannes
M. M. Talty

Mestern & Hülse, public tea inspectors and general commission agents
C. J. Mestern
W. Hülse
J. Cozon, silk inspector

彌
Na.

Nye & Co., merchants, and agents Chicago and China Tea Company
Gideon Nye, Jr.
J. P. Pascoal

Olyphant & Co., merchants
F. R. Talbot
F. B. Smith
St. John Hutchinson
A. O. D. Gourdin

Pustau & Co., Wm., merchants
Winkel Smith
E. Rehders
R. Devens

Russell & Co., merchants
T. B Cunningham
J. Dubost
A. A. Cordeiro

Smith, Archer, & Co., merchants
J. C. Heitmann

Thomas & Mercer, public tea and silk inspectors and commission agents
Thomas Thomas
Thomas Mercer (absent)
Alfred Rowe
Jas. A. Mann
Jas. J. Chalmers

Vassonjee & Co., D., merchants
A. Fyazally

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., merchants Shameen
Charles Vogel
J. J. Shawcross, silk inspector

Wong, F., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin.

Hotels.

"Canton Hotel"
A. F. do Rozario, manager

"International Hotel," billiards and bowling alley
Edward Brown, proprietor

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Treasurers—Messrs. Russell & Co.

Auditor—Acting Commissioner of Customs

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Consulates and Government Offices.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

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Constable—J. H. Jones

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Tide Surveyor—Henry Eldridge
Tide-waiters—W. Wheeler, J. Mahon, C. J. Bryant, G. A. Corder

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David Sherries, M.D., Bamboo Town

Hotels, &c.

Chas. Cameron, "Union Tavern," Bamboo Town

S. W. Sharp, "Whampoa Hotel," billiard and ten pin Alleys, New Town

Docks.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

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J. V. de Jesus, clerk
J. de Jesus, Jr., storekeeper
Isaac Lidgett, foreman shipwright
Thomas Welsby, foreman boiler-maker
Antonio de Miranda, engineer's apprentice
Candido da Silva, do.
Caetano Paula do.
John Lienthall do.

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THE MACAO DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Governor and Plenipotentiary in China, Japan, and Siam—His Excellency Viscount de San Januario, Grand Cordon of the order of Christ &c., &c.
Secretary—Dr. Henrique de Castro
1*st Clerk*—Tercio da Silva
2*nd do.*—José Francisco Franco
3*rd do.*—Antonio Pedroso Corrêa de Lacerda
4*th do.*—José Corrêa de Lemos
Aides-de-camp—Lieut. A. C. Moraes de Carvalho, Lieut. J. A. d'Avila
Private Secretary—P. G. Mesnier

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.

President—The Governor
Secretary—Henrique de Castro
Members—The Judge, the chief-clerk of the Exchequer, Lieut.-Col. V. N. Mesquita, Lieut. Col. J. P. Leite, the Governor of the Bishopric, the Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Lucio A. da Silva, the President of the Camara, the Attorney General

MUNICIPAL CHAMBER.

(Elected for 1873-74*).*

President—Lourenço Marques
Vice-President—Baron do Cercal
Members—D. C. Pacheco, L. J. Baptista, Jose H. de Carvalho, V. P. Portaria
Secretary—Pedro Marques
Assistant—Francisco Henrique da Roza
Messenger—Luiz Maria do Rozario
Constables—Miguel de Souza Fernandes, Antonio E. do Rozario, Alexandre Xavier, L. J. de Sequiera, G. M. de Souza

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Presidente.—O Governador Viscount de S. Januario

MEMBROS.

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Delegado do Procurador da Corôa e Fazenda—F. A. Marques Caldeira, Jr.
Effectivo—Dr. V. S. Pitter
do. —Viscount do Cercal
Substituto—Maximiano A. dos Remedios
do. —Camillo Lelis de Souza

JUNTA DE JUSTIÇA.

SECÇAO MILITAR.

President—The Governor
Members—The Judge, The Senior Officer Naval Station, The Commandant of the Police, The Commandant of the Line Regiment, and the Harbour Master

SECÇAO CIVIL.

President—The Governor
Members—The Judge, Viscount do Cercal, Dr. V. S. Pitter, Lourenço Marques, Dr. J. Pinto Basto

MEMBROS DA JUNTA DA FAZENDA.

Presidente—O Governador Viscount de S. Januario

MEMBROS.

Secretario da Junta da Fazenda—Miguel Pereira Simões
Thezoureiro—Carlos Vicente da Rocha
Delegado do Procurador da Corôa e Fazenda—F. A. Marques Caldeira, Jr.

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Presidente—O Governador Viscount de S. Januario

MEMBROS.

Director geral das Obras Publicas—Major F. J. Luna
Secretario da Junta da Fazenda—Miguel Pereira Simões
Delegado do Procurador da Corôa e Fazenda—F. A. Marques Caldeira
Cidadaõ escolhido pela Camara—V. de P. Portaria
Secretario—Capitão H. A. D. Carvalho

MEMBROS DO CONSELHO, DE INSTRUCAO PUBLICA.

Membros—The Governor, The Governor of the Bishopric, J. A. R. Cabral
Procurador dos Negocios Sinicos—Dr. Julio Ferreira Pinto Basto
O habilitado do 1o. e 2o. gráo da Escolla Normal Primaria de Lisboa—Luiz Pereira Leite

OBRAS PUBLICAS.

Director—Major F. J. Luna
Conductor de trabalhos—Capitão H. D. de Carvalho e Alferes Cunha
Encaregado de Estatistica—
Desenhador—José Maria Britto
Secretario—Alferes Antonio Augusto Ferreira
Conductor de trabalhos—Alferes Antonio Felippe Lobo

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Escrivão Inspector—M. P. Simões
Contador—J. C. d'Assumpção
1o. *Escripturario*—M. F. Marques
2o. *do.*—Faustino Ferreira Gordo
1o. *Amanuense*—J. J. d'Azevedo
2o. *do.*—Francisco de Paula Marçal
Porteiro—Vedasto de Oliveira
Continuo—L. Corrêa

TREASURY.

Treasurer—Carlos Vicente da Rocha
Chief clerk—Francisco D. G. de Nogueira
Clerk—Edmundo M. Marçal

RECEBEDORIA DAS DECIMAS.

Chief clerk—Francisco da Rocha
1*st do.*—José Lopes
2*nd do.*—Joaquim Rodrigues

JUNTA DO LANÇAMENTO DE DECIMAS, &c.

President—João Correa Paes d'Assumpção
Acting Fiscal—Vicente Saturnino Pereira
Voters—João Pracolo Bellem, Luiz João Baptista, Luiz Carlos d'Almeida
Secretary—Francisco A. Vieira Ribeiro
Writers—Domingo R. da Silva, Antonio V. Ribeiro
Informers—João da Cruz, João J. de Sequeira, Luiz J. M. Mendonça, Regino J. Marçal

Judicial Department.

Judge—Antonio Ferreira de Lacerda
1*st Substitute*—
2*nd do.*—
Attorney General—F. A. Marques Caldeira, Jr.
Lawyers—A. Pacheco, F. Lobo, V. S. Pereira, A. Bastos, L. Ferreira, Caetano José Lourenço, E. da Silva
Clerk and Notaries Public—José Maria da Costa, Luiz Pereira Leite. (Escrivães do Juiz de Direito do Tribunal Commercial da Policia Correccional, da Junta de Justiça e Tabelliães de Notas.)
Clerk to the Judge and Orphans' Fund—José de Lemos
Accountant & Distributor—Antonio Rangel
Interpreter—José Eulalio Perpetuo
Bailiffs—Antonio Felix Placé, J. Antonio Soares

Tribunal of Commerce.

President—The Judge, Antonio Ferreira de Lacerda
Secretary—The Attorney General, F. A Marques Caldeira, Jr.
Jurors—Evaristo Lopes, Francisco Manuel da Cunha, Francisco Antonio da Silva, Clementino Lopes
Supplents—Cornelio Jose Gracias, Manuel Duarte Bernadino

Register Department.

Chief—F. A. Marques Caldeira, Jr.
Private clerk—Eduardo Pereira Leite
Clerk—José Eulalio Perpetuo

Procurador's Department

Procurador—Dr. Julio Ferreira Pinto Basto
Primeiro Interprete—P. N. da Silva, Jr.
Segundo Interprete—Eduardo Marques
Alumno Interprete—Cancio J. Jorge, João

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de Licopolis de Faria Marçal, Ignacio Martinho Marques, Augusto O. Marques
Escrivães—Pio Maria de Carvalho, J. B. Goularte
Amanuenses—Cornelio de Souza Placé, Antonio J. de Arriaga—Brum da Silveira
Primeiro Lingua—Mauricio B. Xavier (serve em commissão na superintendencia da emigração Chinesa)
Segundo Lingua—José Agostinho Thomas Robarts
Officiaes de Diligencias—Benjamin Antonio Simões, Vicente Estevão da Luz, Januario L. de Carvalho, Felippe F. da Luz, José Guilherme de Carvalho, José Felippe de Souza, Felippe Nerry de Penha. (Servem alem d'estes, como officiaes de Diligencias da Procuratura, os policias da Camara Municipal)
Escrivão China—Gabriel Li

Post Office.

R. de Souza, postmaster, 81, Praya Grande

Superintendency of Chinese Emigration.

Superintendent—H. A. Pereira Rodriguez
Assistant—S. V. Roza
Doctor—V. de P. S. Pitter
Clerks—M. N. do Rozario, J. C. C. Pereira, J. A. Hyndman, J. M. E. da Silva
Interpreters—T. Robarts and three Chinese
Watchmen—14 European and 7 Chinese

Board of Education.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

Teacher of Navigation and Mathematics—Lieutenant honorary of the Navy, Francisco Joaquim Marques
Professor of First Lessons—Sto. Antonio District, José J. Esteves; San Lourenço District, D. Adelaide Clotilde Rangel Gonzaga; Sé district, D. Asteria Francisca Coelho dos Santos

COLLEGIO DA "IMMACULADA CONCEIÇAO."

COMMITTEE.

President—D. Maria Pereira Marques
Vice-President—D. Maria Bernardina dos Remedios
Secretary—D. Fermina Serva Leite
Treasurer—Bernardino de Senna Fernandes
Teachers—Mesdames Maria Auguste, superiora interina; Ange, Candide, Rose, Macaire; Rev. Victorino Jose de Souza Almeida, professor da lingua Portuguesa; D. Maria Xavier and D. Thereza Marques, mestras interina da lingua Portuguesa

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

Rector—Rev. Antonio Luiz de Carvalho
Vice-Rector—Rev. Maximo A. dos Santos
Professor of Physics, Chemistry and French Language—Dr. F. da Silva Magalhaes (absent)
Professor of Portuguese—Theodozio Rodrigues
Professor of Portuguese and Latin—J. A. Ribeiro Cabral
Professor, first class of English—Mariano Alvares
Professor, second class English—F. Hyndmann
Professor of Philosophy—Rev. Antonio Medeiros
Professor, first class of Primary Instructions—Carlos J. Caldeira, Jr.
Professor, second class of Primary Instruction—M. G. da Silva
Professor of Moral Theology—Rev. José Sergio Antão Alvares
Professor of Chinese language (Mandarin dialect)—Pedro Nolasco da Silva, Jr.
Professor of Chinese language (Canton dialect)—Rev. Lucas Lyra
Professor of Music—Luiz Antinori
Professor of Engraving—A. M. da Silva
Prefects—Francisco A. Fernandes, Jozé V. da Costa
Bedel—Luiz Filippe Dias de Villa-O'z
Clerk—João Miguel da Roza

Theatre.

D. PEDRO V. THEATRE.

President—Baron do Cercal
Members—A. Pacheco, C. Vicente da Rocha, J. Neves e Souza, A. Bastos, Jr.

Public Cemetery.

(Under the charge of the Municipal Chamber).

Assistant—J. M. da Silva
Porter—L. J. Cordeiro

Consulates.

FRANCE.

Acting Vice-consul—Baron do Cercal

ITALY.

Consul—Baron do Cercal

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UNITED STATES.
Vice-consul—vacant

BRAZIL.
Consul—Viscount do Cercal
Vice-consul—Baron do Cercal

BELGIUM.
Consul—Baron do Cercal
Chancellier—B. A. Pereira

GERMANY.
Vice-consul—H. Ebell

NETHERLANDS.
Acting-consul—H. Ebell

AUSTRIA.
Vice-consul—C. Milisch

PERU.
Consul-general—Ulises Delboy
Clerk—Pedro Beltran

SIAM.
Consul—B. de Senna Fernandes
Vice-consul—D. C. Pacheco

SPAIN.
Consul—vacant
Acting Vice-consul—Juan Ortiz
Acting-chancellor—J. J. Lopez

HAWAII.
Vice-consul—C. L. Souza

Chinese Emigration Agents.

N. Tanco Armero
F. A. da Silva
João da Silva

J. A. Tuton
F. Tuton
Jose Tuton
F. da Graça
R. Gutterres

Francisco Abella
F. J. S. Vital
S. J. de Encarnação
J. d'Eça e Silva

Francisco Landabaso, agent for Carnavaro & Co.

E. W. Pearce, agent for Companhia Maritima del Peru

Cesar del Rio

N. Garçia y Garçia

Alex. Boyer
A. Marques

Olano, Aureliano, No 53, Praya Grande

Alexandre F. Severim

E. Lopes

Clementino Lopes, 2, Praça de Camoens
F. M. d' Olliveira
C. C. da Silva
M. M. de Rego
J. de M. Britto
R. A. Gomes

F. P. Noronha

A. Tuna, St. Agostinho

Antonio Tigno, Baixo Monte

B. E. Carneiro
J. V. Xavier

Luiz Barretto

Professions, Trades, &c.

Abreu, Dr. Theodoro, de, medical surgeon No 34, Rua de S. Lourenço

Ayres & Co., commission agents
M. Ayres da Silva
Ricardo de Souza

Almeida, João Elleuterio de, merchant

Banajee, F. K., merchant, Travessa de Sto. Agostinho

Birley & Co., merchants, Praya Grande
K. D. Adams

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Caldeira & Co., Carlos Jose, No 28, Rua Central
Carlos Jose Caldeira, Jr.
Profirio do Rozario

Carroll, R., commander of steamer *White Cloud*, Praya Grande (absent)

Clubwalla, D. Nasserwangy, merchant Travessa da Sé

Colab, J. B., merchant, Rua do Tronco

Deacon & Co., Praya Grande
Alfred Hutchison
Ernest Deacon
Sidney Deacon
Robert Howie, silk inspector
F. Azevedo

Fernandes, B. de Senna, 33, Praya Grande
B. de S. Fernandes
D. C. Pacheco
N. Simões
Jose F. E. Barros
Luiz da Silva

Fonseca, José Maria da, shipchandler, wine & spirit merchant, Ponta da Rede
D. V. Soares

Fonseca, Antonio José da, merchant and commission agent, Ponta da Rede

Gomes, J. Baptista, merchant, Largo da Sé

Graça, L. A. de, commission agent and auctioneer
L. A. de Graça
L. M. Gutterres

Graça, V. A. de, 14, Rua de Prata

Hyem, S., merchant and commission agent, Largo do Senado

Leveroy, J. R. J., merchant and commission agent

Macao Dispensary
T. J. Freitas
T. Monteiro

Margesson & Co., merchants
F. S. Schütze (absent)
Mortimer E. Murray
F. W. Coles
F. P. Senna
A. N. Mendes, Jr.

白鴿巢
Pak-kop-chau.

Marques, Lourenço, No. 4, Praça de Luiz de Camoens
Eduardo Pio Marques

咩路
Mel-lo.

Mello & Co., A. A. de, merchants, and agents for Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-boat Co., Praya Grande
Viscount do Cercal, Brazilian Consul
Barão do Cercal, Italian and Belgian Consul
F. A da Cruz
S. da Cruz
F. d'Almeida

Müller, A., shipchandler and general store keeper, No 17, Calçada de Sto. Agostinho

"National Dispensary," 81, Praya Grande
Jozé Severo Telles
E. de Souza

Pereira, B. A., Rua da Sé, No. 18
L. A. J. Pereira

Pharmacia Lisbonense (Lisbon Dispensary)
J. Neves e Souza
F. da Cruz
J. J. Rodriguez

Raynal & Co., merchants, Rua da Sé, No 12
C. Milisch

Remedios, M. A. dos, merchant, Rua do Barão, No. 4
M. M. Maher
A. H. dos Remedios
M. A. dos Remedios, Jr.
Florencio J. do Rozario

Ruttonjee Muncherjee

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若京司厘化公司
Yeuk-king-si li-fa Kung-si.
Silva & Co, Joaquim Peres da, No. 15, Praya Grande
Joaquim Peres da Silva
Genuino Augusto da Silva
João Hyndmann

Silva, J. da, commission agent, printer and auctioneer

Silva, Pedro N. da, merchant

Silva, M. F. da, merchant and commission agent
M. F. da Silva

Silva, F. A. da, commission agent, Praya Grande

Souza, Camillo L., No. 59, Praya Grande

Thomas & Mercer, public tea and silk inspectors
T. Thomas
T. Mercer
A. Rowe
J. A. Mann
J. L. Chalmers

Insurance Offices.

Deacon & Co., agents
Union Insurance Society

Margesson & Co., agents
North China Insurance Company

Raynal & Co., agents
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Samarang
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Newspaper Office.

"Boletim da Provincia de Macao e Timor," Typhographia Mercantil, Praça de Ponte e Horta, No 14
N. T. Fernandes, proprietor
Dr. Henrique de Castro, editor
Lourenço da Costa, foreman
Leonardo M. Mendonça, compositor
José G. Sanches do.
A. V. Perpetuo do.
S. F. Rozario do.
F. F. da Silva do.
G. G. da Costa do.
G. M. Leão do.

Royal Hotel.

L. A. de Graça, proprietor
V. P. Senna

Macao Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding.—D. J. d'Almeida Barbosa
Major—vacant
Adjutant—A. A. Ferreira
First Surgeon—J. C. da Silva Telles
Second Surgeon—J. J. F. Alvares
Lieut. Quarter Master— José Fernandes Oliveira
Captains—M. d'A. Coutinho, F. A. F. da Silva, F. P. da Luz, A. P. Trolho, Antonio J. Garcia
Graduate Captains—H. A. Dias de Carvalho, M. C. Sampaio, A. B. Tassara
Lieutenants—C. J. Pereira da Silva, V. P Barros, J. P. S. C. Pinto de Souza, J. dos Santos Vaquinhas
Graduate Lieutenants—A. C. de Vasconcellos e Souza, R. das Dores
Ensigns—C. D. M. Azedo, João Antunes, João Baptista

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Cols.—Bernardo M. de Araujo Roza, J. A. d'Almeida
Majors—F. X. Collaço, J. M. Gonsalves, J. A. da Souza

MONTE FORT.

Lieut.-Col. commanding—V. N. de Mesquita

BARRA FORT.

Captain commanding—C. G. da Silva

BOMPARTO FORT.

Ensign, acting commandant—A. A. Ferreira

TAIPA FORT.

Gradute Captain Commanding—Antonio Baptista Tassara

CAZERNEIRO.

Ensign—vacant

Harbour Master's Department.

Harbour Master and Commandant of Harbour Police—J. E. Scarnichia
Assistant—J. E. P. Sampaio
Clerk—Francisco Nicazio Xavier Gomes
Master of Governor's Yacht—Antonio Cerillo do Rozario

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WATER POLICE.
Commanding Lieut.—A. L. Vichi

MACAO NATIONAL BATTALION.
Lieut.-Col. Commanding—Baron do Cercal
Major—Elias J. da Silva
Adjutant—Josino Maher
Captains—C. V. da Rocha, F. A. da Silva, Luiz J. da Silva, José J. d'Azevedo, Miguel F. Marques
Lieutenants—C. J. da Silva, J. M. Peres, J. Peres da Silva, A. J. da Fonseca
Ensigns—Lucio d'Azevedo, Lauriano M. Marques, Luiz Barretto, Clementino Lopes, Miguel d'Araujo Rosa, Joaquim Neves e Souza, Antonio Bastos, Junr., L. V. Brandão
Surgeon—V. de P. S. Pitter

MAN-OF-WAR "PRINCED. CARLOS."
Commander—V. S. Maciel
2*nd do.* —D. Pedro de Lencastre
Officer—F. A. F. Regalla

GUNBOAT "CAMOENS."
Captain—J. M. T. Guimarães
2*nd do.* —Manoel Mendes Leite
Lieutenants—C. C. dos Reis, A. A. Ghira
Engineer—Fortunato da Roza

CORVETTE "DUQUE DA PALMELLA."
Commander—T. de V. N. Ferrari
2*nd do.* —A. J. da Silva Costa
Officers—J. A. Avila, A. C. da Silva, A. Alves Branco, P. Ferreira, J. F. Barbas, D. J. Figueiredo, C. R. Caminha and L. de A. Taveira
Surgeon—J. M. Calleia
Chaplain—A. X. Esteves
Purser—J. B. P. da Cruz
Engineer—J. Smith
2*nd do.*—A. J. de Carvalho

POLICE.
Lieut.-Col. Commanding—J. P. Leite
Captains—F. G. Corte Real, F. de Mello Baracho
Lieutenants—A. M. B. Arrobas, J. Guimarães, J. Carvalho e Souza, F. P. Sardinha, Jose A. Ferreira, J. R. Godinho
Surgeon—B. M. N. Rosa
Adjutant—J. S. Reis

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THE SWATOW DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

大英領事官

Ta-Ying-ling-sz-koon.

Acting Consul—R. J. Forrest
Acting Interpreter—B. C. George Scott
Third Assistant and Post-office Agent—Colin M. Ford
Constable—Henry Sage

UNITED STATES.

大美國領事官

Tae-me-kwoh-ling-sz-koon.

Consul—J. C. A. Wingate
Vice-consul and Interpreter—Wm. Ashmore
Constable—Henry Devlin

AUSTRIA.

Acting Consul—R. J. Forrest

FRANCE.

Acting Vice-consul—R. J. Forrest

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-consul—Thomas William Richardson

DENMARK.

Vice-consul—H. A. Dircks

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—Cæsar Kruger (absent)
Constable—J. Krohn

Imperial Maritime Customs.

潮海關

Chao Hae-kwan.

Commissioner—F. Kleinwächter
Assistants—H. Rubery, A. Imbert, W. N. Morehouse
Harbour Master and Tide Surveyor—J. S. Halsey
Boarding Officer—J. H. C. Günther
Examiners—J. Keymenlen, R. J. Trannock
Tide-waiters—G. Allcot, H. Schaumlöffel. A. Olsen, J. H. Carr, G. Bond, J. D. McGiffie, G. A. Farsaith, J. H. Allcot, A. Molesworth, J. W. Paterson, F. J Frederiksen

DOUBLE ISLAND STATION.

Tide Surveyor—W. Watson

Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.
Agents—Bradley & Co.

Insurance Offices.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Bradley & Co., Agents—
Lloyds'
London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company
Amicable Insurance Office of Calcutta
North China Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton

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Dircks & Kruger, Agents—
Germanic Lloyds'
Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
De Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Samarang
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES.

Bradley & Co., Agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of Liverpool (Fire)
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool (Fire and Life)
Imperial Insurance Company, London (Fire)
China Fire Insurance Company

Bank.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Bradley & Co., agents

Missionaries.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. George Smith
Rev. H. L. Mackenzie
Wm. Gauld, M.D.
Rev. Wm. Duffus

FRENCH FOREIGN MISSIONS.
Rev. A. Bernom
Rev. T. M. P. Verchere
Rev. T. Gérardin
Rev. C. A. Guillaume

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION.
Rev. Wm. Ashmore
Mrs. J. W. Johnson
Miss A. M. Field

Professions and Trades.

Asverus, Otto, marine surveyor for Germanic Lloyds' and local offices

德記行
Tey-kee-hong.

Bradley & Co., commission merchants
Thomas Wm. Richardson
Cardross Grant
Robt. H. Hill
Monro, J. D.
T. W. Horne, godown-keeper

盧令行
Loo-ling-hong.

Dircks & Kruger, commission merchants
H. A. Dircks
C. Kruger (absent)
A. Branth
M. Tenhaeff
R. Feyorabend

Harris & Co., shipwrights and blacksmiths
W. Harris

柴工師夫
Cha-kung-sai-foo.

Meyer, J. D., & Fehrs, shipwrights and blacksmiths
J. D. Meyer
H. Fehrs (Chefoo)

Quelch & Campbell, shipchandlers, auctioneers, and general storekeepers
Charles B. Quelch
Patrick Campbell

士吉醫生
Sze-cut-e-sang.

Scott & Scott, medical practitioners
C. M. Scott, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
E. J. Scott, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., L.M., M.R.P.S.I., &c.

福源行
Fook-yuen-hong.

Vincent & Co., E., commission agents
E. Vincent, surveyor for Lloyds' agents
T. P. Drown
Louis Grunauer

Pilots.

Henry Johnson
A. L. Piesdorff
F. W. Focken
J. Williams
A. Nissen
G. H. Quedons

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THE AMOY DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

大英海關
Tai-Ying-kei-kwan.
GREAT BRITAIN.

W. H. Pedder, consul
C. F. R. Allen, acting interpreter
H. B. Bristow, third assistant and Post office agent
C. P. Simoens, clerk
M. Balzano, constable

花旗海關
Fa-kee-hoi-kwan.
UNITED STATES.
(For Amoy and Formosan Ports.)

General Le Gendre, consul, (absent)
N. C. Stevens, vice-consul

法蘭西海關
Wo-lan-sai-hoi-kwan.
FRANCE.

Edmund Pye, vice-consul

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

W. H. Pedder, consul

嗎交海關
Ma-kow-hoi-kwan.
PORTUGAL.

J. C. Wardlaw, consul, (absent)

呂宋海關
Lui-soong-hoi-kwan.
SPAIN.

Don Carlos Ortega Morejou, consul
Don F. S. de Tejada, acting consul
J. Cosieng, First Chinese interpreter
Mariano Espina, constable

DENMARK.

H. A. Petersen, consul

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Robt. Craig, vice-consul

烈市海關
Lit-se-hoi-kwan.
NETHERLANDS.

John Paterson, vice-consul

GERMAN EMPIRE.

W. H. Pedder, consul

Imperial Maritime Customs.

稅關
Sui-kwan.

Commissioner—Geo. Hughes
Assistants—Chas. A. Lord, A. Novion, M. Archer Shee, E. Specht
Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—Capt. E. B. Hancock
Assistant Tide-surveyor—H. Vierow
Examiners—R. Moran, T. Tolliday, C. J. Price
Tide-waiters—J. H. Penrose, J. Poffin, J. D. Smith, J. Wortel, Thos. Lant
Linguists—Wang Wai, Kim Cheak, Le Boon An
Chapel Island Light-house keepers—G. R. Daniels, J. Naudin, A. Botelho

REVENUE STEAMER "FEI-HOO."

Captain—W. H. Clayson
Chief Officer—E. V. Brenan
Second Officer—T. Goulding
Chief Engineer—. C. Gardiner
Second Engineer—J. Kirkwood
Gunner—W. Chamberlain
Quartermaster—A. Marder, —. Greacie

Insurance Offices.

Boyd & Co., Agents—
- Lloyds'
- China Traders' Insurance Company (Limited)
- China and Japan Marine Insurance Society
- Netherlands India Marine and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia
- Amicable Insurance Co. of Calcutta
- Bombay Native Insurance Company
- Royal Fire and Life Insurance Co.
- Sun Fire Insurance Company
- Bremen Marine Insurance Companies
- Underwriters' Union at Amsterdam
- Jersey Mutual Insurance Society for Shipping

Brown & Co., Agents—
- Yangtsze Assurance Association
- Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited

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Elles & Co., Agents—
Alliance Fire Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Society
Bengal Insurance Society
Union of Hamburg Underwriters
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company

Pasedag & Co., Agents—
Germanic Lloyds
Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Oosterling Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Petersen & Co., H. A., Agents—
Chinese Insurance Company

Tait & Co., Agents—
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Bank of Rotterdam
London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company
North China Insurance Company
Northern Assurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company

Docks.

大船塢
Tai-suen-o.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY.

J. Cass, manager and secretary
William Gardon, accountant
Charles Fielding, machinist
John Steffens, foreman shipwright
C. J. Lange, foreman shipwright

Professions, Trades, &c.

Anderson, L. A., surveyor to Germanic Lloyds' and local offices

裕順行
Yu-sun-hong.

Anderson, J. L., public tea inspetor and commission merchant

和記
Wo-kee.

Boyd & Co., merchants
T. D. Boyd (absent)
Robert Craig
Edward N. Rose
R. B. Fenton
G. M. Thompson, (Takao)
W. Laidlaw (Tamsui)
W. S. Orr
U. A. Budd (Takao)
Thos. Covil, tea inspector

水陸行
Sui-luk-hong.

Brown & Co., merchants
H. D. Brown, (England)
F. Chomley
Duncan Davidson
Thomas Wilson
Grant Scott, tea inspector
H. V. Boyol

裕記行
Yu-kee-Hong.

Dauver & Co., merchants
H. R. Dauver
P. M. Sauger
F. Gwanhe

寶順行
Paou-shun-hong.

Dodd & Co., merchants
John Dodd
Crawford D. Kerr

怡記
Ee-kee.

Elles & Co., merchants, and agents for P. M. S. S. Co.
Jamieson Elles (absent)
Edmund Pye
R. H. Pye (absent)
Robert Wilson
A. W. Bain,
H. T. Allan
J. W. Graham
J. Gratton Cass, (Tamsui)
W. Christy
W. R. Darling
W. H. Taylor, (Takow)
H. Eckhouse (Taiwanfoo)
H. H. McMinnies

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錦興行
Kim-hin-hong.

Eng Watt Bros. & Co., merchants and commission agents
S. Eng Watt
S. Ewe Lay
C. K. Choon
N. K. Sake
C. S. Eng
C. G. Loo
T. K. Cheve
T. T. Jang

天裕
Teen-eü.

Forster & Co., John, merchants
H. J. J. Chambers, tea inspector

利記
Lee kee.

Gerard & Co., C., shipchandlers and sailmakers
P. Jacobsen
C. O. Kopp

機利士
Kee-lee-sz.

Giles & Co., shipchandlers, auctioneers, sailmakers, and general dealers
John Giles
C. A. S. Ayres

隆順
Loong-sun.

Heard & Co., A., merchants
N. Murton

震記洋行
Chin-kee.

Hosungjee & Co., D., merchants
D. Hosungjee (absent)
N. Hosungjee (Hongkong)
P. Dorabjee
C. Nowrojee

Ice Manufactory
Jok Lin, manager

醫生
E-sang.

Jones, Müller & Manson, physicians
Charles M. Jones, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond.
Augustus Muller, M.D., &c.
Patrick Manson, M.D., &c.

李馬達
Lee-ma-tee.

Lemattre, E,, watch and clock maker, and fancy goods storekeeper

萬記
Man-kee.

Munro, D., merchant & commission agent

安記
An-kee.

Ollia, N. D., merchant and commission agent
Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Ollia
Framjee Cursetjee (absent)

慶記
Kin-kee.

Ollia, D. D., merchant and commission agent
P. Bomonjee

寶記
Poa-kee.

Pasedag & Co., merchants
Charles J. Pasedag
Ernst Stiller
O. Drishaus

成記
Sin-kee.

Petersen & Co., H. A., merchants and commission agents
H. A. Petersen
J. W. Danielsen
L. Michelsen

德記
Tuk-kee.

Tait & Co., merchants, agents for P. & O. S. N. Company
J. C. Wardlaw (absent)
John Paterson
J. C. Masson (absent)
W. C. Johnston
J. Bruce
J. T. A. Alexander
B. R. Wickham
R. H. Bruce, agent, Tamsui
J. D. Hardie, agent, Takao
Jas. Masson
S. J. Starkey
M. R. Kavanagh, Takao
M. M. Thomson
C. J. Lopez

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福建印字館
Foo-keen-yun-tse-koon.
"The Amoy Shipping Report," daily
A. A. Marçal, proprietor & publisher
F. J. Paul, compositor

廣順
Kwong-sun.
Wilson, Nicholls & Co., commission agents, shipchandlers, sailmakers, and compradores
W. Wilson
B. Nicholls
F. C. Brown

Hospitals.

水手醫館
Sui-sou-e-koon.
SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.
Drs. Jones, Müller and Manson, managers

濟世醫館
Chai-sai-e-koon.
NATIVE HOSPITAL,
Patrick Manson, M.D.

Hotels.
"Amoy Hotel and Boarding House," Niemann & Ghlose, proprietors

Pilots.
G. Hauenstein, harbour pilot
J. Buschmann do.
D. Paterson do.
18 Chinese Licensed sea pilots

Missionaries.

REFORMED CHURCH OF AMERICA.
Rev. J. V. N. Talmage, D.D. (absent)
Rev. D. Rapalje
Rev. L. W. Kip
Rev. J. H. Van Doren

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. John Stronach
Rev. John Macgowan
Rev. James Sadler

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. Carstairs Douglas (absent)
Rev. W. S. Swanson
Rev. H. Cowie
Rev. W. McGregor
Rev. R. Gordon

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Church of "Holy Rosary."
Rev. Nicolas Guixá, vicar, and one Chinese Priest

CHURCH OF THE "CONCEPTION," KANGBÔE.
Rev. Francis Zea, vicar, and one Chinese Priest

CHURCH OF "SANTO DOMINGO" ANPOA.
Rev. Jose Dutras

MISSION AT TAKAO.
Rev. Andres Chinchon, vicar
Rev. R Colomer, at Taiwanfoo
Rev. Federico Gimenes

THE FORMOSA DIRECTORY.

TAMSUI.

Consulates.

BRITISH, GERMAN, AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.
Acting Interpreter in Charge—E. Colborne Baber
Writer—Chin choo chin
Linguist—Ung Pock Chuan
Constable—P. W. Petersen

Imperial Maritime Customs.
Commissioner—E. de Champs
Assistant—M. E. Towell
Tide Surveyor—T. Gallagher
Tide-waiters—J. Dubois, P. B. Baudains
Linguist—Ong Keat-seng

Insurances.
Dodd & Co., Agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Company
Elles & Co., agents
Union Insurance Society of Canton

Merchants.
Boyd & Co., merchants
Walter R. Laidlaw, tea inspector

Brown & Co., merchants
D. A. Darling tea inspector
A. Francis

Elles & Co., merchants
J. Gratton Cass, agent

寶順行
Paou-shun-hong.
Dodd & Co., merchants
John Dodd

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Crawford D. Kerr
S. G. Bird
M. Larken, tea inspector
John Moss, godown-keeper

Tait & Co., merchants
R. H. Bruce, agent
James Masson

RECEIVING SHIP "CÆSAR."
Elles & Co., agents
W. Goty, in charge

KEELUNG.

Imperial Maritime Customs.

海關
Hai Kwan.

Commissioner—E. de Champs
Assistant—Robert Hough
Examiner—F. M. Land
Tide-waiter—F. Jacobsen
Linguist—Loh Kwong-sung

Dodd & Co., Agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Company

Merchants.

寶順行
Paou-shun-hong.

Dodd & Co., (merchants)
John Dodd
Crawford D. Kerr
W. Hammersley, godown-keeper

Elles & Co., merchants, and agents for the Union Insurance Society of Canton
J. Gratton Cass, agent

SOUTH FORMOSA.

TAIWANFOO, TAKAO.

Consulates.

BRITISH, DANISH, GERMAN, AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.
Consul—Robt. Swinhoe (absent)
Acting Consul—William Gregory
Third Assistant—Pelham L. Warren
Constable.—Antonio Alberado

FRANCE.
Acting Vice-Consul—William Gregory

UNITED STATES.
Consular Agent—Vacant

Imperial Maritime Customs.

臺灣關
Tai-man-kwan.

Deputy Commissioner—William Cartwright
Assistants—A. Courtau, R. I. Lent
Tide Surveyor and Acting Harbour Master—G. Gue
Examiner—D. Lark
Tide-waiters—F. Diercks, R. Hastings

Insurance.

Boyd & Co., Agents—
China Traders Insurance Co. (Limited)
China & Japan Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)
Lloyds

Tait & Co., agents
North China Insurance Company

Professions, Trades, &c.

Boyd & Co., merchants
G. M. Thompson, agent, (Takow)
U. A. Budd

Brown & Co., merchants
T. Mannich, agent, (Takow)
E. dos Santos, (Taiwan)

Elles & Co., merchants
W. H. Taylor, agent, (Takow)
H. Eckhouse (Taiwanfoo)
P. C. Krall, (do.)

Manson, D., M.D., physician, (Taiwan)

Tait & Co., merchants
James D. Hardie, agent, (Takow and Taiwanfoo)
M. R. Kavanagh
C. J. Lopez

Missionaries.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
J. L. Maxwell, M.D. (Taiwan) (absent)
M. Dickson, M.D., (do.)
Rev. Wm. Campbell, (do.)
Rev. Hugh Ritchie (Takao)

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Dominicans:—
Rev. A. Chinchon, vicar
Rev. R. Colomer
Rev. Federico Gimenez
Rev. V. Gomar
Rev. M. Tarazona

Pilots.

H. Wulbrand, Chu Tiong

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THE FOOCHOW DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

各位領事

Koh-wei-ling-sz.

Consul—Chas. A. Sinclair
Vice-consul at Anchorage—Chas. Carroll
Interpreter—T. Watters
First Assistant—G. Ayrton
Packet Agent—T. Watters
Constable at Anchorage—R. Strebee

UNITED STATES.

Consul—M. M. De Lano
Interpreter—K. B. Lee
Constable—R. S. Roderigues

GERMANY.

Acting-consul—M. M. De Lano

FRANCE.

Consul—Gabriel Lemaire (absent)

RUSSIA.

Vice-consul—M. E. Bennett

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—S. W. Pomeroy, Jr.

DENMARK.

Consul—Chas. A. Wild
Acting Vice-consul—W. G. Price

NETHERLANDS.

Acting Vice-consul—T. Pim

Imperial Maritime Customs.

海關

Hai-kwan.

Commissioner—Geo. B. Glover
Deputy Commissioner—G. H. Noetzli
Assistants—W. T. Lay, H. J. Fisher, (absent), W. Krey, S. Leslie
Assistant Tide Surveyor—R. Lowe
Examiners—J. C. Porter, G. Harman, W. Jenkins (absent), W. H. Luther
Tide-waiter—M. Cordeiro

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

Divisional Inspector and Harbour Master—A. M. Bisbee
Lighthouse Engineer—Robert Bryson
Assistant Tide Surveyor—J. P. Saunderson
Tide-waiters—C. Busch. E. Delestre, E. D. Burrel, B. R. Johnson, P. R. Dubarry, D. Campbell, F. Kennedy, W. G. Beadle

CHINESE POLICE AT PAGODA ISLAND.

H. de Bony, superintendent
H. Mullins, sergeant

WHITE DOG LIGHTHOUSE..

First Light-keeper—J. Roos
Second do. —G. J. Freeth
Third do. —Ch. Petersen

REVENUE STEAMER "LING-FENG," TENDER TO TURNABOUT LIGHTHOUSE.

Captain—Cocker
Chief Officer—Ring
2nd do. —Maitland
Chief Engineer—Fettes
2nd do. —W. Stretch
Gunner—Underhill
Quartermasters—Loft, Mumrie

Pilots.

RIVER MIN.

Licensed Pilots—C. E. Porter, R. B. Smith (absent), W. J. Mitchell, R. McCaa, (absent), G. Oeltze, A. Head, T. Randall, H. Johnson, P. L. Paterson

Public Companies.

INSURANCES.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Insurance Co.
South Australian Insurance Co.

Forster & Co., John, agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Life Department

Gilman & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Association of Underwriters of Glasgow
Underwriters' Association of Liverpool
Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne

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North China Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
Universal Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)
London Assurance Corporation, Fire
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Heard & Co., Augustine, agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—
Manchester Fire Insurance Company

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Society
Bengal Insurance Society
Alliance Marine Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
Alliance Fire Insurance Company

Odell John, agent—
Royal Insurance Company

Olyphant & Co., agents—
New York Board of Underwriters
Guardian Fire Assurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Phipps, Hickling & Co., agents—
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Fire

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association

Silverlock & Co., agents—
Queen Insurance Company (Fire)

Turner & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Marine Insurance Company
Home & Colonial Assurance Company
Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company

Westall, Galton & Co., agents—
Phœnix Fire Insurance

FOOCHOW DOCKYARD.

John S. Lamont, superintendent
N. E. Bryant, accountant

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Russell & Co., agents

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Russell & Co., agents

FOOCHOW PILOT COMPANY.
Dobie & Co., agents

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Chas. A. Wild, agent

Imperial Arsenal at Foochow.

福州船政

Foo-chow-chuan-ching.

Chief Director—P. Giquel
Sub-Director—L. D. de Segonzac (absent)
Chaplain—R. P. Sautel
Civil Engineer—E. Jouvet
Physician—A. Poujade
Secretary Interpreter—J. Giquel
Accountant—A. Borel
Clerk—Girollet
Storekeeper—Estienne
Clerk—J. Rey
Head Master Naval School—J. Carroll
Teacher—Russell Skey
Professor of Practical Navigation—Richard E. Tracey, R.N.
Professor of Chemistry—L. Rousset
Professor of Mathematics—L. Médard
Teachers—Piry, Roberdeau, Zeilin
Professor of Practical Engineering—W. Allan, junr.
Chronometer Shop—Puthon
Optician—Le Marchand
Compass Maker—Barbé
Carpenters—Robin, Marzin, Peter, Raffeneau, Latouche, Guiraud, Quenaon, Boulineau
Founders—Cleach, Rivasseau, Decauchuis, Cleach, junr.
Finishers—Dessaut, Zeilin, Scheidecker, Vidlou, Piron, Cabouret
Forgers—Brossement, Ribière, Cerle, Pailler, Bidan, Rabillié, Léveillé, A. Serreau, C. Serreau, Besançon
Pattern-makers—Guérin, Müller, Pons
Boilermakers and Coppersmiths—Gosselin, Vastel, Toulorge
Draughtsmen—Louis, Kerdraon

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Instructor Gunner—J. Harwood
Instructor Boatswain—C. Watton
Overlooker—Beloin
Sailmaking and Rigging department—Capt. F. C. Saunders

Banks.

Agra Bank, Limited
Gilman & Co., agents

Chartered Mercantile Bank
L. C. Masfen, agent

匯豐
Hwuy-foong.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
A. L. Turner, agent
J. P. MacMahon

麗如
Lai-yu.
Oriental Bank Corporation
Francis Temple, acting agent
J. M. Walters, sub-account. & cashier

Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥
Tien-cheang.
Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants
W. L. Hunter
T. M. Dermer

秀巖醫生
Sou-ngam-i-sang.
Beaumont, J. M., M.D.

福興
Fook-hing.
Birley & Co., merchants
H. L. Dalrymple
Geo. Hales

Bourjau & Co., merchants
John Stave

同珍
Tung-chun.
Bull, Purdon & Co., merchants
John Odell
W. L. Odell

則文行
Chak-man-hong.
Chapman, T. H., public tea inspector and commission merchant

"Commercial Hotel"
J. R. Taylor, proprietor

義利
Yee-lee.
Dobie & Co., shipchandlers, Pagoda Island
H. H. Hudson
S. A. Kraal

天裕
Teen-eu.
Forster & Co., John, merchants
John Forster
H. Sutherland (absent)
F. W. Kitching
R. Nichol
B. A. Mitford
B. M. Devenny
C. S. Powell

乾記
Kien-kee.
Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
H. P. Tennant, agent and tea inspector
W. O. Morison

太平
Tai-ping.
Gilman & Co., merchants, agents for Lloyds'
W. Lemann
W. G. Price
T. Fairhurst
C. D. Smith

隆順
Loong-shun.
Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants
M. E. Bennett
J. Pinel, Jr.
Geo. Oliver
R. Sedgwick
R. P. Hunter

義利
E-lee.
Hedge & Co., merchants, and agents for Shanghai Local Post
Thomas Dunn
T. B. Hedge
A. A. da Silva

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義記
Gnee-kee.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants
C. J. Tatham, agent

義和
Yee-wo.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
W. Paterson, agent
A. Forbes Angus, tea inspector
C. Noack
T. Baretto

平行
Ping-hong.

Kyle & Co., ice machine and aërated water manufactory
W. Kyle
R. Hoy
J. H. Green, manager

和記
Wo-kee.

Latham, Oliver, exchange broker

隆文行
Loong-man-hong.

Newman, Walter, public tea inspector and commission merchant
Walter Newman
J. Gittins

同孚
Tung-fo.

Olyphant & Co., merchants
T. Pim
J. Bathgate
A. W. Rothwell, tea inspector

公裕
Kung-eu.

Phipps, Hickling & Co., merchants
A. L. Phipps
H. Hickling (absent)
H. G. Phipps

隆祥洋行
Loong-cheung-yong-hong.

Rozario & Co., D., printers and bookbinders
D. do Rozario
S. A. Marçal, foreman
F. Ozorio, and Chinese compositors

正方
Ching-fang.

Rusden, A. W. G., public tea inspector and commission agent
A. W. G. Rusden
J. N. Sayce

Robertson & Co., H. G., shipchandlers, sailmakers and storekeepers, Pagoda Anchorage
H. G. Robertson
T. Brockett

旗昌
Kee-cheang.

Russell & Co., merchants
W. Scott Fitz
E. Sheppard
B. Pereira
T. Jones

Schoenke, F., watchmaker & photographer

禪臣
Seem-sun.

Siemssen & Co., merchants
H. Lübbes

中和
Chung-wo.

Silverlock, John, & Co., merchants
John Silverlock (England)
J. Gurney Fry, Junr. (do.)
Thomas Smith (do.)
M. W. Greig, tea inspector
R. H. Haslam do.
F. W. Fry
F. Bandinell

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
Robert Pennington Williams
S. A. Solomon

Saunders, J. C., marine surveyor for Lloyds. agents, and local offices

Shaw, Capt. S. L., marine surveyor for Germanic Lloyds' and local insurance offices, Mamoi Point, Pagoda Anchorage

所美富醫生
To-mag-foo-e-sung.

Somerville J. R., physician, Pagoda Anchorage
J. R. Somerville, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed.

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司徒醫生

Sze-to-i-sang.

Stewart, J. A., M.D., physician

Taylor & Co., storekeepers, &c., Pagoda Anchorage, and Foochow
John R. Taylor
John H. Shearer

Thompson & Co., shipchandlers, storekeepers, &c., Pagoda Anchorage
F. E. Reilly, manager

華記

Wha-kee.

Turner & Co., merchants, and agent for P. & O. S. N. Company
A. W. Walkinshaw
H. Dunne

公易

Koon-yeek.

Westall, Galton & Co., public tea inspectors and commission agents
R. R. Westall
W. P. Galton
W. M. Reeves, tea inspector
J. A. H. Drought (do.)
H. R. Kinnear

Foochow General Chamber of Commerce.

Committee—C. A. Wild, chairman; W. Paterson, vice-chairman; A. W. Walkinshaw, S. W. Pomeroy, Junr.; T. Pim
Secretary—B. A. Mitford

Foochow Seamen's Hospital.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

Committee of Management—Rev. W. W. Hawkins, Charles A. Sinclair, W. Paterson, A. W. G. Rusden, Monsieur P. Giquel, Captain C. L. Shaw, Captain Tracy, R.N., H. Sutherland, J. R. Somerville, M.D.
Honorary Surgeons—J. R. Somerville, M.D., F.R.C.S., H. C. Sherwin, M.R.C.S.E.; L.S.A., (absent)
Honorary Secretary—F. W. Fry

FOOCHOW CLUB.

Committee—C. A. Wild, chairman, H. L. Dalrymple, Geo. B. Glover, J. M. Waters, R. P. Williams
Hon. Treasurer—L. C. Masfen
Secretary—R. Sedgwick

Missionaries.

美以美教會

Mi-e-mi-kow-wiú.

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION.

麥利和

Mak-lee-wo.

Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D. (absent)

保靈

Po-ling.

Rev. Stephen L. Baldwin

薛承恩

Sit-sing-yan.

Rev. Nathan Sites

武林吉

Mo-lum-kut.

Rev. Franklin Ohlinger

李承恩

Lee-sing-yan.

Rev. Nathan J. Plumb

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY
Rev. John Wolfe (absent)
Rev. Arthur W. Cribb (absent)
Rev. J. E. Mahood

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.
Rev. Caleb C. Baldwin, D.D., (absent)
Rev. Charles Hartwell (in city)
Rev. Simeon F. Woodin
D. W. Osgood, M.D.
Rev. J. E. Walker (in city)
Miss A. M. Payson
Miss E. A. Claghorn

南台岩船浦尾天主堂

Nan-tay-huan-sun-puo-muy-tsen-chio-tin.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Right Revd. Dr. Thomas Gentili

STEAM TUG "WOOSUNG," AT PAGODA.
Captain—Geo Allen
Engineer—Woore

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THE NINGPO DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

大英國領事衙門

Ta-ying-kwok-ling-se-ya-mun.

Consul—Wm. H. Fittock (absent)
Officiating Consul—R. Swinhoe
Interpreter and Post Office Agent—E. Solbé
Constable—Jose Torrez

UNITED STATES.

大美領事衙門

Ta-mei-ling-se-ya-mun.

Consul—Edwd. C. Lord
Interpreter—
Marshal—

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—Peter Gabain

DENMARK.

Consul—W. H. Fittock
Acting Consul—R. Swinhoe

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Consul—W. H. Fittock
Acting Consul—R. Swinhoe

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—Peter Gabain

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-consul—Peter Gabain

Imperial Maritime Customs.

浙海關

Ché-hai-kwan.

Commissioner—Francis W. White
Assistants—W. G. H. Cable, H. Budler, Vte. de Sombreuil
Tide Surveyor & Harbour Master—Hugh Bake
Examiners—A. Sharpe, J. Roach, C. F. Moore, (North Barrier)
Tide-waiters—G. Reeves, F. Wegener, J. Nielsen, T. Demetts

CHINHAI STATION.

Tide-surveyor—S. Parkhill

LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS.

Tiger Island—L. Antonio
Square Island—Felix José

ANGLO-CHINESE FORCE.

General—J. E. Cooke
Major—J. C. Watson
Lieut.—B. Thompson, and 200 men

Police Station.

Controller and Magistrate General—J. E. Cooke
Superintendent—Thomas B. Golding (absent)
Acting Superintendent—W. Bird
Sergeants—George Barr, Henry Rubart, John Civilini
Interpreter—John Yiang
Constables—12 Chinese

Insurances.

Davidson & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Company
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited

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Commercial Union Assurance Company of London—Life Department

Groth & Co., J., agents—
German Fire Insurance Company

Hart, W., agent—
Liverpool Underwriters' Association

Hudson & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai

Rees & Co., Wm., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Wadman & Co., E., agents—
Union Insurance Office
Imperial Fire Insurance

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Russell & Co., agents

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Hudson & Co., agents

Banks.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Limited)
Davidson & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

廣源
Kwong-yuen.
Davidson & Co., merchants
William Davidson
William R. Davidson,
Robt. M. Davidson
Patrick Davidson

裕順洋行
Yu-shun-yeong-hong.
Groth & Co., J., merchants
Johs. Groth
P. von Etveld

悅來
Yuet-lae.
Hart, W., & Co., merchants
William Hart

遜昌
Sun-chong.
Hudson & Co., merchants
J. S. Hudson
Hoo Chao Kewen

麥見治醫生
Mak-ken-chi-e-sang.
McKenzie, J. H., M.D., physician

巴醫生
Pa-e-sang.
Parker, John, M.D., surgeon

利源
Lee-yuen.
Rees & Co., William, merchants
Wm. Rees (absent)
Samuel Bowers
T. H. Hunt

Russell & Co., merchants
P. Gabain
F. Huchting

利生
Lee-sang.
Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
E. S. Gubbay, agent

復勝
Fok-sing.
Tyree, A. F., merchant and commission agent
A. F. Tyree

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Wadman & Co., merchants
E. Wadman

SWANBERG'S HOTEL.

Wm. Swanberg, proprietor and manager

HAMBURG COFFEE HOUSE.

M. F. G. Knäpel, proprietor and manager

Toll Collector, Bridge of Boats, A. Rossich

Pilots.

Alarm, cutter—J. H. Hoar
Dido, cutter—J. Brun
Teazer, lugger—P. M. Petersen
Noami, cutter—J. O. Smith, A. Meldrum

Missionaries.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. Joseph A. Leyenberger and family
Rev. John Butler
Mrs. M. E. Morrison
Rev. Samuel Dodd and family (at Hangchow)
Rev. David N. Lyon and family (do.)

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION.

Rev. M. J. Knowlton, D.D.
Rev. Horace Jenkins
Rev. J. R. Goddard

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. W. A. Russell (absent)
Rev. F. F. Gough
Rev. A. E. Moule
Rev. J. Bates
Miss Laurence
Rev. Geo. E. Moule (Hangchow)
Rev. A. Elwin do.
Jas. Galt, M.D., do.
Rev. J. D. Valentine (Shaoshing)
Rev. R. N. Palmer do.
Rev. H. Gretton (absent)

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION.

Rev. Thos. H. Hudson

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL BAPTIST MISSION.

Conrad Bäschlin

INDEPENDENT BAPTIST MISSION.

E. C. Lord, D.D.
S. P. Barchet
Mrs. S. P. Barchet

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

Rev. James Meadows (absent)
Rev. George Crombie
Rev. J. McCarthey, (Hangchow)
D. Rudland (Taichow)
G. Stott, (Wenchow)
J. A. Jackson do.
J. W. Stevenson (Shaohying)

ENGLISH UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH. MISSION.

Rev. F. Galpin

CATHOLIC MISSION OF CHEKIANG PROVINCE.

Mgr. E. F. Guierry, Evêque de Douaba, Vicar Apostolic of Chekiang

MISSIONARIES.

At Ningpo—P. Montagneux
At Chusan—J. B. Brett, J. Vaissière
At Hangchow—J. B. Barbier
At Kia-shing—A. Guillot
At Taichow—J. M. Rizzi

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

At Ningpo, "Maison de Jésus Enfant"—Catherine Pasequier, supérieure, Marie Louise Salomiac, Louise Louy, Madelaine Célard, Angélique Luscan, Stéphanie Mervé, Felicité Frontil, Marie Hergott, Joséphine Houlès
At Tinghai (Chusan), "Maison de la Présentation"—Marie Leclercq, supérieure, Gabrielle Perboyre, Vincente Lacôte, Joséphine Duparc
At Hangchow, "Maison de St. Vincent"—Madelaine Dutrouilh, supérieure, Vincent Faure, Marie Dutrouilh, Louise Roddier, Marie Lethimownier
At Ningpo, "Hospital St. Joseph"—Marie Antichan, supérieure, Catherine Cacqueray, Séraphine Barthelemy, Jeanne Ridez

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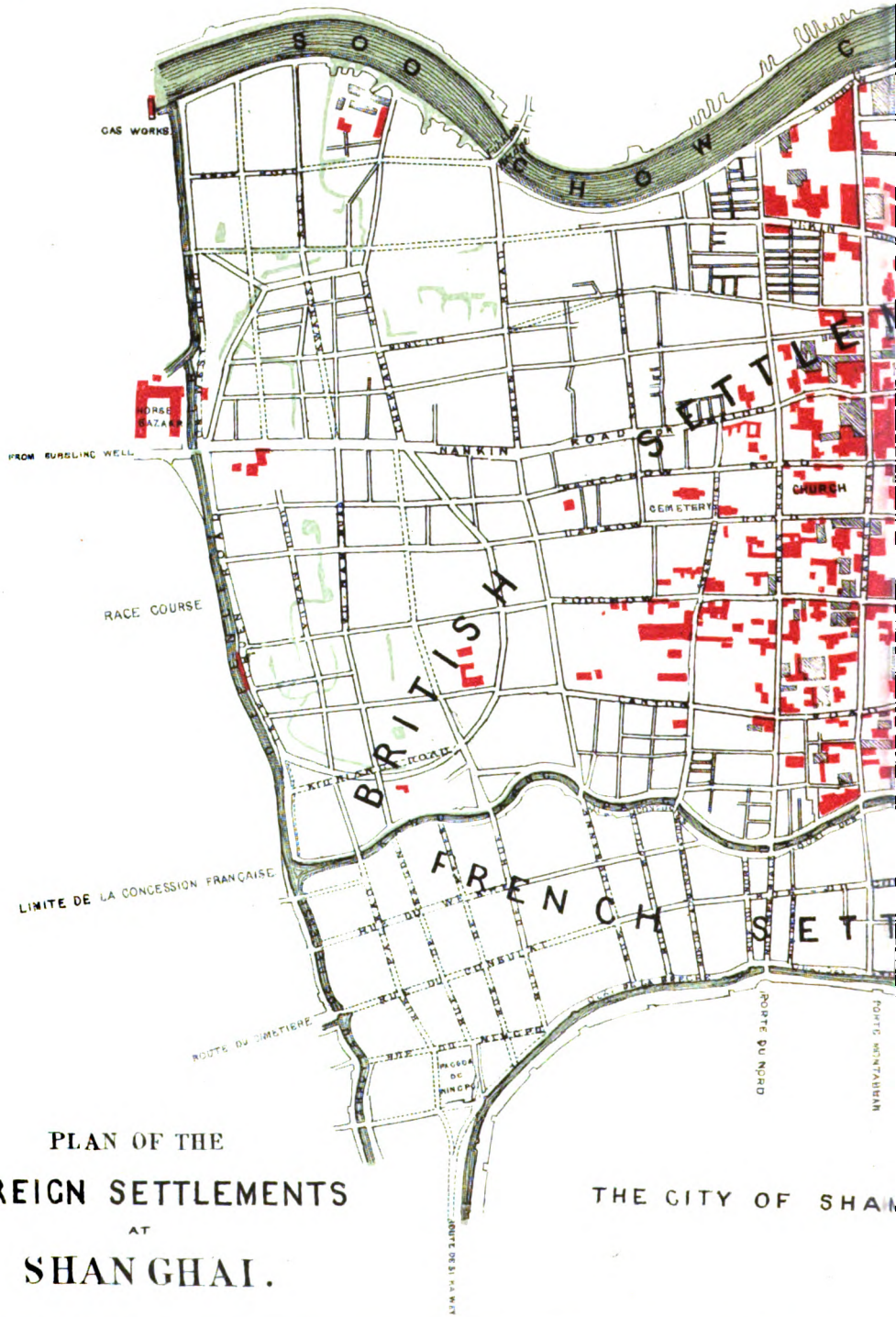

PLAN OF THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS

AT

SHANGHAI.

THE CITY OF SHA

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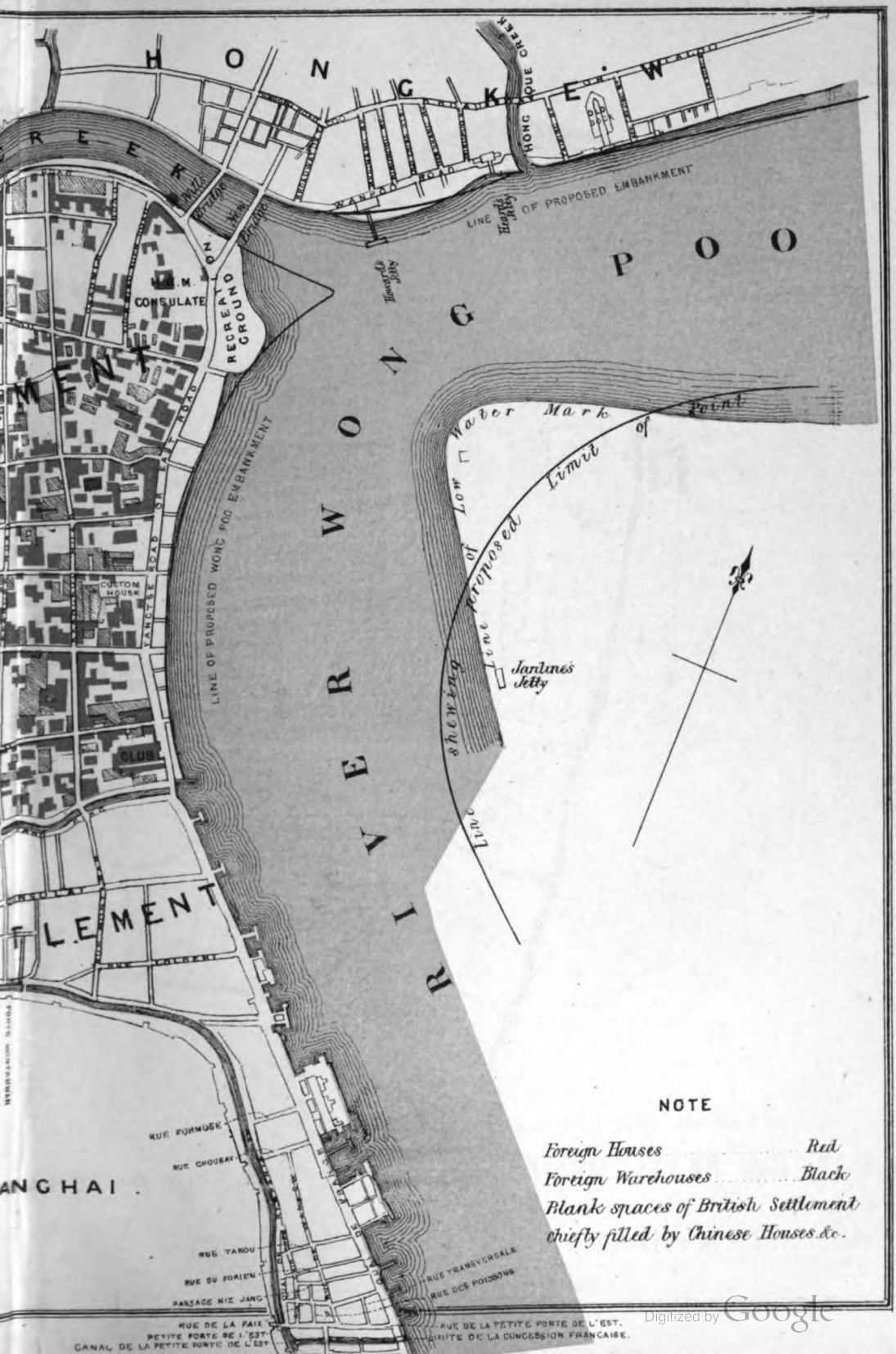

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上 SHANGHAI. 海

The Names of the Streets in the English Settlement.

NORTH AND SOUTH ROADS.

ORIGINAL NAME.	SECOND NAME.	PRESENT NAME.	CHINESE NAME.
Bund	Yang-tsze	Yang-tsze	楊子路
None	Yuen Ming Yuen	Yuen Ming Yuen Upper	圓明園上路
None	Gnaomen	Yuen Ming Yuen Lower	圓明園下路
Bridge Street	Keangsoo	Sze-chuen	四川路
Church Street	Keangse	Keangse	江西路
Barrier Street	Honan	Honan	河南路
Temple Street	Shantung	Shantung	山東路
Lozaw	Shanse	Shanse	山西路
None	Chili	Chili	直隸路
Shackloo	Fukien	Fukien	福建路
Soochow	Soochow { N. of N'king R. / S. of N'king R.	N. of N'king R. Chekiang / S. of N'king R. Hoopeh	浙江路 / 湖北路
Sikh	Quangse	Quangse	廣西路
None	Yunan	Yunan	雲南路
None	None	Thibet	西藏路

EAST AND WEST ROADS.

Bund on the Soochow Creek	Soochow	Soochow	蘇州路
None	Hongkong	Hongkong	香港路
Consulate	Pekin	Pekin	北京路
None	None	Amoy	廈門路
None	None	Woosich	無錫路
Kirk's Avenue	Ningpo	Ningpo	甯波路
None	Taewan	Taewan	臺灣路
Fives' Court Lane	Tientsin	Tientsin	天津路
Park Lane and Maloo	Nankin	Nankin	南京路
Rope Walk Road	Hangchow	Kiukiang	九江路
Custom House Road	Hankow	Hankow	漢口路
Mission Road	Foochow	Foochow	福州路
North Gate Street	Canton	Canton	廣東路
None	None	King-loong-ka	金隆街
Bund on Yang-king-pang	Sung-keang	Sung-keang	松江路

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THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY.

Consulates, Public Offices, and Institutions.

H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan.

Sir Ed. Hornby, chief judge
C. W. Goodwin, assistant judge (absent)
R. A. Mowat, law secretary and registrar
T. G. Smith, chief clerk and private secretary
R. Bishop, clerk, civil department
————, clerk, criminal department
H. C. Cammidge, chief usher

British Consulate.

大英衙門
Ta-ying-ya-mun.

Consul—W. H. Medhurst
Vice-consul—C. Alabaster
Chaplain—Rev. Canon Butcher
Interpreter—H. Murray
2nd Assistant— H. P. McClatchie
Shipping clerk—W. H. Tapp
3rd Assistants—W. D. Spence, B. Brenan

Consulate Gaol.

J. Johnson, M.D., medical officer
A. Coulter, head constable
J. Watters, constable
W. Cox, (do)
C. F. Clifton, (do)

British Post Office.

15, Nankin Road.
大英書信館
Tah-ying-shoe-sun-kwan.

J. P. Martin, post-master
G. S. S. da Silva, clerk

Consulat General de France.

法蘭西國總領事衙門
Fa-lan-seh-kwoh-Tsung-ling-sze-Ya-mun.

E. Godeaux, Consul chargé du Consulat Général
H. Rouhaud, chancellier
E. Blancheton, interprète
J. Arène, elève interprete
J. Collin, commis. de chancellerie

United States Consulate.

大美國總領事衙門
Tah-mei-kwoh-tsung-ling-sze-Ya-mun.

George F. Seward, consul-general (absent)
Matthew T. Yates, vice-consul general and interpreter (absent)
Oliver B. Bradford, vice-consul general in charge
John R. Coryell, consular clerk
Richard Phoenix, marshal
Dr. D. J. Macgowan, attending physician
H. H. Hendricks, jailer
Joseph Haas, acting interpreter

United States Post Office.

Consulate General, Hongkew.

O. B. Bradford, postmaster-general

Russian Consulate.

俄羅斯國公館
Ngo-lo-sze kwoh-kung-kwan.

Albert F. Heard, consul (absent)
G. B. Dixwell, vice-consul (do)
J. E. Reding, secretary in charge
Chen Tsz Fong, Chinese secretary

Portuguese Consulate General for China and Japan.

西洋國總領事公館
Se-yang kwoh-tzung-ling-sze-kung-kwan.

H. P. Hanssen, acting-consul general
L. A. Tavares, chancelier

German Consulate.

大布路斯國公館
Ta-poo-lao-ze kwoh-kung-kwan.

P. Wentzel, consul
K. Himby, interpreter (absent)
F. Fanzenbach, 2nd Interpreter
C. Gaerte, 1st assistant (absent)
W. Ruprecht, acting secretary
Dr. Zachariae, physician (absent)
—. Gottburg, acting physician
Ischön, linguist
H. Witt, constable

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布林晏國公館
Poo lin-yen-kwoh-kung-kwan.
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.
Rudolf Schlick, consul
J. Haas interpreter
Hsia J. Ni, linguist

SWEDISH GENERAL CONSULATE.
瑞威國公館
Suy-wei kwoh kung kwan.
AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.
瑞威國公館
Naou-wei-kwoh-kung kwan.
F. B. Forbes, consul-general
A. Heiberg, vice-consul (absent)

DANISH CONSULATE.
丹國公館
Tan-kwoh-kung-kwan.
F. B. Johnson, acting consul

ITALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL FOR CHINA.
意大利國公館
E-ta lee-kwoh kung-kwan.
Lorenzo Vignale, (cavaliere), consul-general

SPANISH CONSULATE.
日斯巴呢亞國公館
Jih-zee-pah-nee-ah-kwoh-kung kwan.
J. J. de Emparanza, consul
Yü-chia-tung, Chinese secretary

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.
荷蘭國公館
Ho lan-kwoh-kung-kwan.
J. H. Ferguson, consul-general and diplomatic agent
E. H. Slaghek, consul
W. P. Groeneveldt, secretary interpreter
J. F. Roelofs, student interpreter

BELGIAN CONSULATE.
大比利時國領事公館
Ta pi-li shih-kow lin-shi-kong-kwan.
E. Morel, consul

東洋公館
Tong-yang kung-kwan.
JAPANESE CONSULATE.
No. 3, *Minghong Road, Hongkew.*
E. Shinagawa, consul
T. Kumashiro, Chinese interpreter
E. Yamatoh, Y. Wade, student interpreters

Municipal Council.
No. 15, *Honan Road, between Foochow and Hankow Roads.*
John Dent, chairman
W. H. Condit, vice-chairman
O. C. Behn
M. Coryell
R. J. Fearon
S. M. Moses
H. Murray
Alex. Paterson
A. Zimmern
Alexander J. Johnston, secretary (absent)

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OFFICES,
No. 12, *Honan Road.*
工部
Kung-poo.
Alexander J. Johnston, secretary (absent)
E. B. Souper, officiating secretary; J. A; Pond, accountant; A. E. Jones, J. M. Fabris, Geo. Barton, W. Davison, S. Reynell, G. M. Hart, assistants
Geo. Roggers, S. Gail, — Laidlaw, tax collectors
Chang Sang, linguist

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 14, *Honan Road.*
E. H. Oliver, surveyor
C. B. Clark, clerk of works (absent)
James Bechoff, overseer of roads
James Grimmer, assistant do.
John Pigeon, overseer of drains
Z. Keeshaw, linguist

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.
E. Henderson, M.D., officer of health
O. R. Keele, inspector of markets and livery stables
J. Howes, inspector of nuisances

MUNICIPAL GENERAL STORES,
No. 16, *Honan Road.*
工部棧房
Kung-poo-chan-fong.
W. Shaw, storekeeper

LOCAL POST OFFICE,
No. 14, *Nankin Road.*
工部信館
Kung-poo-sin-kwan.
J. McMillan, local postmaster

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Municipal Police.

Central Station, No. 14, Honan Road.

巡捕聽房

Chun-poo-ting-fang.

C. E. Penfold, superintendent
A. Stripling, inspector, Hongkew Station
W. Fowler, inspector, Central Station
A. Wilson, (do.) Lowza Station
11 sergeants and 20 constables (European)
89 do. do. (Chinese)

Shanghai Fire Department.

上海水龍公所

Shang-hai-shwui loong-kung-so.

No. 1 Company Engine House, 15, Honan Road
No. 2 Company Engine House, 17, Whangpoo Road, Broadway, Hongkew
No. 3 Company Engine House, Kin-le-yuen Godowns, French Concession
No. 4 Company (Steam Engine "Deluge") Engine House, Central Police Station, Honan Road
No. 5 Company Engine House, French Municipal Hall
No. 6 Engine House, French Gas Works
No. 7 Steam Fire Engine, Gibb, Livingstone & Co.'s Compound, Bund
No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company, Truck House, Central Police Station, Honan Road
No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company Truck House, French Municipal Hall
C. P. Blethen, chief engineer, Fire Depot
C. J. Ashley, engineer for district 1, Hongkew settlement
R. McKenzie, engineer for district 2, English settlement
A. Charrier, engineer for district 3, French settlement
E. Henderson, M.D., surgeon

French Municipal Council.

E. Morel, president
F. B. Forbes, vice-president
Rev. Père Aymeri
A. Voisin
H. Maignan
P. Galle, M.D.
T. Wheelock
H. H. Stoddard
Henri Sayn, secretary

French Municipal Police Stations.

J. Barbe, chef de la Garde Municipale
C. Berthelot, officier
3 Sergeants, 4 Brigadiers, 29 Constables

Secretary's Office.

Henri Sayn, Secretaire
—. Perceebois, surveillant
A. Charrier, inspector of markets
J. Renucoli, comptable
L. Legrand, precepteur
T. Giudecelli do.
J. Binos do.

French Post Office.

大法國書信館

Tah-fah kwo-shoo-sun-kwan.

H. Maignan Champromain, commissaire du Gouvernement près la Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, Directeur des Postes
C. Laborde

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Inspectorate General, Peking.

Robert Hart, inspector-general
J. D. Campbell, chief secretary (absent)
Aug. Weiters, first class clerk
James Twinen, third class clerk

Custom House.

海關

Hai-kuan.

Commissioner—Thomas Dick
Clerks, 1st class—R. W. Halket, J. Smith, P. Piry, J. Jones, C. Jamieson
Clerks, 2nd class—J. Jaques, J. L. Blackmore, J. M. Daae
Clerks, 3rd class—A. Lay, D. G. Murray, A. Mouillesaux
Clerks, 4th class—F. S. Unwin, G. F. Müller, E. D. de Segonzac, S. Campbell, H. M. Hillier
Clerks Supernumerary—G. C. Stent, S. Paul
Medical Attendant—P. E. Galle
Consulting Physician—R. A. Jamieson, M.D.
Printing Office—B. Palamountain
Tide Surveyor, chief—H. J. Meade
do. 2nd class—M. L. Smith
do. 4th class—D. C. Jansen
do. assistants—A. W. Field, A. Kliene

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Examiner, chief—E. J. Smith
do. 1*st class*—W. Youngson
do. 2*nd class*—W. Jenning, W. Saunders, L. P. Möller, J. Liaigre, J. Edwards
Tidewaiters, 1*st class*—F. P. de la Cour, G. H. Dredge, J. Ross, W. Pollock, J. Morgan, R. Goodridge, W. Foster, S. Young
Tidewaiters, 2*nd class*—W. Lawless, J Newbury, A. Stuart, J. Boyol, T. Chartin, C. E. Cobb
Tidewaiters, 3*rd class*—E. Hamilton, J. W. Tenplemore, G. Nysten, H. D. Woolfe, E. F. Ottaway, J. Mackay, W. M. Turner, O. Holstins

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Divisional Inspector and Harbour Master—S. A. Viguier
Assistant Harbour Master—A. Croad
do. *do.* —C. Deighton-Braysher
Clerk—J. B. Dudfield

RIVER POLICE.

U. Harris, sergeant, J. Fergusson, J. Howell, corporals, J. Pregaskip, G. W. Hayden, constables

LIGHT-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer-in-Chief—D. M. Henderson
Assistant Engineer—R. Bryson
Mechanics—T. Fawcett, J. Malcolm
Acting Relieving Officer—G. Dalyrmple
Godown-keeper—H. Krager
Lightkeeper in charge of Woosung Inner Bar Station—W. Cailson
Divers—A. Green, J. Wakfer

S. S. "KUA HSING."

Officer in Command—N. P. Andersen
1*st Officer*—J. H. Passmore
2*nd do.* —A. Grandon
Engineer—W. Houstoun

LORCHA "RELIEF."

Officer in charge—W. Stone

WOOSUNG LIGHTHOUSE.

J. Miller, lightkeeper

LANGSHAN LIGHT VESSEL.

R. T. Crighton, master
M. Eckhold, mate

KINTOAN LIGHTHOUSE.

N. Smerdley, lightkeeper

TUNGSHA LIGHT VESSEL.

F. G. Rebbeck, master
J. Devine, mate

SHAWEISHAN LIGHTHOUSE.

J. G. Collette, lightkeeper
J. Müller, assist. do.
C. Arny, do. do.

NORTH SADDLE LIGHTHOUSE.

T. S. Southey, lightkeeper
J. McIntosh, assist. do.
F. M. Coffin, do. do.

GUTZLAFF LIGHTHOUSE.

G. Swainson, lightkeeper
J. Bowman, assist. do.

WEST VOLCANO LIGHTHOUSE.

T. Wildey, lightkeeper

OLD TUNGSHA LIGHT VESSEL.

J. Wilson, lightkeeper in charge

H.B.M. Naval and Victualling Yard and Coal Depot.

大英新棧房

Tah-ying-sun-chan-fang.

In Charge of Naval and Victualling Stores and Coal depot, and Naval Accountant, Shanghai,—John Kiddle, Paymaster R.N.
Wm. E. Robert, carpenter, R.N.
Store Issuer—T. W. Oliver
Asst. do., —Thos. Cottle

Shanghai Club.

Joseph Waller, secretary
W. R. Williams, assistant

Public Companies.

INSURANCES.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
Lancashire Insurance Co. of Manchester

Barnet & Co., Geo., agents—
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company

Barnes, F. D., agent—
London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company
Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society

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Birley, Worthington & Co., agents—
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company

Blain & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Fire Assurance Co., London

Bower, Hanbury & Co., agents—
Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
Royal Exchange Insurance Company
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company

Chapman, King & Co, agents—
Sun Fire Office, London
Hongkong Insurance Company

China & Japan Marine Insurance Company.
Waldemar Schmidt, secretary
John Dunn
A. L. Robertson

Frazar & Co., agents—
New York and Boston Board of Underwriters
American Shipmasters' Association
Queen Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool and London
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
National Marine Insurance Company of South Australia

Gamwell, F. R., agent—
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society

Gilman & Co., agents—
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
Royal Exchange Assurance Co. of London
Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Imperial Fire Insurance Co., Shanghai and Hankow
Bombay Insurance Company
Forbes & Co.'s Constituents' Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne

Heard & Co., Augustine, agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company Limited
London and Provincial Insurance Company
Victoria Insurance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited
Australian Insurance Company

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation, Fire and Marine
Liverpool and Bombay Traders' Insurance Company
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Bengal Insurance Society
Alliance Marine Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Society
Ocean Marine Insurance Co. of Bombay
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Alliance Fire Assurance Company

Maclean & Co., P., agents—
Amsterdam Joint Underwriters' Association

Milsom & Tod, agents for China and Japan, and secretaries to the Local Board of the
Standard Life Assurance Company

保家行
Pau-ka-hong.

North China Insurance Company.
Secretary—H. S. Morris
Clerks—R. D. Starkey, W. G. Bayne, W. Pardon, R. M. Leitch, W. M. Warrick, —. Clifton
Marine Surveyor—J. J. Tucker

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Olyphant & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
San Francisco Board of Underwriters
Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, San Francisco
Guardian Assurance Company

Pustau & Co., Wm., agents—
Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Helvetia, St. Gallen
Hamburg & Bremen Marine Insurance Companies
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company
Rheinisch Westfälischer Lloyd
Dusseldorfer Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft für See Fluss und Land Transport
Baseler Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Basel
"Schweiz" Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Zürich
Dresdener Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft
Nederländische Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Tiel
Deutsche Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Berlin

Russell & Co., agents—
Universal Life Assurance Society
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritimes

Schellhass & Co., Ed., agents—
Deutsche Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft, Berlin
Transatlantische Güter Versicherungs Gesellschaft Berlin

Scheibler, Matthaei & Co., agents—
Swiss Lloyds' Marine Insurance Company of Winterthur, Limited

Siemssen & Co., agents—
De Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Shaw Bros. & Co., agents—
Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool & London

Textor & Co., agents—
Home and Colonial Insurance Company, Limited
Deutscher Lloyd Transport Actien Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Berlin

Thorne Brothers & Co., agents—
The Alliance Marine Assurance Company

Turner & Co., agents—
Northern Assurance Company

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
Samuel Brown, agent
A. da Silveira, clerk

Westall, Brand & Co., agents—
Phoenix Fire Office

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
Russell & Co., secretaries

火輪船公司行
Ho-lun-shuen-Kung-se-hong.
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
F. D. Barnes, agent
G. Withers, chief assistant
H. H. Joseph, assistant
A. C. M. Bolton (do.)
J. Brilt, godown keeper, Pootung
J. Vincent, godown keeper

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
大法國火輪船公司
Tai-fat-kwoh-fo-lun-shuen-kung-sz.
Acting Agent—A. Hennequin
Premier Commis.—
Acting do. —J. Bonabeau
Clerk—H. Beer
Commissaux Marchandises—F. N. de Campos

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
G. F. Bowman, agent
M. B. Langhome, book-keeper
A. C. Luce, freight clerk
W. S. Clerk, assist (do.)

COMPAGNIE RUSSE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.
Olyphant & Co., agents

DAMPFSCHIFFAHRT GESELLSCHAFT OESTERREICHISCHER LLOYD IN TRIESTE.
Wm. Pustau & Co., agents

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China Trans-Pacific Steam-ship Company, Limited.
Russell & Co., agents

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company.
Russell & Co., agents
Myres Coryell, marine superintendent

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharves and Godowns.

金利源
Kin lee-yuen.

G. A Butler, godown superintendent
C. C. Kendall, wharf clerk
W. E. Sherman, assistant wharf clerk
—. Fritz, storekeeper
T. B. Washington, assistant

金方東
Kin-foong-toong.
(Northern Steamers Wharf.)
E. W. Ellis, wharf clerk

金能新
Kin-ming-sing.
(Lower Godowns and Machine Shops.)
Geo. Ford, godown keeper

Union Steam Navigation Company.
Olyphant & Co., general agents

H. B. M. Office of Works for the Treaty Ports of China & Japan.

大英工部總署
Ta-ying-kung Pu-tsung-shu.
Yuen-ming-yuen Road.
Robt. H. Boyce, C.E., surveyor in chief
Wm. Assiter, superintendent of works
C. P. M. Donaldson, clerk
John Hooper (do.)
C. R. Bennett, overseer of works

電線行
Tien-sin-hong.
Great Northern Telegraph Company.
Office, Nanking Road.
Lieut. G. H. N. Dreyer, D.R.N., general agent in China and Japan
J. Nielsen, chief engineer
H. F. Lepper, accountant
V. Hoffmeyer, electrician
C. A. J. Terp
S. Lauritzen
F. C. C. Nielsen
A. Schultz
O. V. Steglich
W. Bramsen
A. S. Orsted
C. Kragh
C. Morck

電線行
Deen-seen-hong
China Submarine Telegraph Company, Limited.
Office, Nanking Road.
G. Oxlade, agent—
R. M. Rozario

和明
Ho-ming.
Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited.
18, Szechuen Road.
Walter Pearson, agent

源順洋行
Yuen-shun.
Rue Montauban.
Telegraph Dispatch and Intelligence Company, Limited.
2, Royal Exchange Buildings, London.
Charles Rivington, agent in Shanghai

Shanghai Gas Company.
J. I. Miller, chairman
T. G. Mead, manager and secretary (absent)
G. J. Yeo, assistant
— Balbin, book-keeper

Hakodadi Steam Saw Mills.
J. Thorne & Co., agents

Black Ball Pilot Company.

江仙
Kong-sin.
Hall and Holtz, agents
Pilots.
R. Williams
J. Snowden
D. C. Campbell
C. Christiansen (absent)
John K. Mooney
J. Simpson
Joseph Vaughan
J. Jurgensen

Independence Pilot Company.

晉隆
Chun-lung.
C. C. Bennett, agent, Office, 4, Canton Road
Cutters, *S. C. Farnham & G. F. Seward.*
R. Smith

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John Symons
Henry Wilson
C. E. Hendrick
J. Barron
W. Adams
W. B. Bain
W. A. Dobbyn
W. van Corbach
J. W. Cunningham

SHANGHAI MERCANTILE PILOT COMPANY.
Mackenzie & Co., agents
Pilots.
R. J. McCaslin
W. A. Burr
J. W. Hume
H. Ingle

LICENSED PILOTS.
—., Thomas
C. Kofod
J. T. Taylor
Wm. Baines
—., Adams
—., Grant
—., Neil

UPPER YANGTSE PILOT.
J. H. Coker

HONGKEW WHARF COMPANY.
順泰馬頭
Shun-tai-ma-tow.
Chapman, King & Co., agents
G. G. Mayne, manager
G. Henderson, clerk
H. Batten, first assistant
C. E. Waller, second assistant
H. C. Müller, Customs officer
J. Liagre do.

船廠
Ch'uen-chong.
SHANGHAI OLD & POOTUNG DOCK.
Foundry, Machine Shop, and Ship Yard.
S. C. Farnham & Co., lessees

SHANGHAI TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY.
The Bund.
駁船公司行
Po-shuen-kung-sze-hong.
John Thorne & Co., agents

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY.
G. J. W. Cowie, secretary

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

東海木公所
Tung-hai-mu-kung-so.
WEST PACIFIC COMPANY, LIMITED.
John Thorne & Co., agents, 5, Yangtsze Road

和明
Ho-ming.
SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Walter Pearson, secretary; office, 18, Szechuen Road

上海公病院
Shang-hai-kung-ping-yuen.
SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL, FRENCH BUND.
Dr. Little, physician
J. G. Weill, secretary

仁濟醫館
Yin-tsee E-kwan.
CHINESE HOSPITAL.
Johnston, James, M.D., medical officer, 7, Shantung Road

同仁醫館
Tung-yin-E-kwang.
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION HOSPITAL, Hong-kew
E. Henderson, surgeon
Rev. R. Nelson, rector, Hongkew

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.
2, Yangtsze Road, (in the Club Building)
L. J. Mullins, hon. treasurer
A. Menzies, librarian

豐順
Foong-shun.
SAILORS' HOME.
No. 27, Hong-kew Road
E. Bowen, superintendent
R. Reeve, steward
Geo. Bailey, constable
J. Reeve do.

法蘭西新聞郎
Fah-lan se Sing-sa-long.
COMPAGNIE DU GAZ, DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE
Yang-kin-pang Creek.
Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co., agents

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Ch. Fitz-Henry, Ingénieur et chef d'Exploitation

雍仁會館
Yung-yan-wui-kwoon.
MASONIC HALL.

Thos. Hore, janitor

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OFFICERS AT SHANGHAI.

R. W., D. G. Master—S. J. Gower
D. G. Senior Warden—W. Br. J. J. Miller, Tuscan Lodge, No. 1,027
D. G. Junior Warden—W. Br. Peter Orme, Tuscan Lodge, No. 1,027
D. G. Senior Deacon—Br. W. A. Turnbull, Northern Lodge of China, No. 570
D. G. Junior Deacon—Br. O'Hara, Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 501
D. G. Director of Ceremonies—W. Br. E. M. Sidford, Tuscan Lodge, No. 1,027
Assistant D. G. Directors of Ceremonies—Br. F. D. Barnes, Northern Lodge of China, No. 570
Br. F. H. Balfour, Northern Lodge of China, No. 570
D. G. Sword-Bearer—W. Br. J. H. P. Parker, Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 501
D. G. Pursuivant—Br. J. M. Emanuel, Zetland Lodge, No. 525
Assistant D. G. Pursuivant—Br. E. P. M. McCrea, Tuscan Lodge, No. 1,027

MASONIC LODGES—ENGLISH.

Royal Sussex, No. 501
Northern Lodge of China, No. 570
Tuscan Lodge, No. 1027

SCOTTISH.

Cosmopolitan Lodge, 428
Saint Andrew in the Far East, 493

AMERICAN.

Antient Land Mark

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

"Keystone," Am. C.
"Zion," No. 570, E.C.
"Rising Sun," No. 129, S.C.

Banks.

呵加剌
A-ka-la.

Agra Bank, Limited, 1, Kiukiang Road
Edward Maccall, manager
Geo. McBain, accountant
V. R. Thomson, assist. do.

麥加利
Ma-ka-le.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Keangse Road
Wm. Kaye, manager
W. Y. Pode, accountant
M. Banyard, sub accountant

有利
Yew-lee.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Kiukiang Road
William Jackson, manager
J. Morrison, acting accountant
George T. Addis, assistant do.
C. F. Rowband do. do.
J. E. Rozario, assistant
F. V. Sanches do.

佛蘭西銀行
Fo-lan-se-yin-hong.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, The Bund
J. B. Richard, acting manager
Ch. Feibel, accountant
D. Fitz Henry, cashier
Th. Payne
T. Niel
Ch. de Crety
E. Grégoire

德意志銀行
Toi-tche-ning-ong.

Deutsche Bank Actien Gesellschaft, 22, Kiangse Road
E. Seligmann, manager
E. Krug, accountant
G. W. Hartmann

匯豐
Hwuy foong.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation The Bund
David Maclean, manager
A. M. Townsend, acting accountant
W. G. Greig
C. H. Beveridge
H. Abendroth
Andrew Veitch
J. M. Grigor
C. Barton
M. L. Pereira
M. A. de Carvalho
A. J. Diniz
D. M. Gutterres

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麗如
Le-joo.

Oriental Bank Corporation, The Bund
Alex. Paterson, acting manager
L. Cameron, accountant
G. Lethbridge, sub-accountant
T. J. Gardiner, assistant accountant and cashier
P. M. Carvalho
J. L. Pereira

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥
Tien-chang

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants, The Bund
F. H. Bell
Chas. Lyall Grant
F. M. Youd (absent)
H. A. Mylne
H. G. Vachell
J. Welch
A. Anderson (absent)
T. G. Williamson
J. F. Quekett
F. E. Lewis
G. F. Dodwell
W. L. Hunter (Foochow)
T. M. Dermer (do.)
F. D. Iffanger (Yokohama)
H. Pryer (do.)

亞士利
A-see-lee.

Ashley & Co., sailmakers, 6, Wing-hong Road
C. J. Ashley
J. S. Ludlam (absent)

利查
Le-zu.

Astor House, Hongkew Bund
G. Baker, proprietor

禮查
Le-zu.

Baker & Co., wine and spirit dealers, and water boat proprietors, Astor House
G. Baker
T. Reed

晉源
Tsing Yuen.

Balfour, Butler & Co., 14, Pekin Road
F. H. Balfour
G. Butler

得利火輪磨坊
Tih-le.

Baron, J. S., ship and general agent, French Concession
J. S. Baron
Ed. Cousins

惇信
Tun-sin.

Barnet & Co., Geo., merchants, 17, Keangse Road
Ellis Elias,
E. W. Batt (absent)
W. C. Newbigging
W. Glover

圓明園巴敦醫生
Po-tung-E-Sang.
5, Yuen-ming-yuen

Barton, George Kingston, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng.
George Barton
Caulfield Barton

卑厘夭
Be-le-u.

"Belle Vue" Race Course
G. Roggers

載生
Tsay-sung.

Bidwell, S. H., merchant, 9, Canton Road

別之倍
Bee-sz-bee.

Bigsby, W. E. D., bill and bullion broker, the Club

梅博閣
May-p h-koh.

Bird and Myburgh, barristers-at-law, 1, Yuen-ming-yuen Buildings
R. W. M., Bird
A. Myburgh
Jno. Bailey, clerk

祥泰
Ts ang-tai.

Birley, Worthington & Co., merchants, 18, Kiangse Road
W. A. Turnbull
W. Howie
J. W. Harding
C. Y. Macvicar

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J. L. Scott
R. G. Ogle

平和
Ping-woh.

Birt & Co., W., silk, insurance and commission merchants, Honan Road
W. Birt
C. Scheppelmann

電氣機浩者
P'ih-hsiau-pooh.

Bishop, J. D., Telegraph Engineer and Contractor, 4, Nanzing Road, Hongkew

長利
Chang-Lee.

Bissett & Co., J. P., land agents, share brokers, &c., 16, Szechuen Road
J. P. Bissett
William Mitchell
Jas. Buchanan
W. A. Mackintosh
L. C. Hock

公道
Kung-taou.

Blain & Co., merchants, 21, Nankin Road
John Blain
Clement Lucas
S. Walker
W. H. Walker

Blair, John H., piece goods and general broker, the Club

惇華
Tung wha.

Borntraeger & Co., merchants, 3, Kiangse Road
J. M. Borntraeger

廣興
Kuang-fung.

Bourjau, & Co., merchants, 2, Hongkong Road
Adolph Bourjau (absent)
E. Behre (Hongkong)
R. Bourjau (Hongkong) (absent)
G. A. Wieler
E. Taumeyer
E. Gipperich
H. Münster Schultz
J. A. Bryner

播威
Poo-wai.

Bovet Brothers & Co., merchants, Peking Road
A. Bovet
G. Bovet
W. Stok

公平
Kung-ping.

Bower, Hanbury & Co., merchants, 8, Nankin Road
Thomas Hanbury
Egbert Iveson
A. A. Ranken
H. Stunzi, silk inspector
Adam Sykes
Robert H. Artindale
Gnokee Char

祥生
Cheang-sang.

Boyd & Co., engineers and shipwrights Pootung
Robt. Adam (London)
P. V. Grant
Wm. Robertson (Nagasaki)
James Johnston
Jas. Wallworth
George Bell
J. Berwick
A. McCallum
G. Paterson
Chas. W. Hay (Nagasaki)
J. F. Caldar do.
A. Robertson do.

衣灣
E-yuen.

Brand Brothers & Co., silk and tea inspectors, 6, Yang-tsze Road
J. T. Brand
R. Brand (absent)
D. Brand
John MacKillop
Alex. Sim
I. P. Cullen
John Brand
W. G. Herdman

哈南
Ha-nan.

Broom, Augustus, broker

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孛來泰
Ba-lah-tah.
Brandt, O., bill, bullion, share, and general broker, 6, Honan Road

布浪大狀師
圓明園路又江西路
Poo ta-zong-sz-koong-kwan.
Brown, James L., barrister-at-law, office, 17, Fuen-ming-yeun Road; residence 34, Kiangse Road

寶隆
Pao-loong.
Brown, Richd. C., commission agent, 22, Szechuen Road

載生
Tsay-sung.
Buchheister, J. J., merchant, Canton Road

同珍
Tung-ching.
Bull, Purdon & Co., merchants, 12, Nanking Road, office entrance, Szechuen Road
John G. Purdon
S. H. Clarke
J. B. Robertson
W. C. Tilghman

禮記
Lee-keih.
The Chaplaincy.
Butcher, Rev. Chas. H., M.A., Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, and British Consular Chaplain, residence, 19, Kiangse Road

太古行
Tai-koo-hong.
Butterfield & Swire, Szechuen Road.
William Lang
Herbert Watson
E. Mackintosh
J. St. V. Welch
F. B. Aubert
W. K. Kent
J. C. Blois
A. F. dos Remedios
J. B. Fonseca

金布
Kum-boo.
Campbell & Co., Archibald, merchants, 30 Szechuen Road
Archibald Campbell
J. J. Cann

廣南
Kwang-nan.
Camajee & Co., D. N., merchants, 23, Keangse Road
D. N. Camajee
C. Hormosjee Chinay

亨利洋行
Hang Lee Yang-hong.
Canny & Co., J. M., merchants, 14, Pekin Road
J. M. Canny
Farquhar Carnie (Chinkiang)
Edgeworth Starkey (do.)

中和
Chung-ho.
Carter & Co., silk brokers, 10, Honan Rd.
W. H. Carter
C. E. Carter (absent)
C. A. Rees
F. Cummins
W. Crawford

望益紙館
Wang-yih-ch'-kwan.
Carvalho, A. H. de, printer and stationer, 37, Kiangse Road
A. H. de Carvalho
J. L. Carvalho
H. A. Pereira
P. da Silva
J. F. d'Aquino
T. S. Pereira

廣昌
Kwang-chang.
Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co., merchants, 4, Keangse Road
Pestonjee Rustomjee (absent)
Cooverjee Rustomjee
Sorabjee Maneckjee
Framjee Bomanjee

豐典
Foong-shing.
Chalmers & Co., painters, glaziers, upholsterers and paper-hangers, 21A, Szechuen Road
J. C. Chalmers
T. Binglane

申隆
Sun-loong.
Chalmers, William Bryce, public tea buyer and commission agent, Kewkeang Road

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大英醫院
Ta-ying-e-yuen.

Churton & Co., C. S., The British Dispensary, corner of Nankin and Szechuen Roads
C. S. Charton
S. Tabor

廣祥合
Kwong-cheung-hop.

Cheap Jack & Co., shipchandlers & storekeepers, and A-sing, stevedore, corner of Hong-kew and Minhong Roads
K. L. Cheap Jack
John Dye
W. Tsau

復昇
Fu-shing.

Chapman, King & Co., merchants, Peking Road
F. Chapman (absent)
C. J King (absent)
A. Michie
R. B. Williams
M. Hawtrey (absent)
F. King
H. A. Pollock
R. H. Macdermott

豐裕
Fung-yuh.

China and Japan Trading Company, importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise, commission agents and auctioneers; Head Office, 1, Bund; Branches in ports of Japan
H. Fogg & Co., general agents
F. E. Haskell, local agent
J. G. Brandão
H. L. Gordon
Ed. Rogers
George Dickman

正豐印書館
Ching-foong-yin-shoo-kwan.

Ching Foong Printing Office, 25, Szechuen Road
Da Costa & Co., proprietors
P. Loureiro, manager
P. J. Tavarez, compositor
C. M. da Silva, do.

四馬路彈子房
Tz-ma-loo-tyn-tz-fang.

Club Concordia, Foochow Road
Geo. Baffy

源源洋行
Yuen Yuen.

Cock & Co., Alexander, public tea inspectors and general commission agents, 19, Foochow Road
Alexander Cock

栢醫生
Peh-e-sang.

Coghill & Henderson, medical practitioners, 22, Foochow Road
J. G. S. Coghill, M.D., F.R.C.P. (absent)
Edward Henderson, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ed., municipal surgeon and health officer

Cook, M. H., sail-maker, Old Masonic Hall, Canton Road

Cooper, W., general commission agent, The Club

豐茂
Foong-mow.

Coutts & Co., merchants, 15, Foochow Road
J. C. Coutts (absent)
G. W. Coutts
F. Hague

高易
Kaou-yih.

Cowie, G. J. W., solicitor, 27, Foochow Road
George J. W. Cowie
L. Q. Tong
L. Chubing

Cromie, Charles, public silk inspector, 4, Nanking Road
Charles H. Lepper

錦名
Keng-ming.

Cumine & Co., merchants, 8, Kiangse Road
Chas. Cumine (absent)
A. G. T. Cumine
John Cooper

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正豐
Chin Loong.

Da Costa & Co., public accountants and general commission agents, 25, Szechuen Road
N. T. da Costa
P. Loureiro
J. F. Pereira
T. Marshall

復泰洋行
Fo-yuen.

Dadabhoy Burjorjee, merchant, 3, Shangtung Road

Dallas, Barnes, bill and bullion broker, Bubbling Well Road

日昇
Yut Sing

Daly, S., broker, Thorne's buildings, Kiangse Road
S. Daly.

代利
Da-lee.

Davis & Co., auctioneer and commission agents, corner of Canton and Szechuen Roads
Alex. Davis

寶順
Pau-shun.

Dent & Co., merchants, The Bund
John Dent
Edward Wheeley
L. A. Tavares

新寶順
Sin-paou-shun.

Dent & Co., Alfred, merchants, The Bund
Alfred Dent (absent)
H. P. Hanssen
J. Lawson
R. P. Russell
A. Johnsford

廣興
Kwang-hing.

Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, merchants, 2, Szechuen Road
Allybhoy Khatow, manager

信和
Sin-ho.

Dickinson & Co., 3, Pekin Road
T. B. Higson
M. O. Fitzcerald
F. Stokes

聚成
Chu Shêng.

Donaldson & Co.,
C. M. Donaldson

和記
Oo-ke.

Dow, James, 15, Pekin Road

興隆洋行
Shing-loong-yeung-hong.

Droege & Co., A., merchants, corner Honan and Canton Roads
A. Droege
E. Gipperich

德興行
Tuh-hsing.

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., 9, Kiangse Road
J. M. Ringer
J. Danenberg

愛密
Æ-mih.

Eames, I. B., counsellor-at-law, 16, Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road
I. B. Eames
A. d'Encarnacio

森泰醫生
Sung-tae-E-sang.

Eastlack W. C., dental surgeon, 33, Szechuen Road

蘇州橋押卜祿
Nie-pa-doo mo-vong.

Edbrook & Co., Kiangse Road and Foochow Creek
C. Edbrook
F. Mawhood

合記冰廠
Heh-ke-ping ts'ang.

E-kee Ice Houses, Soochow Creek, Hongkew
Woo-zing-fong
Mustard & Co., agents

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厭拜巴丫華利
Im-pai-pa-lew-wa-lee.

"Empire Brewery," Hongkew
H. Evans, proprietor
W. Papps
F. de Sa

信源
Sin-yuen.

Essex & Co., commission merchants
Edward Charles Essex (absent)
B. Powell Seare (London)
Frank Grose

有立客
U-le-ka.

Eureka Hotel, Hongkew Bund
Mrs. Anderson

埃凡饅頭店
Yae-fan-mwan-t'aw-teen.

Evans & Co., shipchandlers and bakers, 7, Minghong Road, Hongkew
Henry Evans
W. Papps

新埃凡饅頭店
Sing-yae-fan-man-t'su-tien.

Evans & Co., Town Branch, Szechuen Road
F. de Sa

福華
Fo-wo.

Fabris & Co., Yang-king-pang
F. W. Fabris

福成
Fook-shing.

Fabris, E. A., corner of Pekin and Keangse Road

Fajard & Co., Eugene, public silk inspectors, and commission agents, Rue Montauban, French Concession
E. Fajard

滋生
Yah-sung.

Farnham & Co., S. C., shipwrights, engineers, &c., 31, Hongkew Road and Old Dock and Pootung Dock
S. C. Farnham
C. P. Blethen
Ed. Rohl
F. W. Galles
A. Bruse
W. Bosch
J. Simpson
C. Blethen
A. Armstrong
H. Smith
J. Holmes
H. Crayton
W. Arnold

番富洋行
Fo fo.

Feiff & Co., auctioneers and commission agents
E. R. Feiff

飛利
Fuh le.

Fentam, G. B., professor of music, and piano tuner and repairer, 2, Foochow Road

Findlay, Wade & Co., merchants and commission agents
James Findlay, Snr.
H. T. Wade
W. E. Allum

會地理
Way-de-le.

Fisler, L. F., photographer, Old Masonic Hall, Canton Road

豐裕
Fung-yu.

Fogg & Co., H., merchants, The Bund
J. F. Twombly
S. D. Webb
T. F. McGrath
A. J. Lines
H. O'Hara

英茂
Ying-mow.

Francis, R., & Co., 8, Peking Road
Robert Francis
R. F. Thorburn

順章
Sin-Chong.

Framjee Hormusjee & Co., merchants, No. 7, Keangse Road
Framjee Hormusjee
D. Pestonjee
F. Cawasjee
Ruttonjee Maneckjee

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豐泰
Foong-tai.
Frazar & Co., merchants, Szechuen Road, corner Foochow Road
Everett Frazar (absent)
W. S. Wetmore
John Lindsley
R. F. Eastlack
Wm. White
M. G. de Souza
J. M. Marques

法馬醫生
Fah-mo e-sang.
French Livery Stables, French concession
A. Charrier, proprietor
E. Hall, veterinary surgeon

傅蘭雅
Foo-lan-ya.
Fryer, John, translation department, Kiangnan Arsenal, (care of Mackenzie & Co.)

太豐
Tai-foong.
Gamwell, F. R., silk broker, 8, Hankow Road
F. R. Gamwell
H. R. Hearn
A. W. Wilson

愼生
Sun-Sing.
Ghandy & Co., M. D., 7, Keangse Road
D. Pestonjee

仁記
Jin-kee.
Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants, The Bund
A. G. Wood
A. McLeod
F. G. White
A. M. Case
L. A. Simmonds
H. W. Daniel
C. S. Sharp
E. J. Caldbeck
C. V. Horsman
H. S. Hancock (Hankow)
E. G. Hamilton (Kiukiang)

義興
E Hing.
Gilfillan, J., broker, 4, Foochow Road

葛先生
Guh-sien-sang.
Gill, H. Scott, Eurasian School, 11, Nanzing Road, Hongkew

太平
Tai-ping.
Gilman & Co., merchants, 44, Kiukiang Road
E. H. Lavers
H. F. Ramsay (Hankow)
F. Gilman
E. Tobin (absent)
W. Miller
F. J. Green
W. de St. Croix
S. Marsh
C. Barthe
C. F. Harton
Lewis Fraser

徐來泰
Zee-lay-t'a.
Gioletti, E., Teacher of French and Italian languages, 39, Hongkew Road

萬利麵包舖
Van-le-mien-pau-poo.
Godenrath & Co., H., Bread and Biscuit Bakers and Confectioners, 2, Ming-ong Road, Hongkew
H. Godenrath
G. Moore

Gombert, C., watchmaker, 3, Foochow Road
C. Gombert
R. Rietschler
F. Gundorph

總會
Tsoong-way.
Gore-Booth, R. H., 2, Yangtsze Road

郭部醫生
Go-bu-e-sang.
Gottburg, W., M.D., 9, Canton Road

克勒洋行
Hak-le-no Yang-hong.
Grenot, A., storekeeper, 38, Rue du Consulat, French Concession

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"Gridiron Hotel" and Billiard Saloon, 2, Canton Road, also soda water manufacturer
F. Farr

和記
Oo-che.

Groom, Francis A., 15, Pekin Road

Habibbhoy, Ahmedbhoy, merchant, Keangse Road
Ahmedbhoy Habbibhoy, (Bombay)
H. Somjee

恒豐洋行
Huen-foong.

Habibhoy, Rehemoobhoy, merchant, Keangse Road
Cassumbhoy Khakeebhoy, manager

福利
Fuh-le.

Hall & Holtz, shipchandlers, general storekeepers, tailors, milliners, and bakers, corner Nankin and Szechuen Roads
H. Everall
W. H. Short
H. Dyer
H. Symons
J. Crofts
W. Cowderoy
B. A. Valantine
W. Kilner
A. B. Steel
T. Smith
A. Sheargold
J. West, tailoring department
H. Händel do.
Mrs. Smith, millinery department
Mrs. A Smith do.

哈華托
Hah-woa-tah.

Harwood and Wainewright, solicitors, 2, Balfour Buildings
Wm. Harwood
R. E. Wainewright
M. Martin

順信
Sin-shun.

Haslam, W. H., public tea inspector, Hankow Road (absent)

琼記
King-kee.

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants, Bund
George B. Dixwell (absent)
Robert I. Fearon
E. G. Low
J. E. Reding
C. E. Endicott
T. O. S. Jenkins
H. B. Endicott
J. S. Fearon
G. G. Hopkins
H. Jorge
A. Kleczlowski
R. R. Fonseca

天茂
Tien-mow.

Helbling & Co., J. C., Nankin Road
Walter Hyslop

永昌
Yuen-chang.

Hirsbrunner & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers and General Importers, 14, Foochow Road
J. Hirsbrunner

兆豐
Chaou-fong.

Hogg Brothers, merchants, 18, Nanking Road
James Hogg
E. Jenner Hogg
W. W. Hyde
Andrew Burman

義記
Nee-kee.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants, Keangse and Foochow Roads
J. P. Barnes
E. George
John M. Holliday
H. J. E. Barlow
Joseph Beattie
A. C. Reddie
P. do Rozario

德順牛羊肉庄
Tuh-zung-niew-yang nioh-tsong.

Hopkins, W., butcher, 2, Tientsin Road

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按米治
Hoh-mo-jee.

Hormusjee, C., bill, bullion, and general broker

Hotel des Messageries Maritimes
R. Chagneau & Cie., 12, Rue du Consulat

密采里
Me-cha-le.

Hotel et Restaurant des Colonies
J. Brossard & Co., Rue Montauban, French Concession

華厘洋行
Wo-le.

How, A. J., 5, Yuen-Ming-Yuen

順泰碼頭
Zung-t'a-mo-dow.

Hunt's Wharf, Heard's Wharf, and Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Pootoong Wharf, 10, Hongkew Road
John H. Vail, manager
Gustav Rohl
J. P. Croal, Pootung
G. H. Dredge, Customs' officer

和興
Ho-ching.

Hutchings, C. H., general broker, shipping and commission agent

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公茂
Kung-mow.

Ilbert & Co., merchants, 22, Nanking Road
A. Ilbert

利記
Lee-kee.

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, merchant, 2, French Bund
A. Hassumbhoy, manager
A. Allarukhia

廣利
Kwang li.

Jamieson & Co., merchants and commission agents, 6 Foochow Road
W. B. Jamieson

Jamieson, R. Alex., M.D., etc., consulting surgeon to Imperial Customs, Shanghai, Kiangse Road

怡和
E-wo.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants, Bund
F. B. Johnson
B. A. Clarke
W. Jaffray
P. Orme
J. H. Cheverton
J. McGregor
A. McIvor
D. Glass
E. Ward
W. H. Gubbins
K. W. H. Wood
C. W. Nicholson
E. J. de Couto
A. Yvanovich
A. F. da Sa
E. F. Alford

義順
E-shun.

Jarvie & Co., John, merchants, 9, Foochow Road
J. I. Miller
F. Henderson
W. Hamilton
J. Hall

Jarvis, F. G., painter and contractor, Szechuen Road

公記
Kung-kee.

Jean & Co., B. H., Next to U. S. N. Co.'s offices, French Bund, and Branch House No. 5 Rue Colbert, French Concession
H. B. Jean

惠源
Wai-Yuen.

Jenkins, F. H. B., merchant, 3, Honan Road
F. H. B. Jenkins

盈記
Yen-kee.

Jenke, C., & Co., milliners, drapers and general outfitters, 15, Szechuen Road
C. Jenke

有美洋行
Yu-may.

Joo-Hoo & Co., W., merchants and commission agents, 11, French Bund
W. Joo-hoo
W. Joo-swee

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有喊
Yu-wai.

Juvet, Leo, manufactory of soda water syphons, agent for the watches Juvet, and general importer, 47, Rue Montauban, French Concession
Leo Juvet
P. Brodggie

高昌廟
Kow chung-mow.

江南製造總局
KIANGNAN ARSENAL.
Marine Department.

F. Mainland, master shipwright
A. Bayley, small arms superintendent
John Ure
Ordnance Department.
G. G. Reid, superintendent engineer
C. F. Gilles
J. Stokes
S. Price
J. Steward
J. Telford
T. Brimley

Kelly & Co., booksellers, stationers, news and commission agents
J. M. Kelly
J. F. Kelly

仁昌
Jin-chang.

Keong-soon & Co., French Bund
K. Keong-soon

同和
Tong-ho.

Kidner, Wm., architect, 14, Peking Road
Kidner, James do. do. (absent)

有恒
Yeu-hung.

Kingsmill, Thos. W., civil engineer and architect, 21, Kiangse Road
T. W. Kingsmill

順利洋行
Sun lee.

Kirchner, Boger & Co., merchants, 7, Hankow Road
H. Böger
C. F. Grossmann (absent)
E. Burchard
F. Stein

廣源洋貨店
Kwong-kium-yang-ha-tien.

Kiun Hang, storekeeper, shop No. 242, corner of Nanking Road, Maloo

生源
Shan-yuen.

Knights, A. E., 3, Yang-king-pan, French Concession

隆泰
Loong-tae.

Knoop & Co., shipchandlers and general storekeepers, corner of Szechuen and Sungkeang Road, Yang-king-pang
H. A. Knoop
H. Peters
L. Pfaff
E. Hey
J. B. Remedios
J. Claus

寶隆
Pau-loong.

Kosminski & Co., J.
J. Kosminski
H. E. Howell

金先生
King-sien-sang.

Kreyer, Rev. Carl T., Kiangnan Arsenal

法昌
Fah-ts'ang.

Lacroix, Cousins & Co., 6, Yang-king-pang, French Concession
M. Louvier
C. David

義丰
Ye-fung.

Ladage & Oelke, clothiers and general outfitters, 4, Canton Road
D. Oelke
E. Wennmohs
E. Wusterhausen
J. F. Ullrichs
W. Mielenhausen

利記
Le-ke.

Lalcaca, E. P., general broker, 2, French Bund

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羅林士
Lau-len-sie.

Laurence, H. A., public accountant, Thorne's Buildings, Kiangse Road

陸家嘴角
Luh-koe-tsuy-koh.

Lambert, A. G., shipbuilder, Green Point and S. S. N. Co.'s Dock
A. G. Lambert
D. Black, foreman

泰興
Tae-shing.

Lane, Crawford & Co., storekeepers, shipchandlers and auctioneers, Nankin Road
D. R. Crawford (Hongkong)
John Wilson
J. A. Harvie
Henry Relph
Andrew Morton
W. R. J. Harris
J. W. Allen
F. Annand
W. Hewett
T. P. Fairbairn
J. Cunningham
J. Purvis
A. S. Triggs, auction department
R. B. Cuthbertson, piano tuner

源源
Yuen-yuen.

Lent, Wm., merchant, 19, Foochow Road

Lester, H., builder and contractor, 4, Balfour Buildings

Limby & Co., H. J., brokers and accountants, 22A, Nankin Road
H. J. Limby

立德
Lap-tek.

Little & Co., merchants, 22, Szechuen Road residence 1, Ningpo Road
Archd. J. Little
R. W. Little
W. Cance
C. J. Harvey
T. G. B. Willow

景昌
King chong.

Lindsay & Head, merchants and commission agents, 3, Peking Road
G. A. Lindsay
R. G. Head

小禮查
Siau-lee-cha.

"Little Astor," 9, Wang-poo Road, Hongque
A. Silverthorne
J. Silverthorne

老太
Lao Tai.

Lowe, W., broker, French Concession, behind the General Hospital
W. Lowe
John Sharp

瑪高温
Ma-ko-wan.

Macgowan, D.J., M.D., 43, Hongkew Road
A. C. Carrigan

Mackay & Co., G., cabinet makers and upholsterers, 11, Nankin Road

裕盛
Yu-shin.

Maclean, & Co., P., merchants, Canton Road
P. Maclean
E. H. Slaghek

Maclean, Wm. S., public tea inspector, &c.

隆茂
Loong-mow.

MacKenzie & Co., commission merchants and agents, 10, Szechuen Road
James MacKenzie, (London)
Robert MacKenzie
James Powrie
H. S. Hawkins
C. W. Richards

崇雲
Zoong-yun.

Mackintosh, L., bill and bullion broker, Bubbling Well Road

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信誠
Sin-tsen.

McLoughlin & Co., share brokers, No 1A, Balfour Buildings
Eugene McLoughlin

麥登司
Mak-tung-see.

Maertens, Aug. H., public silk inspector, 9, Canton Road

美查洋棧
Mei-cha.

Major, Ernest, office of the *Shun Pao* Chinese newspaper, 197, Shantung Road

Mariner's Home, 5, Honkew Road
M. W. Murphy, proprietor
J. H. Reardon, assistant

密妥士醫生
Mih too-sz E-sung.

Meadows, Robert, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.L.A. A.R.C., Lond., 2, Hongkew Bund

第福來
Dee-fuh-la.

Méilhan & Co., A., bakers, &c., 70, Rue Montauban

同治印書館
T'ung-che Yin-shoo-kwan.

Mercantile Printing Office, and office of *General Advertiser* and *Le Nouvelliste de Shanghai*
C. do Rozario
Arnaldo A. do Rozario
J. E. do Rozario
R. M. do Rozario
Alfredo D. do Rozario
Artidoro A. do Rozario
Augusto X. do Rozario
F. S. Oliveira
A. Oliveira
F. de Campos
B. Rodrigues

微納
Me-na.

Meynard, Cousin & Co., merchants, 6 Keangse Road
Henri Meynard (absent)
H. Pelegrin

Meller & Co., auctioneers of real estate, shares and damaged goods, and agents for Chefoo Family Hotel, 15, Szechuen Road
H. Meller
B. de Souza, Jr.

中庸
Chung-yung.

Miller, McKenzie & White, bill and bullion brokers, Nankin Road
Rowley Miller
R. McKenzie (absent)
Aug. White

彌羅
Mi-lo.

Millot & Co., Yang-king-Pang—next door to the French Post Office—agents for Remi de Montigny and Vaucher Freres
E. Millot
A. Teillot

利杭
Lee-hong.

Milsom & Tod, merchants, 34, Szechuen Road, office entrance, Hongkong Road
John Crawford (absent)
Ed. Holdsworth do
Albert Milsom
Will Tod

寶昌
Paou-cheong.

Moffat & Co., merchants, 9, Kiangse Road
Robt. C. D. Moffat
Alfred Bean
J. G. Pereira

安成
Oan-shing.

Monro & Co., G. A., public tea inspectors and commission agents
G. A. Monro
D. McAllister
S. Sheldon
A. J. Vickers

恒興
Hung-foong.

Mody, P. C., general broker, 11, Sunkiang Road

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源棄
Wai-nuen.
Möller, Maitland & Co., temporary address, 3, Honan Road
J. C. Julius Möller
John Maitland
Ad. C. Hübler

賚賜
La-se.
Möller, Nils, auctioneer, broker, and general agent, Canton Road
Nils Möller

莫汝
Mo-tze.
Morel, E., bill, bullion and stock broker, 32, Kiangse Road

Morphew, J. S., agent, *Straits Times Extra*, Shanghai. Address care of Messrs. Kelly & Co.

摩師意魯
Moore, L., broker and commission agent, 13, Kiangse Road

浦東
Poo-toong.
Morrice, Behncke & Co., shipwrights
Thomas Morrice
Henry Behncke

馬立師
Ma-li-sz.
Morris, Lewis & Co., general commission and ship agents, French Bund
John Morris (absent)
George Lewis
A. N. Brown

摩厘士軒厘
Mo-le-se-hen-lee.
Morriss, Henry, bill and bullion broker, Race Course

弟地士
Di-a-sze.
Müller & Co., J. W., merchants, 12, Szechuen Road
J. W. Müller
H. Siebke

美記
Mae-kee.
Müller, & Co., H., watchmakers, 10, Canton Road
I. Pfaff
R. Pfaff
E. Wilhelm

天和
Tien-ho.
Müller & Fisher, contractors, house and sign painters, 19, Foochow Road
L. P. Müller
A. A. Fisher

晋隆
Chin-loong.
Mustard & Co., California Store and general agency, office 4, Canton Road
R. W. Mustard
C. C. Bennett

泰昌
Tai-cheong.
Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co., merchants, 6, Keangse Road
A. Nachtrieb
E. Leroy
G. Schönhard
A. Baconnier
A. Xitco
V. Sibille

南洋行
Nathan, Maurice J., 7, Foochow Road

字林
Zy-ling.
"North China Herald" & "North China Daily News" Office, 10, Hankow Road
J. Broadhurst Tootal
R. S. Gundry, editor
P. Rose Smith, sub-editor
D. Wares Smith, accountant
F. J. Williams, clerk
John Brown, shipping reporter
A. G. Merrilees, foreman
F. S. Oliveira compositor
J. A. Ribeiro do
W. Milley do
— Sinimon do
— Batchelor do

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法國新聞紙館
Fah-hwoh-sin-vun-che-kwan.

"Nouvelliste de Shanghai," French newspaper, editor's office 14, Rue du Consulat
A. L. Virmaitre, manager and editor

通源
Tong-Whan.

Oliveira & Co., general brokers, merchants, and commission agents, 17, Rue du Consulat
A. M. Oliveira

工部
Kung-pao.

Oliver, E. H., civil engineer and surveyor 4, Balfour Buildings

同孚
Tong-foo.

Olyphant & Co., merchants, Nankin Road
A. A. Hayes, Jr.
J. F. Seaman
James Maitland
W. Chrystall
J. H. Wisner
E. U. Smith
G. R. Greenough
L. H. Stoddard
W. E. Stephenson
J. C. Allen, Junr.
J. O. Fuller
A. Campbell
W. Jamieson
C. A. Xavier
E. B. Gutierrez
J. Barretto
—. Pereira
J. Carvalho

順發
Shun-fat.

Overbeck & Co., merchants, Macao Buildings, Yuen Ming Yuen
Hermann Overbeck
Hugo Rehn
Otto G. Miehe

鋪邊
Pu-baney

Pabaney Ebrahimbhoy, merchant, 11, Sunkiang Road
Mohamedbhoy Fuckirbhoy, manager

栢加醫生
Pa-ka-e-sang.

Parker & Little, medical practitioners, Kiangse Road
G. F. Parker, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., and L.M.
L. S. Little, M.D., F.R.C.S., Engd., B.A., Lon., Surgeon to the Shanghai General Hospital

裕記
Yuk-ke.

Paul, R., shipchandler & compradore, French Concession

派利
Pee-lee.

Peil, F., merchant, 9, Keangse Road, and sold agent for China and Japan for F. Krupp's Cast Steel Works, Essen, Germany
F. Peil (absent)
F. E. Heyden
J. H. Neustadt
Th. Schnell

瑞昌
Sei chang.

Petrocochino A. E., merchant and general commission agent, Nanking Road

威貞同
Wei ching tong.

Pharmacie de L'Union, Keangse, Corner of Canton Road
G. Martin
I. J. Sanches

Pila, Ulysse, & Co., 6, Pekin Road
Ulysse Pila (absent)
R. Geller

波利
Poo-le.

Polite, George, Nankin Road, opposite the British Post Office
George Polite
Edouard Vernet
Constantin Lombard

POOTUNG DOCK.
S. C. Farnham & Co., lessees

POOTUNG LUMBER YARD.
W. C. Law, manager
C. W. Schmidt

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昇寶
Sing-paou.

Primrose & Co., commission agents, Honam Road, corner of Canton Road
J. A. Primrose

惠麟
Whoy-ling.

Primrose, W. M., 21, Canton Road

萬隆
Van-loong.

Provand & Co., A., merchants, 3, Pekin Road
A. Provand
A. R. Dundas Mowat (absent)
A. A. E. Farrar
S. J. Dinez

魯陵
Loo-ling.

Pustau & Co., Wm., merchants, The Bund
O. C. Behn
H. Detmering
Fr. Burchardi
Ch. Beyfuss
E. Spitz
A. Vietz
G. Pandorf
G. Malteau

地球場
P'au gew-zang.

Racquet Court, Maloo
J. J. Cann, hon. secy

利華
Lee-wah.

Rainbow, B., share broker and commission agent, The Club

立發
Lee-fah.

Raphael, R. S., merchant, 3, Kiangse Road

履泰
Le-tae.

Reid, Evans & Co., merchants, 2, Pekin Road
D. Reid
M. P. Evans
J. B. Manson
Thos. Robertson
J. N. Lance
J. de Cardon

泰和
Tae-ho.

Reiss & Co., merchants, 4, Hankow Road
Adolph Zimmern
Moritz Kalb
J. R. Bromley, tea inspector
R. H. Percival, silk inspector
F. S. Marçal

保德
Pao-tah.

Reka, Barchardt, & Co., general brokers, and commission agents, corner of Rue Montauban and Rue du Consulat
H. J. Jürgens
A. Reka
Ferd. Borchardt

利名
Le-ming.

Remi de Montigny, merchant, Yang-king pang, French Concession
Remi de Montigny (absent)
Millott & Co., agents

晋隆洋行
Chin-loong.

Remusat, M., professor of music, Canton Road

連尼狀師
Lee-nee.

Rennie, R. T., barrister-at-law, and counsel to H.B.M. Government, 2, Hongkong Road (absent)
J. J. Aroozoo

連那士
Li-na-sze.

Reynolds, E. A., merchant, Pootung Point

總管手
Tsoong suan-shou.

Ridings, C. E., accountant, 15, Kiangse Road

源順
Yuen-zung.

Rivington, Charles, stock and share broker and commission agent, Rue Montauban and Bubbling Well Road

Roberts, John P., Surveyor for American Shipmasters' Association, Registre Maritime, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam,

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New York, Boston, and San Francisco Underwriters; Chinese Insurance Co., China Traders' Insurance Co., Java Insurance, and other offices; Office with Messrs. John Thorne & Co.

樂皮生
Le-be-son.

Robinson, A., solicitor, 3, Balfour Buildings
A. Robinson
G. Bayley, clerk

阿化威
Ho-hwa-way.

Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co., merchants, 3, Hongkong Road
J. F. Rodewald
F. Schönfeld (Foochow)
J. M. Young
W. Götze

源利
Nu-le,

Robins & Co., furniture dealers, 43, Rue Montauban

福隆
Fu-loong.

Robison, J. S., public silk inspector, 16, Yangtsze Road
J. S. Robison

昇泰
Sing-tae.

Rothwell, Love & Co., merchants, 17, Canton Road
Thomas Rothwell
J. Love, Jr.
S. C. Sove

羅生藥房
Loo-sung yah-vong.

Rozario & Co., F., chemists, No 27, Broadway, Hongkew
F. Rozario

旗昌
Ke-chong.

Russell & Co., merchants, The Bund
Frank B. Forbes
F. D. Hitch
H. de C. Forbes
E. W. Stevens (Hankow)
E. F. Almeida
E. D. Anthony
C. G. Beebe (Kiukiang)
J. W. Broadbent
F. D. Bush
H. Cordier
H. M. Cunningham (Hankow)
F. Du Jardin
P. K. Dumeresq
T. W. Eckfeldt
P. Gabain (Ningpo)
J. F. Goodfellow (Kiukiang)
G. Heise (Ningpo)
J. J. Howard (Hankow)
F. Johanssen
W. W. Lowett
E. Losch (Tientsin)
M. G. Moore do.
J. Nash
M. C. Nickels
E. Rohl
S. C. Rose (Kiukiang)
C. M. Senna
J. D. Thorburn
A. Voisin
E. Webb
G. H. Wheeler

永順泰
Woong-shun-tay.

Russell, Roa & Co., commission agents, 6, Sungkiang Road, agents Pootung Water Works

辛未藥房
Sing-wei-yoh-vong.

Santos' Pharmacy, 136, Shantung Road
J. G. dos Santos

新沙孫
Sing-sa-sun.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants, 17, Foochow Road
J. E. Sassoon
S. E. Shellim (Hongkong)
J. S. David
J. S. Joseph
D. Joseph
S. Y. Yaish
B. D. Benjamin (Tientsin)
J. J. Nathan (do.)
J. S. Perry (Newchwang)
E. Jacob (do.)
J. Joseph (do.)

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沙孫
Sa-sun

Sassoon, Sons & Co., David, merchants, The Bund
M. S. Gubbay
S. M. Moses
J. S. Saul
M. Solomon
J. A. Nathan
D. E. Moses
J. E. Meyer
Marcus Wolff
William Wood

些厘公司
Say-le-kung-tse.

Sayle & Co., linen drapers, silk mercers, tailors, &c., corner of Nankin and Szechuen Roads, and at "Victoria Exchange," Hongkong
Robt. Sayle (England)
E. H. Spring
W. W. Clifford
F. Rayson
T. J. Grace
F. O. Eustace
R. Johnston
A. Chalker
S. Looker
A. J. da Cruz

森泰象館
Sung-tae-tseang-kwan.

Saunders' Photographic Studio, 3, Wangpoo Road
W. Saunders
D. K. Griffith, manager
F. Caroni
H. Saunders

元亨
Yuen-hang.

Schellhass & Co., Eduard, merchants, French Bund
Eduard Schellhass (Hamburg)
Ludwig Beyer (Hongkong)
C. Emil Bade
Franz E. Clausen
A. Schomburg
E. Burmeister

爵源
Kwong-yuen.

Scheibler, Matthaei & Co., 13, Peking Road
Robt. Scheibler (absent)
Carl Matthaei
H. Curjel
A. Bachem
Johs. Molenaar

匯泰洋行
Hoi-tah-yang-hong.

Schmidt, J. Meinhard, public accountant and bill collector, 22, Rue du Consulat

裕豐洋行
Hyew-fung.

Schofield, R., Rue de Colbert, French Concession

大來
Le-ta.

Schrader, H. L., chronometer and watchmaker, 13, Keangse Road, between Canton and Foochow Roads

Seamen's Library and Museum, adjoining the Seamen's Church, Pootoong
Rev. Canon Butcher, acting chaplain and librarian

"Shanghai Evening Courier," office, Foochow Road
H. Lang, editor and manager
T. Marshall, accountant

上海牛乳房龍飛對門
Shan hai-new lu vong-loong-fe-tay-mung.

Shanghai Dairy, opposite the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, New Race Course
Sewjee, proprietor

大利牛羊肉庄
De-le nien-yang-nioh-tsong.

Shanghai Pork and General Butchery, 5, Szechuen Road
G. Lindau, proprietor

Shanghai Steamboat Dock
A. G. Lambert, manager

老上海
Laou Shang-hai.

Shanghai Hotel, 10 and 11, Foochow Road
J. Searle
J. S. Kermath
C. B. Barker

Kau yüh.

Shanghai Dock Company
G. J. W. Cowie, secretary

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補醫生
Poo-e-sang.
Shanghai Dispensary, 3, Canton Road
Wm. Wallis, dispenser

龍飛
Lung-fei.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar, New Race Course
B. Pallant, proprietor
C. Corne, shoeing smith

老德記
Loa-ti-kee.
Shanghai Medical Hall, Nanking Road
J. Llewellyn & Co.
J. Bradfield
T. Brewer
T. A. Coate
F. M. Stickler

李百里
Li-pih-li.
Shaw Brothers & Co., merchants, The Bund
A. A. Krauss
C. Nicholson
H. P. Buckley

仁濟醫館
Yen-tzu-e-kwon.
Sibbald & Johnston, medical practitioners, 3 Shantung Road
F. C. Sibbald, M.D., (absent)
James Johnston, M.D.

萬泰
Van-tah.
Siegfried & Co., W. H., general brokers and auctioneers, office, French Bund

禪臣
Siem-sen.
Siemssen & Co., merchants, The Bund
F. Nissen
G. Peters
W. Koch
H. Tornoe
A. Goetz
T. W. G. Gurlitt
J. H. Pinkvoss
C. Paasch

成昌
Zung-ts'ang.
Smart, Geo. F., 20, Keangse Road

義昌洋行
Ye-chang-yang-hong.
Skeggs & Co., C. J., public silk inspectors and commission agents, 1, Kiukiang Road
C. J. Skeggs
D. Gilmour
F. M. Smith
T. C. Skeggs

隆盛
Loong-shing.
Smith, Archer & Co., 7, Hankow Road
W. J. Blydenburgh
A. F. Thompson
P. Robertson
I. O. Carleton

麗泉
Le-tsuen.
Smith, E. M., 1, Honan Road

廣和
Kwang-ho.
Smith & Co., Geo., wine, spirit and beer merchants, 2, Foochow Road
George Smith
Thomas Smith (absent)
E. Pallister

庚興
Kang-hing.
Tata, D. C., merchant, Kiangse Road
R. Pestonjee
Cursetjee Burjorjee

泰來
Tae-le.
Telge, Nölting & Co., merchants, French Bund
B. Telge (absent)
J. Nölting
Herm. Ahlers
G. Meincke
O. Dietrich

公立
Kung-lup.
Tate & Hawes, merchants, The Bund and corner of Kiangse and Pekin Roads
J. Priestley Tate (absent)
J. A. Hawes
A. T. Duval

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安泰
On-ta.

Taylor & Bennett, brokers and commission agents
Joseph M. Taylor
William Keir
J. Braga

德倫
Tuh-lung.

Tellenne, P., ship and commission agent, opposite French Consulate

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德全
Tak-chuen.

Textor & Co., merchants, 4, Pekin Road
C. J. Textor, (absent)
W. H. Aretz
A. Schroers (absent)
A. Bovenschen (Yokohama)
A. Steinmetz
C. Kramer
J. E. Jansen
A. Von Kileh
A. Hickling
C. Bolmen

浦東
Poo-tung.

THE SHANGHAI AND POOTUNG FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING COMPANY.
D. Muirhead, superintendent
J. Mackenzie
J. Prentice
J. Dick
D. Cranston
W. Middleton
Wm. Mitchell
M. Mackenzie
J. Hill

廣達
Qoong deh.

Thorndike & Co., J. K., Soochow Creek Godowns and Lumber Yard, 1, Hwang-hoo Road
J. K. Thorndike

元芳
Yuen-fong.

Thorne Brothers & Co., 9, Yangtsze Road
J. Thorne (absent)
J. A. Maitland
W. B. Pryer (absent)
E. P. Hague
W. McKenzie Bradley
J. W. Rasch

同茂
Tong-mow.

Thorne & Co., John, general brokers and commission agents, The Bund
John Thorne
E. W. Rice
Emil Hagelstange

裕隆
Yu-loong.

Tilby, A. R., & Co., ship brokers and commission agents, and agents for steam tug *Fairy*, Yang-king-pang, next to French Post Office
A. R. Tilby
L. T. Hong

義茂洋行
E-mow-yang-hong.

Thurburn, A., share broker, 22, Nankin Road

華記
Wha-kee.

Turner & Co., merchants, The Bund
E. C. Smith
W. H. Harton
W. F. Sharp (Hankow)
H. S. B. Usill
H. Reynell

松茂
Soong-mow.

Twigg, Mrs. P. O'B., undertaker, Rue Montauban

Vaucher Freres, watchmakers and jewellers, and agents for G. Millot & Co., Rue Montauban
Alfred Vaucher

上海天源洋行
Shanghai Tien-yuen yeong-hong.

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., merchants, 9, Honam Road
Heinrich Kirchhoff (absent)
Edward Vogel
Arno Hôhne
G. Hohn

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亨達利
Han-ta-le.

Vrard, L., watchmaker, 2, Keangse Road
L. Vrard
F. Laidrich (absent)
H. Sillem
G. Martinot (Tientsin)
L. Borel (do.)
F. Ribert
Ed. Jamaux

華而師
Wo-uhl-ss.

Walsh & Co., F., printers and stationers, 3, Canton Road
F. G. Walsh
A. Walsh
W. E. Blanchard

南順泰
Nien-tsung-ta.

Waters & Co., D. W., commission agents, French Bund

大藥房
Ta-yo-fong.

Watson, Cleave & Co., chemists and druggists, 2, Nanking Road
S. W. Cleave
T. H. Bateman

公盛
Kung-zing.

Watson, Will., Rue Colbert, French Concession

挖臣
Wat-sun.

Watson & Co., Wm., drapers, 22, Nanking Road
T. Peacock (London)
E. Byrne
H. J. Skeels
R. Campbell
F. B. Leeming
G. E. Yorke
J. Dunnill
C. J. Rawlinson
G. Hull
E. Wheeler
Mrs. Allen
Miss M. D. Garrette

公易
Kung-yih.

Westall, Brand & Co., public silk inspectors, &c.
A. C. Westall
Wm. Brand
C. M. Dyce
S. T. L. Phillips

會德豐
Hwuy-tih-foong.

Wheelock & Co., North end of French Bund
T. R. Wheelock
D. A. Silva
D. M. Souza
Jos. Cutts

瑞和
Zeay-oo.

Williams & Co., storekeepers, &c., Broadway, Hongkew

Winstanley, W., The Club

祥茂
Dziang-meu.

Wright, Burkill & Co., commission agents and public silk inspectors, 11, Szechuen Road
James H. Wright (absent)
A. R. Burkill
J. F. Pereira

天陞
T'ien-sung.

Wright, J. W., 8, Honan Road
W. Birt, agent

榮泰駁船行
Yoong-t'a-poh-zayn-ong.

Yang-Tye Cargo Boat Company, Szechuen Road, four down from Messrs. Little & Co.
Yangwell, manager

悅生棧
Yueh-zung-zan.

Yuet Sung & Co., general store-keepers, &c., Honan Road, near the English Church

驛記冰廠
Yuh-ke ping-tsang.

Yuk-Kee & Co.'s Ice Stores, at Soochow Creek, Chue-hoong-pang
Yuk-kee & Co., agents

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Missionaries.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
A. Wylie, agent, Shantung Road

LONDON MISSION.

麥家圈
Mah-ka-k'euen.

Rev. W. Muirhead, Shantung Road
Rev. G. S. Owen do.

UNION CHAPEL.
Rev. James Thomas, minister; first house east of American consulate, Hongkew

首善堂
Seu-zay-tong.

PROCURE DES LAZARISTES.
A. Aymeri, French Concession
H. Salvan

馬先生
Sang-sëen-ma.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. Thos. McClatchie, M.A., canon of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Foochow Road

AMERICAN.

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, U.S.A.

恒安
Hung-on.

Rev. R. Nelson, 48, Hongkew Road
Miss L. M. Fay

禕文堂
Pi-mun-tong.

Rev. E. H. Thomson, West Gate memorial school

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH U.S.A.

林先生
Ling-Sien-sang.

Rev. Young J. Allen

藍先生
Lan-Sien-sang.

Rev. J. W. Lambuth

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION U.S.

晏先生
Yeh-Seng-sang.

Rev. M. T. Yates (absent)

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U.S.

大南門外清心堂
Ta-nae-mung-nga-tsing-sing-dong.
Outside the South Gate.

范先生
Fan-Sien-sang.

Rev. J. M. W. Farnham (absent)

費先生
Fei-Sien-sang.

Rev. Geo. F. Fitch, Soochow
M. C. Schmidt do

美華書館
Me-wha-shu-kwan.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.
Little East Gate Street.

J. L. Mateer, superintendent
C. Gordon, foreman
P. J. Rohde, agent, Bible Society

禮拜船
Li-pah-yeh.

Rev. C. H. Butcher, acting Chaplain, Seaman's Church

盧公義先生
Leu-kung-i-sien-sang.

Rev. Justus Doolittle, South Gate

Steam Tugs.

"*Bunker Hill.*"
J. S. Baron, agent
Captain Ryder

"*Fuk-le.*"
J. S. Baron, agent
Captain Kirby

"*Fo-ke-lin.*"
Morris, Lewis & Co., agents
Captain Murray

"*Samson.*"
Frazar & Co., agents
Captain E. H. Jousbery
James Kirk, engineer

"*Rockett.*"
Farnham & Co., agents
Captain Hadler

"*Fairy.*"
A. R. Tilby & Co., agents

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"*Orphan.*"
Captain C. H. McCaslin

Receiving Ships.

順記
Shun-kee.
"*Ariel,*" British ship, Framjee Hormusjee & Co. and Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.
J. Mackenzie, commander
R. Croal, chief officer
P. A. d'Azevedo, purser

和利
Wo-lee.
"*Emily Jane,*" British ship, E. D. Sassoon & Co.
E. J. des Landes, commander
G. Lindsay, acting chief officer
Jas. Sloane, second officer
E. Shellibeer, third officer
S. P. de Castillo, assistant purser

源發
Yuen-fa.
"*Berwick Walls,*" Jardine, Matheson & Co.
G. B. Hill, commander
J. Knox, clerk

復興
Fuh-hing.
"*Water Witch,*"
Lewes & Barton
Zeph. Barton, commander
W. B. Newbegin, chief officer
—. Roman, gunner

開源
Hoe-yuen.
"*Wellington,*" D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
W. Buncombe, commander
J. H. P. Parker, chief officer
J. B. Smith, second do.
F. V. Fonseca
R. W. Hart

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THE CHINKIANG DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

大英領事衙門

Ta-ying-ling-sze-ya-mun.

Interpreter in Charge—W. G. Stronach

Constable—Charles Nunn

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Consul—Rudolf Schlick, residing at Shanghai

DANISH.

大丹領事衙門

Ta-tan-ling-sze-ya-mun.

Acting Consul—A. R. Hewlett

FRENCH.

法蘭西領事衙門

Fat-lan-se-ling-sz-nga-mun.

Vice-consul—J. M. Canny

Imperial Maritime Customs.

鎮江關

Chin-keang-kwan.

Commissioner—G. Detring (absent)

Acting Commissioner—A. Huber

Assistants—H. A. Sidford, R. J. Abbott

Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—R. J. Goldspink

Examiners—J. Lowe, A. B. Menzies, J. Armour

Tide-waiters—J. Eggert, T. W. Maitland, J. Watson, W. Gray, J. Crouch

REVENUE CRUISER "*Ch'iao-shan*"

Public Companies.

Canny & Co., J. M., agents—
- Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
- Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited
- Hongkong Insurance Company

Salter, A. E., agent—
- Yangtsze & Pacific Insurance Companies
- U.S. Casualty Company
- Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York
- S. S. Navigation Company

Merchants and Agents.

Bean, Wm., merchant

亨利洋行

Hang-le-yeong-hong.

Canny & Co., J. M., merchants & commission agents
- J. M. Canny (Shanghai)
- Farquhar Carnie
- Edgeworth Starkey

德咯

Dah-loong.

Deslandes & Co., F., ship-brokers and general agents
- F. Deslandes
- J. A. Knox

順昌洋行

Soon-tchong-yeung-hong.

Duff & Co., Thos. W., general merchants commission agents, &c.
- Thos. W. Duff

新德和

Sin-teh-wo.

Gearing, J. G. W., commission agent

萬順字號

Wang-shun-tze-hou.

Middleton & Co., O., general storekeepers and auctioneers
- O. Middleton

Milisch & Co., merchants
- James Milisch

旗昌

K'e-chang.

Salter, Albert E., agent, S. S. N. Company
- Albert E. Salter
- A. C. Watts
- C. Schultze

Receiving Ship.

"*Express*," (Am.),—A. E. Salter, agent for S. S. N. Co.

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THE KIUKIANG DIRECTORY.

Province of Keangse.

江西省
Liu-kuen-yih.

Governor—(撫臺)—劉坤壹

KEWKEANG.
Shén Pao-ching.
Intendant of Circuit—沈保靖
Hsü-ying-hung.
Acting do. (道臺)—許應鑅榮

Ta-chun-pu.
Prefect—(知府)—達春布

Chên Ting.
Magistrate—(知縣)—陳鼎

Chou Hui-tang.
Military Commdt.—(鎮臺)—周惠堂

Consulates.

大英領事衙門
Ta-ying-ling-shih-ya-mun.
BRITISH CONSULATE.
Vice-consul—W. E. King
Student Interprieter—E. H. Parker
Constable—

法國領事官
Fat-kwok-ling-see-koon.
FRENCH CONSULATE.
Acting Consul—Walter E. King

美國領事官
Mai-kwok-ling-shih-kwan.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE.
Consul—Richard M. Johnson, (resident at Hankow)
Consular Agent—S. C. Rose (absent)
C. G. Beebe (acting)

大澳斯馬加領事官
Ta Ao-sz Makia Ling-shih-kwan.
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.
Acting Consul—W. E. King

大吶國領事官
Tai-tan-kwo-ling-shih-kwan.
DANISH CONSULATE.
Acting Consul—W. E. Parker

Imperial Maritime Customs.

九江新關
Kiu-kiang-hsin-kwan.
Commissioner—H. Kopsch
Assistants—F. N. May, L. Lefêbvre, P. G. von Möllendorff
Tide Surveyor—W. N. Lovatt
Examiners—C. C. Gram, W. Brennan J., Dirks
Tide-waiters—J. Ritchie, G. Ballantine, W. G. Harrison, A. Wilgaard, R. Brown

Municipal Council.

大英工部
Ta-ying-kung-poo.
J. H. Anderson, chairman
W. H. Shaw, treasurer and secretary

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Insurances.

Francis & Co., R., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Hongkong Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Company
Union Steam Nav. Company
North China Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company
China and Japan Mar. Ins. Company
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton

Russell & Co., agents—
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

英茂
Ying-mow.
Francis & Co., R., merchants
H. S. Shaw
J. Beangie, wharfinger, U.S.N. Co.

仁記
Yi-kee.
Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
E. G. Hamilton

怡和
E-wo.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
R. Anderson
J. H. Anderson

旗昌
Ki-cheong.
Russell & Co., merchants
S. C. Rose, agent (absent)
C. G. Beebe
C. H. Buffum

Shearer, Geo., M.D., Edinr., M.R.C. S. Ed.

Receiving Hulks.
Messrs. Russell & Co.
"*Ganges*" and "*Sterling.*"
Auguste Alsing, in charge

U. S. N. Co.
"*Sutton.*"
J. Beangie, in charge

Missionaries.

Methodist Episcopal Church Mission.
Rev. Virgil C. Hart
Rev. W. H. Hall
Rev. Jno. Ing
Miss Gertrude Howe
Miss Lucy H. Hoag

London Mission.
J. Cardwell

Roman Catholic.
Bishop—M. Jaglialme
Peres—Anot, Porter, Rouger, Sassi and Neurath

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THE HANKOW DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英領事府
Ta-ying-ling-sze-foo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—P. J. Hughes (absent)
Acting Consul—G. W. Caine
Interpreter—
Third Assistant—E. L. Oxenham
Constable—T. Stevens

大法領事官
Ta-fat-ling-sze-kwoon.

FRANCE.

Acting Consul—G. W. Caine
Interpreter—A. Gueneau
Constable—

大美領事官
Ta-mi-ling-sze-kwoon.

UNITED STATES.

Consul—R. M. Johnson
Vice-consul and Interpreter—M. A. Jenkins
Acting Marshal—H. Roberts

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Acting Consul—G. W. Caine

大原
Ta-yuen.

RUSSIA.

Vice-consul—N. A. Ivanoff

PORTUGAL.

Consul—J. H. Evans

DENMARK.

Acting Consul—G. W. Caine

Imperial Maritime Customs.

江漢關
Kiang-han-kwan.

Commissioner—A. Macpherson
1*st Assistant*—W. S. Schenck
2*nd* „ A. L. Brett
3*rd* „ Rich. Lorentz
4*th* „ E. L. Lépissier
Tide Surveyor—J. H. May
Examiners—W. Dix, C. J. Eldridge, J. H. Burnett (absent), C. H. Pike (absent), W. J. Sayle, P. W. Sinnott
Tide-waiters—J. Mesney, P. H. Purcell, J. Moore, R. P. Carr, A. Kindblad, N. D. Gika

Municipal Council.

W. Pugh, chairman; H. S. Ramsay, H. A. Dawbarn, Robt. Anderson, M. R. Mackellar, secretary

Municipal Police.

Sergeant—H. Roberts
Eight Chinese constables

Hankow Hotel.

G. E. Bell, proprietor

Insurance Companies.

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents—
Sun Fire Insurance Company
Queen Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Hongkong Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office (Marine)
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited

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Evans & Co., J. H., agents—
Phoenix Fire Insurance Company
Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Company of San Francisco
Chinese Insurance Company Limited

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
The Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Gilman & Co., agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Fire
Universal Marine Insurance Company of London, Limited
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Maclean, W. S., agent—
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company

Major and Smith, agents—
Guardian Assurance Office
China and Japan Marine Insurance

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritimes

Shaw, Ripley & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool
Union Marine Insurance Company

Turner & Co., agents—
Northern Assurance Company
North China Insurance Company

UNION STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents
Hulks, "*Kinsan*" and "*Tchapou*"
J. Wylie, in charge

HAN YANG STEAMER COMPANY.
Major & Smith, agents

RUSSIAN COMPANY OF STEAM NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.
N. A. Ivanoff, agent

Hankow General Chamber of Commerce.

H. Beazley, chairman,
W. S. Fitz
J. A. Taylor
H. S. Hancock
} Committee

Hankow Club.

波樓
Po-lau.

Alexander Price, secretary

Banks.

密架釐
Ma-ka-lee.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
H. Thorburn, acting agent

有利
Yau-lee.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
James A. Taylor, acting agent

匯豐
Wei-fung.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
John Walter, agent
F. W. Mitchell, Junr.

Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥
Tien-chang.
Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants

長太
Chang-tai.
Beazley, Paget & Co., merchants
Henry Beazley
Thomas Guy Paget (absent)

廣豐
Kwong-foong.
Bröndsted, R., commission merchant

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德興
Tuk-hing.

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., merchants
Thos. M. Drysdale
J. M. Ringer (Shanghai)
J. D. King
Thos. Wood
D. A. Miller
Jas. Wylie, hulk-keeper

普義
Poo-ye.

Dupuis, J., merchant

寶順
Po-shun.

Evans & Co., J. H., merchants
J. H. Evans
E. T. Blair
F. V. da Fonseca
W. Walter

和昌
Wo-cheong.

Falconer & Reid, surgeons, &c.
J. Falconer
A. G. Reid

仁記
Yun-kee.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
H. S. Hancock, agent and tea inspector

恒順
Hang shun.

Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co., merchant
J. S. Haminoff (Ircutsk)
N. L. Rodionoff do.
A. L. Rodionoff
P. A. Ponomareff
S. J. Remiannikoff
A. W. Podosenoff

太平
Tai-ping.

Gilman & Co., merchants
H. F. Ramsay

Grosclaude, E. & U., watchmakers, &c.
E. Grosclaude
U. Grosclaude

Hankow Printing Press Office
J. D. King
M. A. Jenkins

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants

阜通
Fou-tung.

Ivanoff & Co., N. A., merchants.
N. A. Ivanoff
M. Piatkoff (Foochow)
A. Jooravleff
J. Lebedeff
N. Lebedeff
J. Molchanoff
A. Solomonoff
M. Nemchinoff
W. Nemchinoff
W. Glehn

Mackellar, R. M., bill and bullion broker

信和
Sin-ho.

Major & Smith, merchants
F. Major
Noel Smith

順豐
Shun-foong.

Okooloff & Tokmakoff, merchants
E. Okooloff
J. F. Tokmakoff (absent)
M. G. Sheveloff
L. P. Sherkoonoff
F. G. Cherepanoff
T. Watson
G. Gribooshin

Price, Alexander, bill and bullion broker

安和
Oan-wo.

Pugh & Co., merchants
W. Pugh

旗昌
Kee-cheong.

Russell & Co., merchants, and agents for the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company
E. W. Stevens
H. M. Cunningham
J. J. Howard

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沙遜
Sa-soon.

Sassoon, D., Sons & Co., merchants
A. H. Dawbarn
S. A. Natham

李百里
Lee-peh-lee.

Shaw, Ripley & Co., merchants
W. W. King

永福
Win-Fook.

Townend & Co., Edward, merchants
Edward Townend
E. Fisher
R. Bourke
J. F. Townend

華記
Wa-Ke.

Turner & Co., merchants
W. F. Sharp

德興
Tak-cheong.

Virgo, Mathews & Co., storekeepers, auctioneers, and general agents
A. E. Mathews
W. Goodwin

Receiving Ships.

"*Princess of Wales*"—Russell & Co., (C. Brown, in charge)

"*Chusan*" and "*Sea Horse*"—Russell & Co., (C. Smith, in charge)

"*Kinsan*," and "*Tchapou*"—Drysdale, Ringer & Co., (J. Wylie, in charge)

Missionaries.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. Griffith John (absent)
Rev. Evan Bryant
Rev. Thomas Bryson (Wuchang)
Rev. A. Foster, B.B. (Hanyang)

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. Wm. Scarborough
E. P. Hardey, L.R.C.P., London, M.R.C.S.,
Rev. Josiah Cox (Wuchang)
Rev. John Brewer do.
Rev. David Hill (Wuseih)

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THE CHEFOO DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.
煙台
Yen-tai.
Acting Consul—C. W. Everard
Constable—A. Sweet

FRANCE.
Vice-consul—A. Merlande

UNITED STATES.
Acting Vice-consul—W. A. Cornabé

GERMANY.
Acting Vice-consul—C. Hagen

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.
Acting-consul—C. W. Everard

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Acting Vice-consul—W. A. Cornabé

DENMARK.
Vice-consul—W. S. Wadman

NETHERLANDS.
Vice-consul—W. A. Cornabé

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Commissioner—F. E. Wright (absent)
Acting Commissioner—J. Lloyd E. Palm
Assistants—R. B. Moorhead, C. C. Stuhlmann
Harbour Master and Tide Surveyor—W. C. Howard
Examiners—W. Rae, W. N. Folsom
Tide-waiters—C. V. Bono, C. Garraway, A. Iffland, B. Halse, C. Killeen
Linguists—Chun An, Liang
Light House—T. M. Campbell

Insurance Offices.

Fergusson & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Company
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company
Merchants Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Holmes, Wadman & Co., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited

Janssen, Vasmer & Co., agents—
Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company Batavia
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Wilson, Cornabé & Co., agents—
Royal Insurance Company (Fire and Life)
Germanic and International Lloyds'

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Canton Insurance office
Union Insurance Society
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Wilson, Cornabé & Co., agents—

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Holmes, Wadman & Co., agents

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
W. S. Wadman, agent

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

Carmichael & Myers, medical practitioners
J. R. Carmichael, M.D., M.R.C.S.
W. Wykeham Myers, M.B., C.M.

Chefoo Medical Hall
B. Farssblad

滋大
Tseu-ta.

Fergusson & Co., merchants
T. T. Fergusson
W. J. Clarke
R. L. Head

Fuller, & Co., W. F., storekeepers and compradores
W. F. Fuller
G. Consterdine

Gardner & Co., bakers and provisioners

華泰洋行
Wa-tai-yeung-hong.

Holmes, Wadman & Co., merchants, agents for Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s steamers
M. G. Holmes (absent)
W. S. Wadman
P. A. Van Es

Hausden, Jas., billiard room proprietor, and Taoutai's constable

---

寶興
Po-hing.

Janssen, Vasmer & Co., merchants
J. T. Janssen (absent)
D. Vasmer
C. Hagen
E. Crasemann
H. Bauermeister

Lyell, Thomas, surveyor

Meyer, J. D., & Fehrs, shipwrights and blacksmiths
J. D. Meyer (Swatow)
H. Fehrs

Neilson, W.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
I. Abraham
E. A. Hardoon

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
J. Ezra
S. J. Nathan

Sietas & Co., H., storekeepers and compradores
J. C. Kirschstein
E. Schroder

Smith & Co., J., storekeepers and compradores
J. Smith
H. P. Grönbeck

和記
Wo-kee.

Wilson, Cornabé & Co., merchants
Jas. Wilson
W. A. Cornabé
Andrew M Eckford
A. P. Seth
L. Allin

Yentai Butchery
W. Knight

Hotels.

"Beach Hotel"
J. Pignatel

"Chefoo Hotel"
Jas. Kirkwood

"Chefoo Family Hotel"
A. Bielfield
Thos. F. Scott

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"Glenvue House"
O. P. Damstrom

"Mariner's Hotel"
G. Brown

"Upper and Lower Beach Hotels"
F. C. Hoyrup
— Schutt

Missionaries.

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION.
Rev. T. Richard
Wm. Brown, M.B., etc., medical missionary

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION.
Rev. Alex. Williamson, B.A., L.L.D.
Rev. John MacIntyre
W. A. Henderson, L.R.C.S.E. & P.E.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. Hunter Corbett
Rev. L. W. Eckard
Rev. John L. Nevius, D.D.
Miss C. B. Downing

AT TUNG-CHOW-FOO.
Rev. E. P. Capp
Rev. F. F. Crossette
Rev. C. R. Mills
Rev. C. W. Mateer

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.
Rev. Alex. Williamson, B.A., L.L.D.
Robert Lilley

AT TUNG-CHOW-FOO.

AMERICAN SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSION.
Rev. T. P. Crawford
Rev. J. B. Hartwell
Mrs. J. L. Holmes
Miss E. Moon

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Rev. P. P. de Marchi

THE TAKU DIRECTORY.

Vice Consulate.
BRITISH.
Acting Vice-consul—J. T. Middleton
Constable—G. McKay

Imperial Maritime Customs.
Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—E. B. Hancock (absent)
Examiner in charge—T. Moorehead
Tide waiter—J. Moulls.
Signalman—W. French

Pilots.
TAKU PILOT COMPANY.
A. G. Baxter, superintendent
W. Boad
G. W. Collins
G. W. Hicks
G. Livingston
J. Young
J. Fölser
G. Mitchell
J. C. Hill
A. Ulderup
J. Luhders
Jas. Watts

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THE TIENTSIN DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.
(For Tientsin and Peking.)
Consul—J. Mongan
Acting Interpreter—H. A. Giles
Acting Third Assistant—T. L. Bullock
Constable—T. Featherstone

FRANCE.
Consul—C. Dillon

RUSSIA.
Consul General for China—C. A. Skatschkoff
Acting Secretary—A. A. Kormasoff

UNITED STATES.
Consul—Eli T. Sheppard

大德國
Tai-tak-kwok.
GERMANY.
Acting Consul—Carl Arendt

DENMARK.
Consul—J. A. T. Meadows

PORTUGAL.
Consul—John Hanna

NETHERLANDS.
Vice-consul—J. A. T. Meadows

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Vice-consul—M. G. Moore

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.
Consul—J. Mongan

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
Chairman—J. A. T. Meadows
Hon. Secretary—W. Forbes
Hon. Treasurer—M. G. Moore
Ad. S. Cordes
Superintendent of Roads and Police—R. B. Moysten

Imperial Maritime Customs.

津海關
Chun-hoi-kwan.

Commissioner—James H. Hart
Assistants—A. Dillon, J. F. Schoenicke
Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—E. Wheatley
Examiner—T. Moorehead (Taku)
Assistant Examiners—J. Brackenridge, P. Gueyme
Tide Waiters—W. Stebbins, J. McDonald C. C. de Castro, J. Moulls (Taku), T N. Manners
Signal Man, Taku—W. French

Insurances.

Cordes & Co., A., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Germanic Lloyds'
China & Japan Marine Insurance

Hanna, John, agent—
Union Insurance Company
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Chinese Insurance Company

Henderson, James, agent—
Sun Fire Office, London

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Livingston, & Co., J., agents—
Imperial Fire Office
Lloyds'
China Traders' Insurance Company
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Assurance Office

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Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritimes

Stammann, Oscar, agent—
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Professions, Trades, &c.

信遠
Sin-yuen.

Cordes & Co., A., merchants
Aug. C. Cordes (absent)
Ad. S. Cordes
Arthur Graesel

Frazer, John, L.R.C.P., L.M., M.R.C.S.I., medical practitioner

保順
Po-shun.

Hanna, John, commission agent
John Hanna
John Hatch

廣隆
Kwong-loong.

Henderson, James, merchant

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
H. Beveridge

Kierulff, P., merchant and commission agent

飛龍
Fi-loong.

Laen & Co., P. L., storekeepers and auctioneers
P. L. Laen
H. C. Blow

仁記
Yan-ke.

Livingston & Co., J., merchants
J. Livingston
Wm Forbes
Archd. Ainslie

旗昌
Ki-ts'eung.

Russell & Co., merchants
M. G. Moore, agent
E. Losch

牛利
Shang-li.

Sandri, T., merchant
T. Sandri
E. Borel

新沙宣
Sing-sa-sun.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
B. D. Benjamin
S. Y. Yaish
E. E. Nathan

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D.
S. A. Solomon
D. B. Benjamin

世昌
Sai-ts'eung.

Stammann, Oscar, merchant
O. Stammann
E. Meyer
H. G. Clasen

Vrard & Co., L., storekeepers
L. Vrard (Shanghai)
F. Laidrich (absent)
H. Sillem (Shanghai)
L. Borel

Missionaries.

ENGLISH.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. J. Lees

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, TIENTSIN AND LAOLING.
Rev. W. N. Hall
Rev. J. Innocent
Rev. W. B. Hodge (absent)

AMERICAN.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
Rev. C. A. Stanley

Imperial Arsenal.

Superintendent—R. McIlwraith
Engineers—A. Keeton, J. Stewart
Pattern Maker, foreman—G. Bracegirdle
Percussion Cap makers—J. May, D. Davidson
Blacksmith, foreman—J. Dixon
Powder maker—T. Wheeler

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THE NEWCHWANG DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

Consul—Thomas Adkins (absent)
Second Assistant—Edward McKean (do.)
Acting Consul—A. S. Harvey
Constable—William Lister

FRANCE, SWEDEN, NORWAY AND NETHERLANDS.

Vice-consul—Francis P. Knight
Assistant.—A. M. Knight (absent)

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Francis P. Knight

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Vice-Consul—Thos. Adkins (absent)
Acting Vice-Consul—A. S. Harvey

DENMARK.

Vice-Consul—Thos. Adkins (absent)
Acting Vice-Consul—A. S. Harvey

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—Francis P. Knight

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Acting Commissioner—E. C. Taintor
Assistants—C. W. de Ste. Criox, F. Schjöth, H. Edgar
Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—T. B. Rennell
Examiner—G. Clarke
Assistant Examiner—A. C. Bohlen
Tide-waiters—J. Hamlyn, H. T. Lovett, O. E. Bailey

Insurance Offices.

Bush Brothers, agents—
North China Insurance Company
China and Japan Marine Insurance
Canton Insurance Office
Lloyds', London
Hongkong Fire Insurance Office

Knight & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Imperial Fire Insurance

Professions, Trades, &c.

Aurbach & Co., E., storekeepers
E. Aurbach
M. J. Sloman
R. Allen

遠來
Yün-lae.

Bush Brothers, merchants and commission agents
Henry E. Bush

Clyatt & Co., storekeepers
T. Clyatt

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
Bush Brothers, agents

Knight & Co., merchants
F. P. Knight
A. M. Knight (absent)
Oscar Firlin

Linnell & Co., shipchandlers and storekeepers
D. J. Halliday
J. Tandberg

沙遜
Sha-sun.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
E. A. Solomon, agent
A. Ezra

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
J. Joseph
J. Perry

"Yangtsze Hotel"
J. Arnold, proprietor

"Pilot Hotel"
J. Wells, proprietor

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.
W. H. Murray, agent

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION.
Rev. John Ross

Watson, James, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., physician

Pilots.

B. F. Blachford, D. J. Haliday, H. Mac. thorne, G. C. Richards, J. Plunkett, W. Sinclair, A. Frederikson, C. H. Pulsipher, A. L. R. Smith, A. B. O'Malley, J. Tandberg, B. Carlos

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THE PEKING DIRECTORY.

Legations.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.—Thos. Francis Wade, C.B.
Secretary of Legation—E. B. Malet, C.B.
2nd Secretaries—W. Graham Sandford, Honble. T. G. Grosvenor
Chinese Secretary—W. F. Mayers
Assistant Chinese Secretary—A. R. Hewlett
Accountant—A. E. Pirkis
Surgeon—S. W. Bushell, M.D.
Chaplain—vacant
Assistant and Private Secretary—W. R. Carles
Students—J. D. Crawford, R. W. Mansfield, G. Brown, G. M. H. Playfair, W. Holland, M. F. A. Fraser
Legation Escort—Sergt. John Crack
Chief Constable—R. D. Herring
Constables—J. Croft, W. Quarry and A. W. von Ess

United States.

大美國欽差公署
Ta Mei-kwoh Kinchai Kung-shu.

Envoy Extraodinary and Minister Plenipopotentiary—Hon. Frederick F. Low
Secretary of Legation and Chinese Interpreter—S. Wells Williams, LL.D.

French.

大法國欽差公署
Ta-fat-kwok-kin-chai-kong-shee.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—L. de Geofroy
First Secretary—Guillaume de Roquette
Second do. —De Balloy
Attachés.—Cte de Kergarion, and de Contenson
First Interpreter—Deveria
Chancellier—Ristelhueber
Physician—Dr. Dugat-Estublier

Imperial German Legation.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Baron G. von Rehfues
Interpreter and Secretary—C. Bismark

Netherlands.

Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for China—J. H. Ferguson (residing at Shanghai)
Secretary Interpreter—W. P. Groeneveldt
Student Interpreter—J. F. Roclofs

Austro-Hungarian.

Minister Resident and Consul-General for China—Chevalier Henry de Calice (residing in Yedo)
Interpreter—

Spanish.

Minister—H. E. Senor de Mas
Secretary—Don José de Arguiz
2nd Ditto—Don Pedro Alvarez
Chinese Secretary—Don José d'Aguilar
Attaches—Don Francisco Otin, Agento Laiglena

Russian.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—General A. Vlangali
Secretary of Legation—A. Koyander
Attaché—G. Bakhméteff
Interpreter—A. Lenzy
Physician—E. Brettschneider
Students—P. Popoff, V. Ouspensky
Post Master—A. Maschine

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Inspectorate General.

Inspector General—Robert Hart
Chief Secretary and Auditor—J. D. Campbell (absent)
First Class Clerk, Acting Secretary—Aug. Wieters
Third Class Clerk—James Twinen
Gas Engineer—Thos. Child

J. L. Hammond, Deputy Commissioner

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同文館
T'un-wên-kwan.

President—W. A. P. Martin
Professor of English—M. J. O'Brien
Do. French—C. Vapereau
Acting Professor of German and Russia—N. Titoushkin
Professor of Chemistry—Anatole Billequin
Acting Professor of Natural Philosophy—W. A. P. Martin
Acting Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics—vacant
Acting Professor of Physiology and Hygiene—J. Dudgeon, M.D.

Missionaries.

ENGLISH.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. J. Edkins, B.A.
J. Dudgeon, M.D.
Rev. J. Gilmour, M.A.
Rev. S. E. Meech

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. J. S. Burdon
Rev. W. H. Collins

AMERICAN.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.
Rev. Henry Blodget
Rev. Chester Holcombe
P. R. Hunt, superintendent of Press

AT T'UNG-CHEU.
Rev. L. D. Chapin
Rev. D. Z. Sheffield

AT KALGAN.
Rev. J. T. Gulick (absent)
Rev. Mark Williams
Rev. T. W. Thompson

AT YU CHEN.
Rev. C. Goodrich (absent)
Rev. J. Pierson
A. O. Treat, M.D.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D.
Rev. W. T. Morrison
Rev. John Wherry
Rev. Jasper S. McIlvaine

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.
Rev. S. I. J. Schereschewsky
Rev. A. C. Höhing

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION.
Rev. Lucius N. Wheeler
Rev. Hiram H. Lowry
Rev. G. R. Davis
Rev. L. W. Pilches

FRENCH CATHOLIC MISSION.
Monseigneur L. G. Delaplace, vicar apostolic
Rev. Alph. Favier, Sarthou, P. d'Addosio, Chevrier, A. Humblot, G. Grasset, J. B. Thierry, J. B. Delemasure, J. Garrigues, J. B. Fioritti, Provost, Saupurin, A. David (absent), Wynhoven

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THE JAPAN DIRECTORY.

YEDO.

Legations.

British.

Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul General (absent)
R. G. Watson, secretary and chargé d'affaires
Christian William Lawrence, second secretary
Ernest Satow, Japanese secretary
W. G. Aston, Japanese interpreter and translator
T. R. H. McClatchie, student interpreter
W. A. Woolley, do.
J. H. Gubbins, do.
E. B. Paul, do.

Consulate.

M. Dohmen, consul
J. Bye, constable

Legation Mounted Escort.

C. Peacock, inspector
A. Aberdein, sergeant
H. Hodges, constable
Thomas Davies, do.
William Wood, do.
Henry Reeve, do.
Edward Dillon do.

French.

Maxime Outrey, Ministre Plenipotentiare (absent)
Cte. de Turenne, chargé d'affaires
Vicomte Daru, secretaire,
M. Du Bousquet, secrétaire interprète
Oscar Colleau, consul
Emile Kraetzer, chancellier

Italy.

Conte A. Fé d'Ostiani, Minister
———. secretary
N. Barrilis, consul
F. Bruni, vice-consul

United States.

Hon. Charles E. De Long, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
Nathan E. Rice, interpreter

Dutch.

F. P. van der Hoeven, Minister Resident (absent)
L. J. Kleintjes, secretary (absent)

German

M. von Brandt, Minister Resident (absent)
P. F. Kempermann, first interpreter
A. von Knobloch, student interpreter

Austro-Hungarian.

Chevalier Henry de Calice, Minister Resident and consul-general for China, Siam, and Japan (absent)
Henry von Siebold, interpreter

Belgian.

A. t'Kint De Roodenbeck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for China and Japan (absent)
L. Strauss, consul for Yedo and Yokohama (absent)
E. Moulron, chancellor

Danish.

F. P. van der Hoeven, acting Minister Resident (absent)

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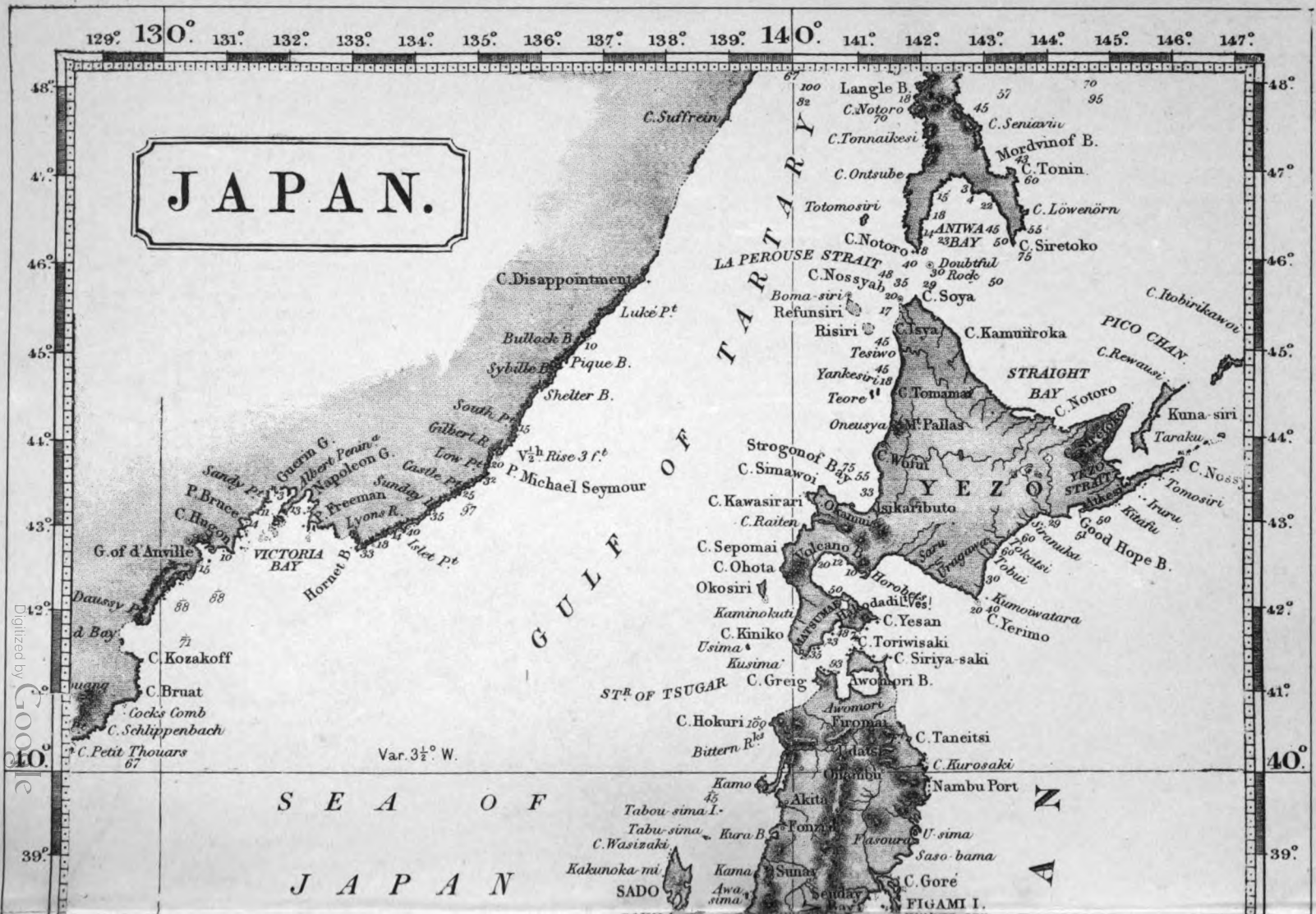
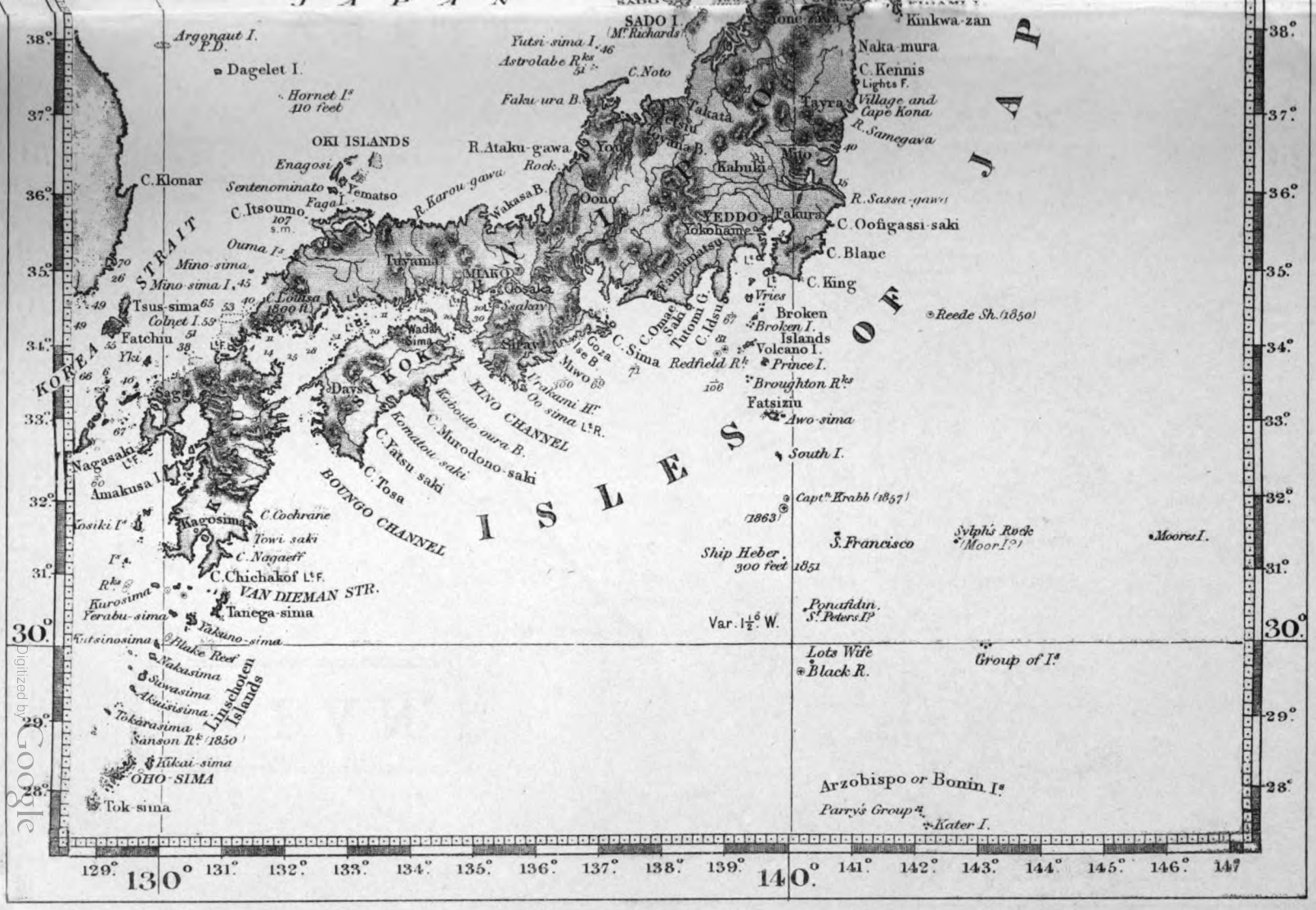

JAPAN.
GULF OF TARTARY
SEA OF JAPAN
YEZO
LA PEROUSE STRAIT
STRAIGHT BAY
PICO CHAN.
ANIWA BAY
Doubtful Rock
Langle B.
C. Notoro
C. Tonnaikesi
C. Seniavin
Mordvinof B.
C. Tonin
C. Ontsube
C. Löwenörn
C. Siretoko
Totomosiri
C. Nossyab
C. Soya
Boma-siri
Refunsiri
Risiri
C. Isya
C. Kamuiroka
C. Itobirikawoi
C. Rewausi
Tesiwo
Yankesiri
Teore
C. Tomamai
Oneusya
Mt. Pallas
C. Wofui
Kuna-siri
Taraku
C. Nossy
Tomosiri
Iruru
Kitafu
Good Hope B.
Strogonof Bay
C. Simawoi
C. Kawasirari
C. Raiten
Isikaributo
Okamui
Volcano B.
Horobets
Saru
Uragawa
Tokatsi
Tobui
Siranuka
Kumoiwatara
C. Yerimo
C. Sepomai
C. Ohota
Okosiri
Kaminokuti
C. Kiniko
Usima
Kusima
C. Yesan
C. Toriwisaki
C. Siriya-saki
C. Greig
Awomori B.
Awomori
Firomai
C. Taneitsi
C. Kurosaki
Nambu Port
C. Hokuri
Bittern Rks
Kamo
Akita
Tabou-sima I.
Tabu-sima
Kura B.
Fonzi
Fasoura
U-sima
Saso-bama
C. Wasizaki
Kakunoka-mi
SADO
Kama
Sunai
Awa-sima
Seuday Bay
C. Goré
FIGAMI I.
STR. OF TSUGAR
C. Suffrein
C. Disappointment
Luké Pt.
Bullock B.
Pique B.
Sybille B.
Shelter B.
South Pt.
Gilbert R.
Low Pt.
Castle Pt.
Sunday I.
Lyons R.
Islet Pt.
Hornet B.
P. Michael Seymour
Rise 3 ft.
Guerin G.
Albert Penin.
Napoleon G.
Sandy Pt.
P. Bruce
C. Hugon
P. Freeman
VICTORIA BAY
G. of d'Anville
Daussy Pt.
C. Kozakoff
C. Bruat
Cocks Comb
C. Schlippenbach
C. Petit Thouars
Var. 3½° W.
129° 130° 131° 132° 133° 134° 135° 136° 137° 138° 139° 140° 141° 142° 143° 144° 145° 146° 147°
48° 47° 46° 45° 44° 43° 42° 41° 40° 39°


JAPAN
ISLES OF
NIPHON
KIUSIU
SADO I.
M.t Richards
Kinkwa-zan
Naka-mura
C. Kennis
Lights F.
Village and Cape Kona
R. Samegava
Tayra
Mito
Kahuki
Yokohama
YEDDO
Fakura
C. Oofigassi-saki
R. Sassa-gawa
C. Blanc
C. King
Broken Islands
Reede Sh. (1850)
Volcano I.
Prince I.
Broughton R.ks
Fatsiziu
Awo-sima
South I.
Capt.n Krabb (1857)
(1863)
S. Francisco
Sylph's Rock
(Moor I.?)
Moores I.
Ship Heber
300 feet 1851
Var. 1½° W.
Ponafidin
St. Peters I.?
Lots Wife
Black R.
Group of Is.
Arzobispo or Bonin Is.
Parry's Group
Kater I.
Argonaut I.
P.D.
Dagelet I.
Hornet Is
410 feet
OKI ISLANDS
Enagosi
Sentenominato
Yematso
Faga I.
C. Itsoumo
107 s.m.
C. Klonar
Ouma Is.
Mino-sima
Mino-sima I.
Tsus-sima
Colnet I.
Fatchiu
Yki
KOREA STRAIT
Yutsi-sima I.
Astrolabe Rks
C. Noto
Faku-ura B.
R. Ataku-gawa
Rock
R. Karou-gawa
Wakasa B.
Oono
Tuyama
MIAKO
Osaka
Sakay
Sikara
Wada Sima
Goza
Ise B.
C. Sima
Redfield Rk
Iwakami Hr.
Oo sima L.R.
KINO CHANNEL
Kiboudo oura B.
Komatou saki
C. Murodono-saki
C. Yatsu saki
C. Tosa
BOUNGO CHANNEL
Davis
Nagasaki L.F.
Amakusa I.
Kagosima
C. Cochrane
Tosiki Is.
Towi saki
C. Nagaeff
C. Chichakof L.F.
VAN DIEMAN STR.
Tanega-sima
Kurosima
Ferabu-sima
Yakuno-sima
Kutsinosima
Blake Reef
Nakasima
Suwasima
Akuisisima
Tokarasima
Sanson Rk (1850)
Kikai-sima
OHO-SIMA
Tok-sima
Linschoten Islands
Digitized by Google
129°
130°
131°
132°
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146°
147
38°
37°
36°
35°
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33°
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30°
29°
28°

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E. de Bavier, consul-general
P. M. Simoni, secretary
—. de Butzow, diplomatic representative, *pro. tem.*

HAWAIIAN.
Hon. C. E. De Long, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
E. M. van Reed, consul-general

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE-GENERAL.
E. Loureiro, consul-general

SPANISH LEGATION.
T. Rodriguez y Muñoz, chargé d'affaires
Emilo de Ojada, second secretary (absent)
Nicolas Rivero, third secretary

SWISS CONSULATE-GENERAL.
C. Brennwald, consul-general
A. Wolff, chancellor

GOVERNMENT SERVICE.
Gunnery Instructors—F. Brinkley, Lieut. R.A.,—. Hawes, Lieut., R.M.A.
Band Master—J. W. Fenton

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, IMPERIAL TREASURY.
Surveyor General to the Japanese Imperial Government—T. Waters
A. N. Shillingford
A. F. Waters

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
G. M. Shelton
T. M. Taylor
L. Bohmer

Supt. of Government Tailors—P. Brandt

O-gee Tannery—Henninger

Kobu-sho.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Chief Commissioner of Surveys—Yoyo Yamao Daijo
Assistant of Surveys— —. Matsuo
Surveyor-General—Colin A. McVean, C.E., H. B. Joyner, C.E.
Assistant Teachers—Geo. Eaton, J. Y. Hardy, C.E., A. McArthur, R. Wilson, P. O. Jones, A. C. de Bonville, J. Bouville, J. Marks, J. Andersen

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.
Dr. Willis (Kagosima)
Dr. Hoffman
Dr. Muller
—. Shebully
C. Simons
J. Wagner

Professions, Trades, &c.

Allen, M., No 17

Ahrens, H., & Co., merchants, No 42, Foreign Concession
H. Ahrens
M. M. Blair
H. Winkler
F. Dubuse
J. K. Scott
Th. Hake

Bair, M. M., 23, Foreign Concession

Batchelder, Capt. J. M., 12, Foreign Concession

Clautaud, M., storekeeper—No 12

Favre Brandt, C. & J., watchmakers and importers—No 6
C. Favre Brandt
J. Favre Brandt

Galy, A., No 4

No 10
E. C. Gower
J. Jaquemot

Greeven, Seger & Co., merchants—No 14
G. A. Greeven
P. Seger

Grimmen, L., architect, No 47, Foreign Concession

No 21
H. Grinsen
C. Fream

Hall, C. F., No 15

Hare & Co., merchants, No 46, Foreign Concession
D. J. Hare
A. J. Hare
H. Zeising

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Hartley & Co., No 20
H. Hartley

Heersen, O., No 30, Foreign Concession

"Hotel des Colonies," No 18
F. Ruel

No 22
E. Howard
—. Gregoire
A. Sury
R. Clark

Perregeaux, F., No 9

Perry, M., carpenter, No 13

Schnell, E., general, commission agent, No 3

Siber & Brennwald, merchants, No 40, Foreign Concession
C. Muller

Smith & Co., merchants, No 19
F. H. Smith
A. Campbell
J. Smith
J. Thompson

Walsh, Hall, & Co., merchants, No 13
M. Lepper

"Yedo Hotel," No 12
W. H. Thompson

KAISEIJO.
J. W. Hoby
C. E. House
H. Knipping
G. Kramer
A. Maillot
F. Pigeon
— Scott
Rev. G. F. Berbeck
R. Wilson

GAIM'SHO
F. Goudon
A. Smith
L. Wertheimer
A. Wilkowsky

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.
L'Abbé H. Armbruster
M. Fahrer, teacher
A. Conrad do.
P. Rafferty do.

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THE YOKOHAMA DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

AMERICA, U. S.

Legation.

Minister Plenipotentiary—Hon. C. E. De Long
Secretary of Legation—De Long Berry Egbert
Interpreter—N. E. Rice

Consulate.

Consul and Postal Agent—Charles O. Shepard
Vice-Consul—George N. Mitchell
Marshal—H. W. Denison
Deputy Marshal—L. W. Cothrell
Clerk—Frank Edwards

BELGIUM.

Legation.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for China and Japan—A. t'Kint De Roodenbeck (absent)

Consulate.

Consul for Yedo—L. Strauss (absent)
Vice-consul for Yokohama—E. Moulron

DENMARK.

Acting Minister Resident—J. P. Van der Hoeven (absent)
Consul General—E. de Bavier
Secretary—P. M. Simoni
Diplomatic Representative for Denmark—Monsieur de Butzow, *pro. tem.*

FRANCE.

Legation.

Ministre Plenipotentiare—Maxime Outrey (absent)
Chargé d' Affaires—Cte. de Turenne
Secrétaire—Vicomte Daru
Secrétaire and Interprète—M. du Bosquet

Consulate.

Consul—Oscar Colleau
Chancellier—Emile Kraetzer
Elève Interprète—A. Montfrain
Premier Commis.—H. Degron
Second Commis—N. Brun
Interprète Auxiliare—C. Oueida

GREAT BRITAIN.

Legation.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General—Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B. (absent)
Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, pro. tem.—R. G. Watson
Second Secretary—C. W. Lawrence
Japanese Secretary—Ernest M. Satow
Interpreter and Translator—W. G. Aston
Student Interpreters—T. R. H. McClatchie, W. A. Woolley, J. H. Gubbins, Edward B. Paul

Consular Department.

Consul—Russell Robertson
1st Assistant—K. E. Schmid
2nd Assist. and Interpreter—G. J. L. Hodges
Constables—Fred. White, James Lockyer
Gaoler—Henry Vincent

Judicial Department.

Chief Judge of Supreme Court—Sir E. Hornby, Knt., (Shanghai)
Acting Assistant Judge—N. J. Hannen
Registrar—Clifford Bate
Secretary—J. J. Quin

Mounted Escort, Yedo.

Inspector—P. Peacock
Sergeant—A. Aberdein
Constables—T. Davies, H. Reeve, E. Dillon, W. Wood, H. Hodges

HAWAIIAN LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Hon. C. E. De Long

Consulate General.

Consul General—F. M. Van Reed

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ITALY.

Legation.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Conte Allessandro Fé d'Ostiani
1st Interpreter—Senkichi Quabara
2nd do. —S'dsumé Yoshida
3rd do. —A'sai-giro

Consulate.

Consul—Nobile N. Barrilis
Vice-Consul—F. Bruni

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Legation.

Minister Resident—M. von Brandt (absent)
Interpreter—F. P. Kempermann
Student Interpreter—A. von Knobloch

Consulate General.

Consul General—Von Brandt (absent)
Acting Consul—Ed. Zappe
Assistant—C. Kritsch

NETHERLANDS.

Legation.

Minister Resident—Chevalier F. P. van der Hoeven (absent)
Secretary—L. T. Kleintjes (absent)

Consulate.

Consul—W. van der Tak (absent)
Acting Consul—A J. Bauduin

PORTUGAL.

Consulate General.

Consul - E. Loureiro

SPAIN.

Legation.

Chargé d'Affaires—T. Rodriguez y Munoz
Second Secretary—Emilio de Ojeda (absent)
Third Secretary—Nicolas Rivero

SWITZERLAND.

Consulate General.

Consul General—C. Brennwald
Chancellor—A. Wolff

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.

Provisional Consulate—W. van der Tak (absent)

Imperial Government.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Director—W. W. Cargill, F.R.G.S.
Consulting Engineer—Wm. Pole, F.R.G.S.
London Agents—Malcolm, Brunker & Co.

RAILWAYS.

Principal Japanese Officials.

Chief Commissioner—Enoye Masaru
Do. Assist. do. —Takeda Haru Kadze
Assistant do. —Sabata Kanski

Principal Foreign Officials.

(Construction and Maintenance.)

Engineer in Chief—E. Vicars Boyle, C.S.I.
Assistant Engineers—A. W. Blundell, J. Diack, J. A. Dewing, J. England, M.I. C.E., (chief asistant engineer), T. Rogers, C. Sheppard, T. Shann, J. S. Winbolt, M. A., (inspecting engineer)
Foremen Mechanics—Geo. Balaam, Wm. Cutler, H. Cross, J. Denny, W. Dayman, W. Edwards, W. Halsey, E. Jones, G. King, C. Phillips, J. Roland, C. Rae, G. Smith, C. Spurr, W. Shaw, J. Walker

(Traffic.)

Traffic Manager—Wm. Galwey
Locomotive Supt.—F. Collier Christy
General Foreman—James Annand
Fitters, Drivers, &c., &c.—A. Allen, S, Caswell, J. Davidson, F. Docherty, D. Gray, T. Hurt, J. Hall, A. Kennedy, J. Lilley, R. McHoraith, S. Pollett, E. Roberts, J. Robertson, J. A. Robertson. F. S. Scott, T. Senior, J. L. Trotter, W. Tullett, R. Ward
Yardsmen—F. A. Child, B. J. Ford, P. Hellendoal, P. Toole, A. Wilson
Inspectors of Police—A. Blockley, T. Cole, P. Doel, H. Harding, C. S. Kingston

(General.)

Agent at Kobe—F. J. Pulman, R.N.
Clerks—J. R. Smith, (head clerk), G. Elliott, T. Swift, G. Charlesworth, R. W. Thorp

(Medical.)

Principal Medical Officer—T. A. Purcell
Assistant Surgeons—Ed. Wheeler, R.N., J. Harris, M.D.

TELEGRAPHS.

Director—W. W. Cargill, F.R.G.S.

Principal Japanese Officials.

Chief Commissioner—T. Ishimal
Assistant Commissioner—Tadsukai Ishi,

Principal Foreign Officers.

Engineer in Chief—E. Vicars Boyle, C.S.I.
Chief Superintendent, Yedo—E. George
Correspondent—W. H. Stone

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Electrician and Mechanician, Yedo—L. Schefer

Assistant Superintendents.

Yokohama—J. F. Foster
Nagasaki—J. P. Fry
Toyo-hasi—T. E. Hallifax
Yedo—T. Larkin
Shimonoseki—J. Morris
Kobe—W. Teale

Inspectors.

Shimonoseki—T. Dunk
Yedo—C. Lagden
Kobe—J. S. Waite
Yedo—J. Smith

Clerks.

Yedo—W. O'Brien
Nagasaki—F. C. Pyne
Shimonoseki—F. Ward
Yokohama—W. Webb

Denshiu Maru—E. W. Haswell, (captain) J. Hendry,(chief engineer)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, LIGHTHOUSE SECTION, BENTEN.

Chief Engineer—R. Henry Brunton
Assistant Engineers—Stirling Fisher, J. McRitchie, Samuel Parry
Secretary & Accountant—G. Wanchope
Assistant—Robert Page
Godown Keeper—A. Urquhart
Superintendents of Works—J. Hardman, Wm. Simpkins, J. Pearce, J. Oastler
Light Keepers—George Charleston, Joseph Dick, John Murray, Charles Harris, H. Egart, Thomas Forrest, William Hurdle, Ed. Claussen, W. Bowers, H. Payne, Rowland Clark, H. Legge, William Alex. Smyth

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LIGHTHOUSE TENDER, S.S. "THABOR."

Captain—A. R. Brown
Chief-Officer—A. F. Allen
2*nd do.* —C. A. Brooke
Chief Engineer—A. F. McNab
2*nd do.* —J. Jones
3*rd do.* —
Chief Steward—J. Gray
2*nd do.* —H. Paterson

THE YOKOHAMA GAS COMPANY.
(Works at NOGE.)

Japanese Director—Takashimia Kayemon
Chief Engineer and Manager—H. Pelegrin
First Asst. Engineer—J. G. Ulbrich
Second do. —L. Berlingard

NATIVE OFFICERS OF THE SAIBANSHO.

Vice-Kenrei—Oye Tak
Vice-Governor—Takani
Acting Vice-Governors—Santo, Isheda
Head Police Officer—Hirabe
Head Land Officer—Mayeda
Chief Interpreter—Gah
Translator—M. Saba
Secretary—P. Osborn

JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA.

President—Nishi Shiegenori
Vice-President—Okumura Naoyasu
Attorney-General—Sumikawa-Mototama
Chief Complaint Officer—Asano-Nagatami
Criminal Department—Sudzuki-Shigemoto
General Department—Furukawa-Fumiyuk
Legal Adviser—G. W. Hill

SECRETARIES AND INTERPRETERS DEPARTMENT.

Foreign—Robt. Motz, G. Wills
Natives—Moriyama, Ori, Fuchinobe, and Shimidzu
Translator—Totoki

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Municipal Director—E. S. Benson
Chinese Interpreter—Leong Cheew Shing

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

English.

Sergeant—Samuel Langdale
Privates—John Plunkett, Wm. Carter. James Braund, Joseph Connor, Robt, Henry Clow
6 Chinese

French.

Corporals—A. Davin, A. Tron, J. Bouillet, F. Roullier

JAPANESE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.

Nakayama
Sakura
Cashier—Ishikawa
Head Inspector—Furusawa

Legal Adviser—F. Lowder
Secretary—E. B. Watson
Appraisers— .—Miller, L. Wertheimber

Harbour Master—J. M. Purvis, Capt. R.N.

YOKOSKA ARSENAL.

Employés Francais.

Ingénieur de la Marine, Directeur—Verny

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Ingénieur de la Marine, Sous-Directeur—Thibaudier
Medecin de la Marine—Savatier
Chef des Travaux Hydrauliques—Florent
Chef de la Comptabilité—de Montgolfier
Sous-Ingr. des Constructions Navales—François
Charpentiers—Léostic, Provost
Charpentier calfat—Quillien
Modeliste—Michel
Forgeron-serru iers—Le Troter, Michaud
Mécaniciens—Dubois, Mange, Capitaine, Chappé
Fondeurs—Girard, Even
Chaudronniers—Kermarec, Join
Maitre de Manœuvres—Liccioni
Professeur—Laurent
Chef-dessinateur—Fautrat
Maitre Maçon—Caill
Capitaine d' Armes—Bonville

OFFICIERS JAPONAIS.

Chiraoka, *Sozen-no-kami*
Naccassima, *Sozen-gon-no-kami*
Chiodau
Yassouï
Fossoya, *Chef des Magasins*
Watanabé
Nissicawa
Ito, *Comptable*
Imamoura, *Interprète*

ATELIERS DE CONSTRUCTIONS MECANIQUES DU GOUVERNEMENT A YOKOHAMA.

Employés Français.

Ingénieur—Darbier
Mécaniciens—Le Barbanchon, Barelle
Fondeur—Emeter
Chaudronnier—Deniaud

Officiers Japonais.

Chirao
Yamagoutchi
Tsourouda, *Comptable et Interprète*

BATTALION OF ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Lt. Colonel Commanding—Fleetwood J. Richards
Major—Cuthbert W. Burton
Captains—Edmund B. Snow, Arthur H. H. Walsh, Arthur Hill
Lieutenants—St. Andrew St. John, Gerald A. Heseltine, Christr. S. F. Fagan, Barry St. L. Denny, Stewart Polkinghorne, Arthur C. Smyth, H. O. Perceval Wright
Paymaster—Capt. J. D. Broughton
Adjutant—Lieut. John H. Sandwith
Control Officer and Superintending Civil Engineer—2nd Captain Sidney T. Bridgford, (R.M.A.)
Acting Quartermaster—Lieut. Ed. O. B. Gray
Surgeon—John Caldwell
Assistant Surgeon—William H. Putsey

OFFICERS OF FRENCH MARINES.

Captains—Vince, Davé
Lieutenants—Coronnat, Vitrae
Sous.-lieuts.—Meunier, Noel

H. B. M.'s NAVY.

Staff.

Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M.'s Squadron in the China Sea—Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B., F.R.S.
Flag Captain—W. Arthur
Flag Lieutenant—Fred. R. Dicken

U. S. NAVY.

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Squadron in the China Sea—Thornton A. Jenkins
Captain of Fleet—E. T. Nicholas
Lt. Com. do. —W. K. Wheeler
Master do. —F. S. Bassett
Surgeon do. —H. O. Mayo
Paymaster do. —J. A. Carpenter
Engineer do. —A. Henderson
Fleet Marine Officer—McLane Tilton

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Surgeon in Charge—Henry Hadlow
Assist. Surgeon—Henry Macdonnell
Steward—W. J. Lawless

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL.

99, Bluff.

Surgeon in charge—W. M. King, U.S.N.
Apothecary—H. R. Pirie

L'HOPITAL JAURES.

Médecin Major de l' Hôpital, Docteur de la faculté de Paris—J. Cerf Mayer
Aide-Commissaire, Chef du Service Administratif—M. Martin

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Physician—J. J. R. Dalliston, M.D.
Stewards—N. O. Nicolayson, J. Miller, S. Kauppe

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CHRIST CHURCH.
Acting Consular Chaplain—Rev. E. W. Syle
Treasurers—A. J. Wilkin, E. D. Murray
Secretary—F. S. James

THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA MISSION.
Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D., No 211, Bluff
Rev. James H. Ballagh, Mission House, No. 167
Rev. C. H. H. Wolff, No 40, Bluff

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. David Thompson
Rev. C. Carrothers
J. C. Hepburn, M.D., L.L.D.
Rev. H. Loomis
Rev. E. R. Miller

ROMAN CATHOLIC.
(Yokohama.)
H. G. Mgr. Petitjean, B.T., bishop of Myriofiti, and Apostolic vicar of Japan
l'Abbé Jean Baptiste Chamison, Mis. Ap'que
l'Abbé Henri Armbruster „
l'Abbé Marc de Rotz „
l'Abbé Alfred Pettier „
(Yedo.)
l'Abbé Jean Marie Marin, Mis. Apost.
l'Abbé Felix Midon
(Nagasaki.)
l'Abbé Joseph Laucaigne, Provicar Apost.
l'Abbé Jean François M. Poirier, Mis. „
l'Abbé Marie Amedée Salmon „ „
l'Abbé J. M. Louis Lemarechal „ „
(Hakodadi.)
l'Abbé Marin Justinien Plessis, Mis. Apost.
l'Abbé Marie André Emile Polly, „
(Niigata.)
l'Abbé Felix Evrard, Missionaire Apost.
l'Abbé Albert Pélu, „
(Kobe.)
l'Abbé Aimé Villion, Missionnaire Apost.
l'Abbé François P. Vigroux, „
(Osaka.)
l'Abbé Jules Alphonse Cousin, Mis. Apost.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.
(Pensionnat du St. Infant Jesus.,
Sœur St. Norbert, supérieure
Sœur St. Gélase

BRITISH POST-OFFICE.
Postmaster—F. G. Machado
Shroff—Foong Achun

U. S. POST-OFFICE.
Postal Agent—Charles O. Shepard
Clerk—Frank Edwards

FRENCH POST-OFFICE.
Directeur—H. Degron
Clerk—Charles Cuchen
Compradore—Footey

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Chairman—Wm. Marshall
Vice-Chairman—A. J. Wilkin
Committee—H. J. Hooper, C. J. Melhuish (absent), Robt. Johnstone, A. Greeven, H. Atkinson (absent), J. A. Fraser
Secretary—J. Julius Dare
Auditors—T. Jackson, R. B. Baker

RACE CLUB.
Committee—Russell Robertson, C. O. Shepard, T. Thomas, Capt. Snow, R.M.
Hon. Sec.—Wm. Marshall

YOKOHAMA UNITED CLUB.
Manager—W. H. Smith
Steward—W. Lipsett

CLUB GERMANIA.
President—H. Ohl
Vice-President—C. Ziegler
Secretary—F. Cramer
Steward—A. Vollhardt

FOOTE'S CLUB.
Manager—C. Foote

CRICKET CLUB.
Secretary—G. Hamilton

RACQUET CLUB.
Secretary—E. Wallace

YOKOHAMA CRICKET CLUB.
Secretary—E. J. Fraser

NIPPON ROWING CLUB.
Secretary—H. T. Snow

YOKOHAMA ROWING CLUB.
Secretary—G. Hamilton

SWISS RIFLE CLUB.
President—A. Mottu
Secretary—A. Wolff
Assessor—A. Bachmann

YOKOHAMA AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS.
Secretary—J. J. Dare

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
Secretary—Rev. E. W. Syle

YOKOHAMA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
Secretary—A. Barnard

AMERICAN FIRE BRIGADE.
Foreman—Geo. Hurlbut
Asst. do. H. B. Haskell
Foreman Hose-carriage—J. Endicott
Secretary—H. Allen, Junr.

STEAM FIRE BRIGADE CO.
Engineer—E. E. Johnson
Members—H. Sewell, John White, W. Bernard, C. Smith, E. Greensward, G. Dutton, C. Montgomery, J. Donald, C. Mason, L. W. Cotterall

PRIVATE FIRE BRIGADE.
Foreman—H. W. Hohnholz
Asst do. —H. Pagden
Leading Hose—M. Scott
Asst. do. —J. Watson
Suction Hose—J. Wulff
Asst. do. —P. Claussen
Treasurer—J. Liebermann
Secretary—H. Lotz

YOKOHAMA LODGE.—No 1,092.
Worshipful Master—Wm. Bourne
Senior Warden—A. H. Prince
Junior Warden—R. M. Brown
Senior Deacon—J. Bruinier
Junior Deacon—A. R. Brown
Inner Guard—J. R. Anglin
Tyler—W. A. Miller
Secretary—E. J. Geoghegan
Treasurer—A. H. Prince

O'TENTOSAMA LODGE.—No 1263, E.C.
Worshipful Master—C. H. Dallas
Senior Warden—J. R. Black
Junior Warden—K. E. Schmid
Senior Deacon—J. Curnow
Junior Deacon—H. Lotz
Inner Guard—H. Butt
Tyler—W. A. Miller
Secretary—A. Mitchell, P.M.
Treasurer—K. E. Schmid

NIPPON LODGE, YEDO.—No. 1344, E.C.
Worshipful Master—E. Rothmund
Senior Warden—W. H. Freame
Junior Warden—G. Whymark
Senior Deacon—J. H. Boulet
Junior Deacon—
Inner Guard—J. W. Sutherland
Secretary and Treasurer—G. E. Elliott-Gregory

Public Companies, &c.

INSURANCES.

Aspinall, Cornes & Co., agents—
China and Japan Marine
Lloyd's, London

Augustine, Heard & Co., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
Royal Exchange Fire Assurance
British and Foreign Marine Assurance
Ocean Steam Ship Company

Carst, Lels & Co., agents—
The Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Second Colonial Insurance Company of Batavia
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Dutch Board of Underwriters

Dalziel, W. R., agent—(absent)
J. Rickett, acting agent
London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company

Findlay, Richardson & Co., agents—
Borneo Company Limited
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
Scottish Commercial Fire Insurance Company

Fletcher & Co., C. A., agents—
New York Board of Underwriters

Frazer & Co., J. C., agents—
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company

Gilman & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Fire and Marine Assurance Company
Queen Insurance Company, Liverpool
Union Insurance Society of Canton

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Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Merchants Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Grosser & Co., agents—
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Gutschow & Co., agents—
London Assurance Corporation
Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., agents—
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritimes

Hudson, Malcolm & Co., agents—
Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Marine Insurance Company
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Limited

Kingdon, Schwabe & Co,
Phœnix Fire Insurance, London

Kniffler & Co., L., agents—
Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg

McDonald, Wm., surveyor for Lloyds' Agents and Local Offices, 64, Main St.

Macpherson & Marshall, agents—
North-China Insurance Company
Imperial Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company

Schultze, Reis & Co., agents—
Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
North-German Fire Insurance Company in Hamburg
Germanischer Lloyd, Rostock
Hamburg Board of Underwriters
Elberfeld Marine Insurance Company
Allgemeine Insurance Company, Vienna
Merkur Insurance Company, Vienna

Société Anonyme Franco-Japonais, agents—
La Neuchateloise Société Suisse d'Assurance des Risques des Transport a Neuchatel

Siber & Brennwald, agents—
Helvetia Marine Insurance Company

Smith, Baker & Co., agents—
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London

Strachan & Thomas, agents—
Northern Assurance Company, Fire and Life

Textor & Co., agents—
Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company
Dresden Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport

Van Oordt & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Samarang India Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Walsh, Hall & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Marine

Wilkin & Robison, agents—
Sun Fire Office
Hongkong (Marine) Insurance Company

Ziegler & Co., agents—
Swiss Lloyd's Marine Insurance Company, Winterthur

Banks.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.—Nos 78 and 79
R. B. Baker, manager
W. D. Henderson, acting accountant
W. S. Robilliard, assistant do.
H. J. Abell, do. do.
W. F. Gordo, clerk

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.—No 57
Eugène Grégoire, manager
V. Cantelli, cashier accountant
W. S. Swaby, assistant accountant
L. Glénat do.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—No 62
T. Jackson, manager
J. G. Hodgson, acting accountant
D. Moncur
R. H. Cook
J. MacNab
C. B. Rickett

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—No 11
John Robertson, agent
J. Russell, accountant
H. B. Walker, assistant accountant and cashier
G. W. Thompson, assistant accountant
S. J. Elder, do.
E. L. Reid do.
B. A. Peres, Jr., clerk
E. J. Marques, do.
William Smeaton, messenger
D. A. J. Crombie, acting agent (Hiogo)
H. Mackenzie, asst. accountant (do.)
G. M. Carvalho, clerk (do.)
C. S. Stewart, asst. accountant (Osaka)

DEUTSCHE BANK ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT.
J. Mammelsdorf, manager
M. Heibener, cashier
T. A. da Fonseca clerk

Steam Transit Companies.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—No 15
J. Rickett, agent
H. J. H. Tripp
F. G. Davidson
Wong Joo Hune

COAL HULK "TIPTREE."
G. Howell, in charge
J. Duncan

COAL DEPÔT.—No 162
W. Hood, in charge

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—No 4, A.
George E. Lane, agent
Chas. R. Simpson
H. P. Lillibridge
H. M. Blanchard
R. B. Hayne
Louis McLane
F. H. Olmsted
E. W. Hance
John Bellows
R. Robinson, supt. engineer
G. W. Miller, supt. of coalyard
A. Brown, supt. carpenter
J. W. Brown, foreman

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.—No 10 B.
A. Conil, agent
J. Chapsal, assistant
C. Revest, do.
E. Bellanger
A. Ormea, godown-keeper

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Hudson, Malcolm & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

Abegg, Borel & Co.—No 10
F. Abegg
L. Borel
C. Dettmer

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants.—No 72
F. D'Iffanger
H. Pryor

Adds, C., lemonade and soda water manufacturer.—No 16
C. Adds
W. Roach

Allard & Co., G., importers.—No 30
G. Allard

Allen, H., Jr., commission agent.—No 33

Allmand & Co., merchants.—No 99
John Allmand

Aspinall, Cornes & Co., merchants—No 35
Wm. Gregson Aspinall (absent)
Frederick Cornes (absent)
W. H. Taylor (absent)
A. Winstanley
Joshua Le Mare
R. A. Wylie
F. Escombe

Aymonin & Co., V., merchants—No 28
V. Aymonin
A. Devèze
Carl Giussani
J. P. A. Zembsch

Bavier & Co., merchants.—No 76
E. Bavier
A. Bavier
H. Ohl
E. Bavier, Jr.
G. Noyer
H. Ludwig
M. Simoni
Luigi Colombo

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Beato & Co., F., photographers.—No 17
Felix Beato
J. Goddard
H. Woollett

Bennett & Brent, bill and bullion brokers.—No 20
W. R. Bennett
W. Brent

Berger & Co., E., watchmakers and jewellers.—Nos 61 and 66
E. Berger

"Berlin Hotel."—No 128
H. Lotz

Black & Co., Wm., general storekeepers and ship-chandlers.—No 10
Wm. Black
J. H. Wilkins

Bland, C. S., broker, No 103

Bohm, P., undertaker.—No 114

Bourne & Co., public tea inspectors, commission agents, and auctioneers—No 70
Wm. Bourne
James Winstanley

Bridgens, R. P., architect and civil engineer—No 124

"British Queen" Tavern
J. McCance
J. Livingston (absent)
H. Bernthall
G. Dutton
E. Greensward

"Brooklyn Hotel."—No 40
F. Crittenden
M. Scott

Burgess & Co., bakers, butchers and compradores.—No 42B
G. W. Burgess
W. E. Clark
H. Reuter

Busch, Schraub & Co., shipchandlers, No 55A
H. Busch
E. Schraub
T. S. Stevens

Bush, Blass & Son, shipchandlers and general storekeepers.—No 71
Isaac Bush (London)
M. Blass (San Francisco)
Gasson Blass
M. Blass

Butterfield & Swire, merchants.—No 4
H. D. Harrison
T. Merry
H. O. Jeyes

"Café du Japon."—No 169
F. Arnoux

Calliens, J., saddler, &c.—No 51 B

Carroll & Co., J. D., shipchandlers & general commission agents.—No 16, Bund
J. D. Carroll
F. C. Spooner
Charles Wiggins, (Hiogo)
C. C. Baker
G. P. Spooner
H. Titjen, (Hiogo)

Carst, Lels & Co., merchants.—No 25
R. J. Carst (absent)
P. Carst, Jr. (do.)
Murk Lels (do.)
J. Ph. von Hemert
J. G. Determan
B. de Reyger

Cheshire & Co., average staters, public accountants, and general agents—No 17A, Water Street
Wm. Cheshire
Leopold L. Barnard
Bryan Blundell

China & Japan Trading Company, importers of, and dealers in general merchandise, commission agents, and auctioneers.—No 75 A
J. Bruinier, agent
T. W. Beauchamp

Clarke, Robert, bread and biscuit baker.—No 129

Cocking & Singleton—No 171
Samuel Cocking, Jr. (absent)
Theo. A. Singleton

Comi, Vincent, No 10
V. Comi

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R. Valny
F. De Ponti

Cook, Henry, boat and ship builder.—No 115
H. Cook
W. Cook

Crane & Moss, Commercial Sale Rooms.—No 55
H. A. Crane
C. D. Moss

Culty, Alfred, hairdresser—No 51

Curnow & Co., storekeeper.—No 84
J. Curnow
A. Mitchell

Davidson, J.,—No 30 A
J. Davidson
F. Townley

Davis, D., importer and commission agent.—No 45
D. Davis

Davis, T., general contractor, No 16

Davis, Mrs. E., millinery rooms.—No 16

Davison & Co., public silk inspectors and commission merchants—No 28 A
James Davison
T. Smith

Dickins Frederick Victor, barrister at law.—No 57 B
F. V. Dickins

Driscoll & Co., tailors, &c.—No 61
W. F. Driscoll
C. J. Frischling
E. Powys (Kobe)
T. J. Groves (Kobe)

Dell'Oro & Co., merchants.—No 156
Isidore Dell'Oro
Jos. Dell'Oro (absent)
Arnold Vock
C. Bartesaghi

Domoney & Co., G., butchers and ship compradores.—No 17
G. Domoney
A. Plummer
A K. Noble
J. Haddow (Kobe)
F. G. Wilson
M. Laiyon

Done, Bayly, M.D., physician.—No 16

Douglas & Co., F., butchers and compradores.—No 42
F. Douglas
F. G. Woodruff
—. Weibe

Ducret, H., house and carriage painter.—No 31

Edwards, James, storekeeper.—No 89
J. Edwards
G. Hearne, asst.

Echo du Japon.—No 183
C. Levy

Elliott, W. St. George, M.D., D.D.S., dentist.—No 75

Ellis, Miss, milliner.—No 60
Miss Ellis
Mrs. Lockyer

Esdale, James, tailor and outfitter.—No 80, private residence.—No. 31
James Esdale
James J. Esdale, Jr.
Charles Esdale

Fabre, A., & Co., merchants.—No 81
A. Fabre (absent)
J. Hormann
W. Baader
A. Houseal (absent)
G. Estienne

Favre Brandt, C. & J., watch and clock importers.—No 175
C. Favre Brandt (Osaka)
J. Favre Brandt
G. Dorn
P. Colin
Vannes
Huot, (Osaka)

Findlay, Richardson & Co., merchants.—No 7
Francis Richardson (London)
Charles B. Findlay (Glasgow)
Thomas Caw (Manila)
Matthew Brown (Glasgow)
Robert Johnstone
C. G. Dunlop
Matthew Brown, Jr.

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Fletcher & Co., C. A., commission agents and public auctioneers, No 70
C. A. Fletcher

Fourcade, J. J., storekeeper.—No 10

Fraser & Co., J. C., merchants—No 48
J. C. Fraser (absent)
J. P. Mollison
E. D. Murray
E. J. Fraser
Geo. Hamilton

Fulton Market.—No 40A
Capt. M. Jordan, proprietor

Fournisseur de la Marine Française.—
A. Gerard
G. Hoffinan
Hapo

Gerard, A., contractor—No 169

Gilman & Co., merchants.—No 74
C. J. Melhuish
A. W. Glennie
E Abbott
L. Gouillond

"Golden Gate" Livery Stable.—No 123
A. Jaffray

Grauert, H., merchant.—No 179
H. Grauert

Grosser & Co., merchants.—No 180
E. Grosser
E. Hagens
F. Grosser
H. Bomeyer (absent)
C. Hildebrand

Gutschow & Co., merchants.—No 92
P. Gutschow
O. Gutschow
T. H. Kempermann
A. Machenhauer
Eug. H. Gill
H. Hudaffsky

Hartley & Co., J.—No 24B
John Hartley (Yedo)
John Henson
H. Hartley

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants.—No 6
Gustavus Farley, Jr.,
John A. Fraser
F. S. James
F. Low

Hepburn, J. C., M.D.—No 39

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants.—No 8
F. Geisenheimer
J. Wolfs
H. Broeschen
A. Bourely (Hiogo)
P. Dourille
F. von Fischer (Hiogo)
F. Schaal
P. Brunat (Tomyoka)

Hegt, M. J. B. Noordhoek, merchant.—No 68
M. J. B. Noordhoek Hegt
J. L. O. Eyton

Hohnholz, H. W., shipchandler.—No 82
H. W. Hohnholz
A. Wulf

Hooper Bros., merchants.—No 22
H. J. Hooper
C. F. Hooper
G. H. Allcock

Hudson, Malcolm & Co., merchants & commission agents—No 73
John Hudson (absent)
W. A. Malcolm (absent)
Edwin J. Spence
C. R. Hardman
H. Macarthur
E. B. Jones
C. H. Thorp
C. N. Spodiswoode

Hyde & Co., W., compradores.—No 26
W. Hyde
W. Rewig
—. Brown
—. Waggot

International Hotel.—No 18
Wm. Curtis, proprietor
Miss E. Winsor, barmaid

Isaacs Brothers, gen. merchants—No 42
Israel Isaacs
Marcus Isaacs

James & Wilson, Dairy and Truck Co.—No 28
Samuel James
William Wilson

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"Japan Hotel."—No. 44
Henry Moss, proprietor
A. Taylor, steward

Japan Gazette Office.—No 87
J. R. Black, editor
E. J. Moss, manager
J. R. Anglin, foreman
J. H. Austin, pressman
P. Bohm, collector
L. Klyne, compositor

Japan Herald Office.—No 60, Main street
J. H. Brooke, proprietor and editor
G. A. Tallerman, manager
J. H. Brooke, Jr.
J. Viney, foreman
H. J. Franklin, compositor

Japan Mail Office.—32, Water Street, opposite Oriental Bank
W. G. Howell, editor
A. H. Prince, general manager
F. Bevill, sub-editor
T. R. Welch, accountant
H. Collins, foreman
J. M. Santos, compositor
J. P. Rozario, do.
F. Placé, do.
A. Kimbie, collector

Jaquemot, J. M., merchant and public silk inspector—No 82
J. M. Jaquemot
A. Mottu
K. Jaquemot

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants—No 1
Edward Whittall
H. Smith
W. B. Walter
G. L. Montgomery
C. F. Reimers

Kahn, M. M., China and Japan importer and exporter—No 70

Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.—No 89A
H. R. Kingdon, 16 & 17, Bluff
K. S. Schwabe, 144, Bluff

Kirby & Co., E. C., merchants, 85, Main street
E. C. Kirby
G. Fesefeld
Nishida Kohey

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants.—No 54
L. Kniffler (absent)
G. Reddelien
C. Illies (Hiogo)
Wm. Pardun
A. Oestmann
F. Dohm
Alex. Kniffler
O. Franck
R. T. C. Cream (Hiogo)
A. Reimers (do.)
H. Baehr (do.)
J. Bergan, godown man (do.)
Chas. Iwersen (Osaka)
E. von Leesen (Nagasaki)
H. Kniffler (do.)
C. Falck, godown man (do.)

Korn & Co.—No 45
A. Korn

Ladage & Oelke, merchant tailors, clothiers, and general outfitters—No 53
J. D. W. Oelke, (absent)
R. Haeger
A. T. Bauer
J. Wolter
E. Mielenhausen

Lane, Crawford & Co., store-keepers and commission merchants, auctioneers and compradores, tailors and outfitters—No 59, Main Street
David Crawford (Hongkong)
John S. Cox (do.) (absent)
John Fairbairn (do.)
Frederick Townley
Thomas Wallace
James Wilson
W. H. Devine
F. G. Richmond
A. Owston
G. Booth, manager, tailoring department
Thos. Hassell, manager, butchery department
B. Blundell
W. Reed

Langfieldt & Mayers, shipchandlers—No 52
A. Langfieldt, No 20
S. Mayers
J. L. Mayers
Jos Deidenbach

Laiyon, Jacob, general store-keeper.—No 51A
J. Laiyon

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Legatt, C. E., & Co., merchants.—No 32
C. E. Legatt, (London)
T. J. A. Scott
H. S. Read
Wm. Herbert

Lichtenstein, L.—No 75

Loureiro, Eduardo.—Residence, Yedo

McDonald & Dare, bill, bullion, and ship brokers.—No 64, Main street
W. McDonald, Lloyds' surveyor, 159 Bluff
G. M. Dare, 156 Bluff

Macpherson & Marshall, merchants.—No 58
Angus J. Macpherson (absent)
William Marshall
F. W. A. White
Chas. Arnold
W. Dunbar

Marcus, & Co., S., general importers.—No 56
S. Marcus
A. Marcus
E. Marcus

"Marine Hotel,"—No 41
D. Giaretto
Y. Brin

Marks, F. W., solicitor.—No 95, Main street
F. W. Marks

Mercantile Printing Office—No 31
A. F. Gordo

Medical Hall, 1, Bank Buildings.—No 60
J. Thompson

Mendelson Bros., general merchants.—No 71
M. Mendelson
J. Mendelson

Meyers, A., importer.—No 70

Moore, L. P., merchant
L. P. Moore
L. Wolff

Morf & Co., H. C., merchants.—No 176
H. C. Morf

Moris & Co., G., general storekeepers, No 165
G. Roberts

Norowjee, & Co., D., bakers, storekeepers, and commission agents—No 78B
D. Nowrojee (absent)
J. Pestonjee
E. Sapoorjee

Netherlands Trading Society.—No 5A
A. J. Bauduin, chief agent
P. E. Pistorius, acting agent
R. A. Mees
M. Dames
I. de Wringer, godown keeper

Orny, V., French store.—No 80

Pagden, H., sailmaker and rigger—No 38

Pearson & Laurance, merchants—No 99
A. C. Pearson
W. Laurance
M. Bazing

Perrin, E., hair cutter—No 31A

Perregaux & Co., F., commission merchants.—No 131
F. Perregaux

"Pharmacie Française."—71
P. Culty
F. Machefer

Pitman & Co., No 32A, Water street
John Pitman
Wm. Cargill

Poitevin, L., confectioner.—No 53
L. Poitevin
Charles Hess

Rangan & Co., W., livery stable.—Nos 123 and 125
W. Rangan

Raud & Co., J., merchants.—No 186
Joseph Raud
A. F. Nègre
T. Fraissinet

Reiss & Co., merchants.—No 96
J. P. Sichel
Wm. Lane (absent)
H. Hinlimann
C. V. M. Marques

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Robertson, Capt. C. T., marine surveyor and naval architect, No 108 Creek

Roe, Pratt & Co., general storekeepers.—No 16
B. H. Pratt

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants.—No 75
Arthur Barnard

Schultze, Reis & Co., merchants.—No 24
Adolph Schultze (absent)
Adolph Reis (do.)
Eugene von der Heyde
E. Behncke (Hiogo)
C. Rohde
T. R. Buchanan (Hiogo)
C. Hildebrand
M. Engert (Hiogo)
H. Geslin
A. Schaeffer
H. Gurlitt (Hiogo)

Schwartz & Co., E., watchmakers.—No 80 Main street
E. Schwartz
F. Retz
F. Manz

Schmidt & Co., C. H., stevedores and ballast masters
R. Devine

Scott, Capt. D., marine surveyor.—No 16

Shaw & Co., merchants.—No 94
Henry Barlow (absent)
T. K. Shaw, Jr.

Siber & Brennwald, merchants.—No 90
H. Siber (absent)
C. Brennwald
A. Bachmann
J. Walter
A. Wolff

Siddall, J. B., medical practitioner—No 62
J. B. Siddall, M.D.
W. T. Buckle, M.B. Lon.

Sigrist & Pradier, storekeepers.—No 56A
A. Pradier
F. Sigrist

Sitwell, Schoyer & Co., merchants, No 70A
Isla A. Sitwell
E. A. Schoyer
S. A. Stransome

Smith, Archer & Co., merchants.—No 13
Geo. Hurlbut
W. J. Cruickshank
S. Endicott

Smith, Baker & Co., merchants.—No 178
Colgate Baker
W. H. Morse (Hiogo)
H. Atkinson
E. R. Smith
P. A. Ramée
J. G. Staples (Hiogo)
C. Drake
V. A. Favacho

Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise.—No 91.
Emile Jubin, director
G. Blakeway, do
C. Dorel
C. Jubin
F. Biogioni

Stentz, Harvey & Co., butchers and compradores.—No 179
J. Harvey
Alex. Clarke

Strachan & Thomas, merchants.—No 63
W. M. Strachan (absent)
Thomas Thomas
Jas. Bisset
Fred. L. Pollard
C. S. Lynill
A. Dare

"Snug Saloon."—No 41A
J. B. Gibbs, proprietor

Talbot, W. H., average adjuster.—No 89A
W. H. Talbot, No 23 Bluff

Textor & Co., merchants.—No 29
C. J. Textor (absent)
W. H. Aretz (Shanghai)
Ad. Bovenschen (absent)
A. Schroers (absent)
Ad. Greeven
F. Scheidt
Chas. Peacock
J. Maack

"The Harp"—No 46
P. Wheelen, proprietor

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Thomas, J., shipchandler.—No 31A

Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom, merchants—No 177
C. Valmalle (absent)
F. Schoene
Ad. Milsom
E. Schmid

Valette, A., & Michel—No 71
A. Valette
Louis Michel

Van Oordt & Co., merchants.—No 12
W. C. Van Oordt
J. M. Reynvaan
A. A. Pistorius
A. Bernheim

Van Lissa Brothers, instrument makers and armourers.—No 10
J. van Lissa
A. M. van Lissa

Victoria Dispensary.—No. 10, the Bund
G. Glasse (Hongkong)
W. R. Brett

Vidal, J., M.D., physician, Water street.—No 20c

Vincent, Mrs., milliner and draper.—No 108c

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants—No 2
John G. Walsh
Thomas Walsh (absent)
A. O. Gay (Kobé)
J. Mackrill Smith
S. K. Lothrop
R. W. Irwin
E. Piquet
F. S. Goodison
F. Cramer
L. J. de Sa
J. E. Winn
A. Milne
J. Mouat
C. P. Hall
G. M. dos Remedios
H. B. Haskell
R. M. Varnum
J. W. Henderson (Kobé)
C. Heemskerk do
H. A. Howe, Jr., (Nagasaki)
R. G. Walsh do
Julius Bryner do

Weinthraub, G. H., storekeeper—No 80

Wenham Lake Ice Company
W. L. Clark, agent, 43

Whitfield & Dowson, Engineers, &c., Yokohama Iron Works.—No 69
George Whitfield
P. S. Dowson
J. Higginbotham
G. Rose
J. Taylor
John Morrison
C. Esdaile
—. Ross
J. Huggan
J. Reith

Watson & Co., J.,—No 107
J. Watson
L. Laufenberg
W. Castler

Wilkin & Robison, merchants.—No 3
Alfred John Wilkin
Richard Durant Robison (absent)
E. Stanley Polley (do.)
John Leckie
W. J. S. Shand
J. T. Esdale
F. J. dos Remedios

Wolf, L., commission merchant.—No 121

Yokohama Dispensary, 12, Bank Buildings—No 61
John North
A. T. Watson

"Yokohama Hotel."—No 37
Alice Strandberg

Yokohama Washing Establishment.—No 131 A, Lower Concession, under European Supervision
Mrs. Hatton

Yokohama News Agency, No 80, Main street
Mrs. L. Cook

Ziegler & Co., merchants.—No. 47
Chas. Ziegler
A. Dumelin

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THE NAGASAKI DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Consul—Marcus O. Flowers
Assist. and Interpreter—J. H. Longford
Constable—John Brown

FRANCE.
Acting Consul—Marcus O. Flowers

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.
Acting Consul—Marcus O. Flowers.

UNITED STATES.
Consul—Willie P. Mangum
Vice-consul—Chas. L. Fisher

RUSSIA.
Consul—Alex. E. Philippeus (absent)
Acting Consul—Max. Militzer

PORTUGAL.
Acting Consul—Willie P. Mangum

DENMARK.
Acting Consul—J. Adrian

NETHERLANDS.
Consul—F. P. Tombrink

GERMANY.
Consul—Max. Militzer

ITALY.
Consular Agent—J. Adrian

BELGIUM.
Consul—J. Adrian

HAWAII.
Acting Consul—Chas. L. Fisher

Japanese Government Employment.

HOSPITAL.
Dr. W. K M. van Leeuwen van Duivenbode

MEDICAL SCHOOL.
Chemical and Physical School for the education of natives—Dr. A. J. C. Geerts

Insurance Companies.

Alt & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Company, Marine
Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Delden & Co., van, agents—
German Lloyds'
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited

Gribble & Co., Henry, agents—
P. & O. S. N. Company
Canton Insurance Office
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Northern Assurance Company

Hartmans & Besier, agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
Union of Underwriters of Amsterdam

Holme, Ringer & Co., agents—
The Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
The China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Kniffler & Co., L., agents—
De Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
London Assurance Corporation
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg

Reddelien & Co., agents—
Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Company's Fire Branch

Schmidt, Westphal & Co., agents—
Hamburg Board of Underwriters
Bremen Board of Underwriters
Deutsche Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Berlin

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Norddeutche Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Hamburg

Walsh, Hall & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai
Pacific Insurance Company of San Francisco

Banks.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Delden & Co., Van, correspondents

Merchants, Professions and Trades, &c.

Adams & Co., M. C., butchers and compradores
M. C. Adams
—. Sutton
—. Banks

Alt & Co., merchants
H. J. Hunt
F. Hellyer
A. Wright
J. A. Figueiredo

Anderson, John, storekeeper

Bezier, Thos., proprietor "London Tavern"
George Bezier

Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co., merchants
C. E. Boeddinghaus
F. Dittmer

Boyd & Co., engineers
Wm. Robertson
Chas. W. Hay
J. F. Caldar
A. Robertson
H. Hunter

China and Japan Trading Company, importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise, commission agents and auctioneers
H. Fogg & Co., Shanghai, general agents
D. D. Inglis, local agent
J. Fonteyne

Delden & Co., van, merchants
M. E. van Delden
A. Visscher van Gaasbeck
S. T. Tombrink

Doheny, J. W., merchant

"Falcon Hotel," Carl Nickel, proprietor

Forrest, J. Nairne, M D., physician and surgeon, residence, Oura Hill

"Germania Hotel and Bowling Saloon"
J. W. Umland, H. Shannigan } proprietors

Glover & Co., Estate of, in liquidation
J. J. van der Pot, trustee
T. B. Glover
E. Burmeister
A. B. Glover
W. Brown, godown keeper

Takasima Colliery
F. A. Potter, mining engineer
A. Hall, engineer
A. J. Glover
H. Wake
J. S. Berresford

Great Northern Telegraph, China and Japan Extension Company
Tho. Russell, superintendent
C. P. Nielsen
J. Petersen
A. Süensön
J. Holmblad
V. Busch
C. Czarnewsky

Gribble & Co., Henry, merchants and commission agents, and agents for Holt's line of steamers
Henry Gribble
Yeend Duer

Hartmans & Besier, merchants
W. L. Hartmans
J. N. Besier (Kobé)

Holme, Ringer & Co., merchants
E. Z. Holme (England)
F. Ringer
J. C. Smith
Jas. Webster
A. M. Almeida
C. Brown

Howe & Co., H., mine viewers, coal merchants, and commission agents, Lot No 29, Oura
H. Howe
Geo. Bozier
Amook

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Hyver, J. P., general store-keeper and commission agent
J. P. Hyver

Kassburg & Co., A., storekeepers and compradores
A. Kassburg
R. H. Powers
C. Bowers

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants, No 4, Desima
L. Kniffler (absent)
G. Reddelien (do.)
C. Illies (do.)
W. Pardun (do.)
E. von Leesen
H. Kniffler
C. Falck

Lake & Co., Geo. W., merchants
Edward Lake
J. Dervis

Loureiro, Antonio, proprietor "Nagasaki Gazette," printing office
Antonio Loureiro

Maltby & Co, merchants
John Maltby
Samuel Maltby
George J. Colthrup
Joachim A. Repenn

Mitchell & Co., J. F., shipbuilders, carpenters and blacksmiths
J. F. Mitchell
A. Hansen, foreman shipwright

"Nagasaki Medical Hall"
W. Jalland, proprietor

"Nagasaki Express," printing office
F. Braga
R. Ford, reporter
S. R. de Souza
A. L. Cardozo

Netherlands Trading Society
J. J. van der Pot, acting agent
C. Keg

Occidental Family Hotel
T. Underwood, proprietor

Pignatel & Co., storekeepers
Victor Pignatel
Charles Pignatel
C. Conder

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company
Walter P. Tillman, agent
C. J. Ferreira, accountant
E. G. Furber, barge master
Joseph Moore, shipping clerk

Reddelien & Co., A., merchants
A. Reddelien

Russell & Co., Thos. C., auctioneers and commission agents
T. C. Russell

Schmidt, Westphal, & Co., merchants
Max. Militzer
Georg Westphal (Hiogo)
Carl Krümmel (Hamburg)
H. Fiversen
F. Mettler

Smith, Capt. J. W., surveyor to the Local Insurances offices

Stibolt, Mrs., millinery and outfitting rooms, 13, Oura

Stone, F. G., keeper "Nagasaki Club"

Stube & Co., R., tailors, clothiers and shirt makers

Sutton, C., contractor

Taylor & Co., shipwrights, house builders, blacksmiths and divers
J. K. Taylor

Textor & Co., merchants
C. J. Textor (absent)
W. H. Aretz
A. Bovenschen (Yokohama)
A. Schroers (Shanghai)
Carl Rasch

Van de Pol, L., storekeeper

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants
H. A. Howe, Junr.
R. G. Walsh
Julius Bryner

Missionaries.

SAINT PIERE BAPTISTE.

Rev. J. Laucaigne, apostolic provicar
Rev. J. F. Poirier
Rev. A. Salmon
Rev. J. M. L Lemaréchal

Pilots.

J. Breen, G. Anderson, C. Johnson, O. Smith

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THE HIOGO (KOBE) DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH CONSULATE.—No 122.
Consul—Abel A. J. Gower
Acting Vice-consul—H. S. Wilkinson
Assistant—J. C. Hall
Constable—H. A. Miles

BELGIUM.—No 7.
Acting Consul—J. K. Cunningham

DENMARK.—No 118.
Consul—L. Polana

NETHERLANDS.—No 5.
Acting Consul—W. C. Korthals

FRANCE, SPAIN & ITALY.—Ikuta no Mia.
Consul—Abel A. J. Gower

SWITZERLAND.
Consular Agent—P. H. Fricke

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.
Consul—Abel A. J. Gower

GERMAN EMPIRE.
Consul—Aug. Evers (absent)
Acting Consul—J. H. Focke
Constable—J. Bergau

UNITED STATES.—35, Native Town.
Consul—Daniel Turner
Marshal—H. Weisner

Insurances.

Aspinall, Cornes & Co., agents—
Northern Assurance Company Fire and Life
P. & O. Steam Navigation Company

Browne & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited
London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office
Phœnix Fire Assurance Company

Fischer, Ed., & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office (Marine)
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

Gutschow & Co., agents—
London Assurance Corporation

Hartmans & Besier, agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
Union of Underwriters of Amsterdam

Heard & Co., Augustine, agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Liverpool and London & Globe Fire Insurance Company

Hooper Brothers, agents—
Commercial Union Assurance Company
Queen's Insurance Company (Liverpool and London)

Holme, Ringer & Co., agents—
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Joseph, L., & Co., agents—
Ocean, Railway, and General Travellers Assurance Company, Limited

Kniffler & Co., agents—
De Oosterling Sea & Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg

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Lenz, T., agent—
Swiss Lloyd's Insurance Company

Lunau & Polano, agents—
Netherlands-India Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Samarang
Second Netherlands-India Sea & Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
German Lloyds

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Schmidt, Westphal & Co., agents—
Deutsche Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft zu Berlin
Norddeutsche Feuer Versichungs Gesellschaft

Schultze, Reis & Co., agents—
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Fire and Life
Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft für See
Fluss und Land Transport, Dresden
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Schut, Scheuten & Co., agents—
Union of Underwriters of Amsterdam

Smith, Baker & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Guardian Fire Life Assurance Co.
Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Company of San Francisco

Textor & Co., agents—
German Lloyds
Home & Colonial Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Walsh, Hall & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai

Wilkin & Robison, agents—
Hongkong Insurance Co. (Marine)
Lloyds'
Sun Fire Office

Professions and Trades.

Abell & Herhausen, brokers—No 35
Jno. C. Abell
O. Herhausen (Osaka)

Aspinall, Cornes & Co., merchants, and agents for P. & O. S. N. Co., No 1

Avril, P., No 35

Badge, Geo., draper—No 18B

Blass, H., Hairdresser and Perfumer, No 142

Board & Co., W. K., ship builders and contractors—Ikuta Saki
W. K. Board
H. Trone
W. J. Board

Bögel, F. Nering, merchant—No 46
F. W. Nering Bögel

Bonger Brothers, architects and surveyors—No. 2, Ikuta Baba
M. C. Bonger
W. C. Bonger (absent)

Bosch, W., merchandise broker—No 7, Old Belle Vue Buildings

Brissonett, F., 201, Ikuta Baba

Browne & Co., merchants, No. 26
H. St. John Browne
L. R. Goldsmith
M. T. B. Macpherson
Wm. Warburton

Byrne, Ed., broker, 101, Hana Kuma

Cabeldu & Co., P. S., merchant tailors and general outfitters—No 16
P. S. Cabeldu
G. A. Herverdine

Carroll & Co., J. D., shipchandlers—No 38, Carroll's Block
Charles Wiggins
H. Titjen

China and Japan Trading Company, importers of and dealers in general merchandise, commission agents and auctioneers
H. Fogg & Co., Shanghai, general agents

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A. S. Fobes, local agent, No 4, Native Town
Geo. Bayfield
Richd. Kirby
P. Westh

"City of Hamburg,"—No 37
J. Muller

Cohn, B., 133, Native Town

Collins, J., auctioneer, 122, Native Town

De Ath & Co., A.—No 18A, Hiogo Auction Mart
A. De Ath
W. H. De Ath

Domeney & Co., compradores—No 81, Native Town
Geo. Domeney
M. Voyse
J. Haddow

Driscoll & Co., tailors, &c., 22, Native Town
E. Powys
J. Groves

"Eureka Saloon," 22, Native Town
J. H. M. Sloos
G. Tuyber

European Laundry," Belle Vue Buildings
Madame L. Guitard

Euziere & Co., Jules, hairdressers—No 35
Jules Euziere
J. De Cunah

Faber & Voigt, merchants—No 25
H. Faber
O. Voigt (absent)

Fischer & Co., E., merchants—No 32
Ed. Fischer
C. H. Cobden

Goldman, S., 82, Native Town
S. Goldman
J. Jelovitz

Gottlinger, L., 133, Native Town

Grosclaude, E. & U., chronometer, clock and watchmakers—No 35
U. Grosclaude
E. Grosclaude (Hankow)

Gunberg, Mrs., milliner, &c., 133, Native Town
Mrs. Gunberg
J. W. Corbett

Gutschow & Co., merchants—No 10
Paul Gutschow (absent)
Otto Gutschow
E. H. Gill
H. Hudoffsky

Hagart & Co., brokers—No 80
H. W. Hagart

Harbour Master's Office, Western Customhouse—No 80
Jno. Marshall, harbour master

Harris, J., M.D., medical attendant, Imperial Railway—No 59

Hart, J. W., architect and civil engineer —No 79

Hartmans & Besier, merchants—No 168, Native Town
J. N. Besier
William Bohlens

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants—No 7
J. K. Cunningham
F. Y. Ogden
H. W. Livingston

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants—No 22
F. von Fisher
A. Bourély

"Hiogo News" Office, F. Walsh & Co. —No 83, Native Town
F. Walsh
W. G. Johnson
C. F. Walsh, editor
C. Oxley
J. Ribeiro

"Hiogo & Osaka Herald," Evening paper and Mail edition—No 56
F. Cruchley, editor
R S. Collaço, manager
A. Morris, reporter

"Hiogo Hotel," Western Bund
Mrs. Green
Miss E. L. C. Rainford

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Hiogo Iron Works—No 123, Native Town
J. H. Wignall
W. Rose

Hiogo Gas Company
Browne & Co., general agents
H. St. John Browne
C. Bovenschen
E. Byrne
C. A. Heimann
C. Illies
Max. Militzer
J. Diack

Hiogo Livery Stables—No 123, Native Town
W. A. Thompson

Holme, Ringer & Co.—No 85
Ryle Holme

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—No 81
W. H. Harries, acting agent
E. J. Pereira, assistant

Hooper Brothers, merchants—No 35

Hughes & Co., merchants—No 53
Robt. Hughes (Osaka)
Wm. G. Sands

Ikuta Iron Works
W. Howles, nanager
Wm. Ramsey
Jno. Barton
Geo. Walker

Imperial Railway Works—No 53

J. England	J. Ronald
J. Diack	D. Rae
A. W. Blundell	W. P. Andrew
H. J. Hall	B. Thompson
F. W. Pulman	S. Politt
T. Gray	W. Dayman
W. Rogers	C. Jones
J. Harris, M.D.	J. Westmorland
J. M. Brookes	P. Doel

Imperial Copper Works, Minato Saki
P. A. Roeser

Imperial Telegraphs
W. Teale
T. Humble

International Hospital of Hiogo
A. S. Fobes, chairman
E. Behncke
H. Lucas
T. Lenz
H. A. Scheuten
J. C. Abell
W. G. Johnson
} Trustees
J. Berry, medical director

Johnson & Co., auctioneers—No 1, Native Town
W. G. Johnson

Joseph & Co., L., brokers—No 41, Native Town
L. Joseph
H. Joseph (absent)

Kaga Foundry—No 41
Wm. Heise, manager

Kennedy, A.—No 51, Native Town

Kennelly, T. F., broker.—No 38, Native Town

Kirby, E. C. & Co., merchants and agents for the steamer *Kusha Mara*—No 17
E. C. Kirby (Yokohama)
E. H. Hunter
W. J. Stevens
J. Andrews
J. Wotton
C. Benney

Kobe Club—No 79
Jno. Marshall, honorary secretary
G. van der Vlies & Co., stewards

K. R. & A. Club
A. C. Sim, captain
J. W. Henderson, hon. sec. and treasurer

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants—No 12
L. Kniffler (Dusseldorf)
G. Reddelien (absent)
C. Illies
W. Pardun
R. T. C. Cream, tea inspector
H. Baehr
A. Reimers
J. Bergau

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Lehmann, Hartman & Co., merchants—No 6
C. Lehmann (Osaka)
F. W. Hubener
F. Hermann (Osaka)

Lenz, T., merchant—No 28
T. Lenz
E. Stucken

Lentz, A., 49, Native Town

Llewellyn & Co., J., druggists, Medical Hall—No 18
A. C. Sim
W. Rae

Lucas & Waters, merchants—No 50
Henry Lucas
John Waters (absent)

Lunau & Polano, merchants—No 118
C. Lunau
L. Polano

Marmelstein & Co., storekeepers—No 5
E. Marmelstein
W. Hart

Mascarenhas, J., 19, Native Town

Mimmer, H., watchmaker—No 31

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., merchants—No 1
Walter Mourilyan (Osaka)
Chas. A. Heimann (Hiogo)
Arthur H. Groom
Arthur W. Gillingham
H. Penn
T. Gallatz

Nachtigal & Co., Geo., compradores—No. 97, Native Town
Geo. Nachtigal
J. Olsen
And. Hansen
H. J. Gorman

Netherlands Trading Society—No 5
W. C. Korthals, agent (absent)
J. Martens, acting agent
H. W. C. van Cattenburch
H. Bosma
D. J. van Ewyck

Oriental Bank Corporation—No 11
D. A. J. Crombie, acting agent
H. MacKenzie, assistant accountant and cashier
G. M. Carvalho

Pacific Mail Steamship Company—No 34
A. Center, agent
H. N. Tileston
W. J. Graham

Piotrowski, K. de, auctioneer and general commission agent—No 36, Division Street

Ravetta, F., baker—No 62
F. Ravetta
C. Guien

Real, A. & Co., No 91
A. Real
L. Dubreg
G. Duplaquet

Renard & Co., Ed., merchants—No. 101
Ed. Renard (absent)
P. H. Fricke
Ad. S. Geuth
F. Plate

Richter, R., storekeeper—No. 47
R. Richter
E. M. Kuhhardt
G. Richter

Roe, Pratt & Co.—No 18
E. A. Bird

Schmidt, Westphal & Co., merchants—No 82
George Westphal
Max. Militzer (Nagasaki)
Carl Krümmel (Hamburg)
A. Stein
F. E. Unbchagen
H. Luther

Schokker Hunnink, Dr. J.A.C.—No 20

Schultze, Reis & Co., merchants—No 8
A. Schultze (absent)
A. Reis do.
E. von der Heyde (Yokohama)
E. Behncke
T. R. Buchanan
H. Geslien

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Schut, Scheuten & Co., merchants—No 87
J. Schut (absent)
J. A. A. Groenewont
H. A. Scheuten

Scott & Co., Land and Commission agents and auctioneers, 100, Division St.
John Marshall Scott
F. F. Guterres

Smith, Baker & Co., merchants, No 3
W. H. Morse
John J. Staples

Smith, J., "Ocean House," 35, Native Town

Steam Aerated Water Works, 200, Native Town
J. Kleinmann
F. Collomb, manager

Strome, C. J., & Co., carpenters—Benten no hama
C. J. Strome

Tabor, H. W., & Co., compradores, shipchandlers and Coal merchants, No 122
H. W. Tabor
C. H. Tabor
J. Scott

Textor & Co., merchants, No 9
C. Bovenschen
H. Becker

The Snug—No 36
B. Jennings

Thomsen & Worck, stevedores, No 83, Native Town
S. Thomsen
T. Worck

Thornicraft, Thos. C., M.R.C.S. Eng., No 73

Tillson, D. H., & Co., compradores, &c., 18, Native Town
D. H. Tillson
P. Bennett
W Henriques
L. Hansen

Union Club—No 29
H. Baehr, hon sec. and treasurer

Vincienne, E., 7, Old Belle Vue Buildings

Vlies, G. van der, & Co., Oriental Hotel, No 79
G. van der Vlies (Osaka)
E. Bonger

Vulcan Iron Works, No 79
R. Huggan, manager
J. Z. Keetch
Jno. Owens
Douglass Ross
M. Melville
Chas. Williams

Wachtels & Co., merchants, and agents for Suez Canal and Austrian Lloyds Steam Navigation Company, No 90
H. P. M. Wachtels
H. Alph. Ortmans (absent)

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants—No 2
Arthur O. Gay
J. W. Henderson
J. J. Heemskerk
Thomas Lepper (Osaka)

What Cheer House
James Wood

Wickers, J.—No 43

Wilkin & Robison, merchants, No. 26
A. J. Wilkin
R. D. Robison

HIOGO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
The Governor of Hiogo
The Consular Body
W. H. Morse
E. D. Byrne
Max. Militzer
—. Trotzig, superintendent

POLICE FORCE.
B. Loring
H. Christien
Chas. Thompson
Jno. Swinson

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HIOGO AND OSAKA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A. O. Gay, chairman
H. St. J. Browne,
W. C. Korthals,
C. Bovenschen,
C. A. Heimann
J. C. Abell, secretary
} *Committee*

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.
K. de Piotrowski, agent

HOSPITAL IN HIOGO.
Capital Kumamotto.
Dr. C. G. van Mansvelt, medical school for the education of natives

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES IN KUMAMOTTO.
Capt. James

HOSPITAL IN KAGOSHIMA.
Capital of Prov. Satsuma.
Dr. Willes

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES IN KAGOSHIMA.
Mr. Schepel

UNION PROTESTANT CHURCH.

A. A. J. Gower
D. C. Greene
A. S. Fobes
P. S. Cabelder
J. Marshall
} Trustees

Missionaries.

CATHOLIC MISSION.
Notre Dame des sept douleurs, No 37.
Abbé P. Vigrorix
Abbé A. Villon

AMERICAN MISSION.
Rev. D. C. Greene
Rev. J. D. Davis
J. Berry, M.D.

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THE OSAKA DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH CONSULATE, No 16.
Consul—Abel A. J. Gower
Acting Vice-Consul—J. J. Enslie
Constable— —. Holttum

UNITED STATES.
Consul—Daniel Turner

SWITZERLAND.
Consular Agent—P. H. Fricke

Professions & Trades.

Abell & Herausen
O. Herausen

Bavier & Co.

Blackwell & Co., 8, Memoto Cho
A. H. Blackwell
W. J. Mansfield

Bon, H., Doshiu Bashi

China & Japan Trading Company, importers of and dealers in general merchandise, commission agents and auctioneers
H. Fogg & Co., Shanghai, general agents
Drummond Hay, local agent, No 23
M. Fitzgerald

Favre-Brandt, C. & J., watch and clock importers, No 10
C. Favre-Brandt (absent)
J. Favre-Brandt (Yokohama)
C. Huot

Gordes Brothers, photographers, No 20
A. Gordes
H. Gordes

Government Hospital and Medical School, Suzuki-cho
Dr. Ermerins

Government Physical & Chemical Schoo
Dr. H. Ritter

Government School
James Green
L'Abbé J. Cousin

Hartley & Co., druggists, No 16 A
J. Hartley (Yedo)
John Henson
H. Hartley (Yokohama)

Hayes, R. T., M.D., Tosa Yaski

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants, No 16

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No 4
W. H. Harries, agent

Hughes & Co., merchants, No 2
Robert Hughes
Wm. G. Sands (Hiogo)

JAPANESE IMPERIAL RAILWAY.
Doojima.
Assistant Engineer—J. Rogers
Inspector of Railway Police—P. Dod

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MINT.
Kawasaki.
DIRECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.
Major T. W. Kinder, director
C. Tookey, F.C.S., assayer
G. W. Hunter, assayer of silver bullion
Wm. Gowland, metallurgist and supt. of copper melting department
E. Atkin, supt. of gold and silver melting department
H. W. Wheeler, director's secretary
H. Sheard, die engraver
W. Smith, C.E., supt. of balances and weighing
E. Wyon, foreman of coining department
R. Finch, F.C.S., foreman sulp. acid works

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R. Maclagan, foreman of artificers
N. Mancini, assistant in rolling room
Y. Hackett, assistant engineer
——— assistant in coining department

COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

T. Masuda, commissioner
K. L. Endo, deputy commissioner
K. Yani, chief accountant
V. E. Braga, assistant accountant
Louis Swaby, C. Braga } book-keepers

Kirby & Co., E. C., merchants, No 17

Klein, J. C., 4 & 5, Hakodadi Yashiki

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants, No 24
C. Iwersen

Lehmann, Hartmann & Co., merchants, 1, Yoriki Machi
Carl Lehmann
F. W. Hübener (Kobe)
F. Herrmann

Lyons, W. P., 46, Doshiu Bashi

Mackenzie, K. R., merchant, No 3
K. R. Mackenzie
J. C. May

Major & Co., commission agents, 2, Yoriki Machi
F. Major

Matthew, Gorman & Co. compradores, Racket Court Lane
John Matthew
Henry J. Gorman

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., merchants, No 15
Walter Mourilyan

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The Governor
The Consular Body
C. Lehmann
R. Hughes
T. Lepper

Netherlands Trading Society, Mmemmotocho
C. H. A. Rappard

Oriental Bank Corporation
C. S. Stewart, assistant accountant and cashier

Oriental Club, No 16
D. Hay, hon. secretary

Osaka Hotel, No 5, Yokiri Machi
Baptiste Raymond

Oaska Billiard Room and Bowling Alley, 7, Yokiri Machi
G. Van der Vlies

Osaka Government School
Kawisho Machi
F. Major

Osaka Government Engineer, Saiwa Machi
E. Wetton

Réal, A. & Co., No 50, Mmemotocho
A. Réal
L. Dubief (absent)

Schultze, Reis & Co., merchants, Yokiri Machi

Spahn, J. H., & Co. merchants, 4, Yoriki Machi
J. H. Spahn
J. R. Spahn

Textor & Co., merchants, No 25

The Castle Military Hospital
Dr. Beukama
F. Pousset
— Samie
— Fortant
— Marlin
— Bouffier
— Amade

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants, Mmemotocho
Thos. Lepper

Missionaries.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.

Rev. A. R. Morris

FRENCH CATHOLIC MISSION.

L'Abbé J. Cousin

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.

Rev. O. H. Pulick
Rev. M. L. Gordon, M.D., 3, Yaroki Machi

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THE HAKODADI DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Consul—R. Eusden
Constable—S. F. Laurence

FRANCE.
Consular Agent—John H. Düüs

UNITED STATES.
Consul—G. E. Rice
Vice-consul—

RUSSIA.
Consul—A. E. Olarovsky
Chaplain—Father Nicolass
Interpreter—A. Malenda
Acting Secretary—S. Trachtenberg
Clergyman—V. Sartoff

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.
Acting Consul—R. Eusden

GERMANY.
Consul—C. Gaertner
Constable—Peter Schluter

PORTUGAL.
Consul—Alfred Howell

DENMARK.
Consul—John H. Düüs

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Harbour Master—Alex. P. Porter

Insurance.

Howell & Co., Agents
North China Insurance Company
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Professions and Trades.

Alexieff, P., "Russian Hotel"
G. P. Parauchin, assistant

Blakiston, Marr & Co., merchants
T. Blakiston
J. Marr

Candrelier, L., store and innkeeper

Düüs, John H., merchant

Gaertner, R., resident at Augustenfelde, farmer and proprietor of a domain of 2,500 acres
R. Gaertner, proprietor
O. Gaertner, assistant
W. Dreger, manager
Von Röder, clerk
F. Zeising, cartwright
Hans Larsen, master of the implements
Inamotto, Japanese Interpreter

Howell & Co., merchants
Alfred Howell
J. Albinson
J. A. Wilson

Menard, A., storekeeper and baker

Porter, A. P., commission merchant, general agent, and marine surveyor
Alex. P. Porter

Rice Brothers, merchants
Geo. E. Rice

Schlüter & Strandt, compradores, &c.
P. G. H. Schlüter
H. Strandt

Scott, J., engineer, resident at Iwanai

Thompson & Berwick, carpenters, compradores, &c.
J. H. Thompson
Geo. Berwick

Wilkie & Gaertner, merchants
F. Wilkie
C. Gaertner

Mission Apostolique.

Rev. M. J. Plessis

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THE MANILA DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Governor-General—H. E. General Rafael de Izquierdo
Colonial Secretary—H.E. J. Vals
Chief of Staff—Col. L. Roig
H. E.'s Aides-de-Camp—Coronel D. Manuel la Cerda, Comte D. Guillermo Iriarte, Capitan D. José Izquierdo
Estado Mayor de Plazas—Gefe Coronel D. F. Forrontegui
H. E.'s Chaplain—Rev. M. Clemente

Government Council.

T. Balbas, J. Muñoz, L. Calvo, B. A. Barretto, A. Casal, J. F. del Pan, V. Conti, F. Gil, J. Inchausti, J. Ycaza
Secretary—L. C. Oglou

Exchequer.

President—C. Rojas
Ministers—J. Pellon, L. Castello
Secretary—J. M. Campos

Home Department.

Civil Governor—H.E. J. M. Diaz
Secretary—A. Villaralbo

Municipality of Manila.

Magistrates—J. Muñoz, V. Teus
Aldermen—L. de la Vara, J. Reyes, A. Ayala, V. G. Alberto, A. P. Casal, A. Carcer, Y. Rocha, Z. I. de Aldecoa, I. Castro, P. Martinez, V. T. Velasco V. Aviles, M. Ordeñez
Secretary—B. Marzano
Director of Local Administration—P. Ortega
Inspector of Public Works—M. Ramirez
Engineer for the Mountains—
Do. Mines—J. Centeno
Inspector of Telegraphs—J. Batlle
Oficiales del Telegrafs—E. Carlos Buil, P. Franco, T. L. Curiel, F. S. Real de Lara
Director of the Bl. Garden—Z. Espejo
Postmaster—S. Hazañas

Cuerpo de Medicos Militares.

José Espinosa y Mascras, subdelegado, R. Pascual y Forrefon, E. Cañizares, J. Forreras, J. Carbonell, R. Niubo, C. Nalda, V. Martin Romo, V. Sanchez, J. Jerez, M. Camon, J. Beranguer, R. Nogueras, J. la Calle, D. Corrall y Aller, T. Gomez, D. Mariña y Sobrino, G. Armendariz, J. Sacristan

Medicos Civiles.

Rafael Ginard, M. Marti, Q. Maynet, M. Pina, M. Narra, J. Salina, D. Sandino

Medicos Extrangeros.

Juan Burke, R. Burke, N. Nissen, P. Parmentier, R. MacLaven

Subdelegacion Principal de Farmacia.

Subdelegado—Tacobo Zobel
Licenciados en Farmacia—R. Bolet, y N. Peligrin
Boticarios del Pais—M. P. de Leon, L. Villarini, A. Salamanca, C. Urbina, Guillermo Borries, T. Nohr, M. Kühnell, O. Reymann, G. Salamanca, M. G. Mendicta, R. Fernandez, P. Sartorius, G. Moérike, G. Ludewig, R. Boie, G. Grupe, A. Westerhagen, C. Plitt

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Directors—T. Balbas y Castro, J. J. de Inchausti
Secretary—B. Saenz de Vizmanos

Sociedad de Seguros Maritimos Mutuos.

Directors—J. Inchausti, J. Reyes
Secretary—L. Moreno Conde

Sociedad Minera Cantabro Filipina de Mancayan (Minas de Cobre.)

Scientific Director—M. Balbas y Ageo
Acting Director—T. Balbas y Castro

Sociedad de Fianzas.

Directors—G. Sn. Juan (absent), M. Rodriguez de los Rios, J. Conill
Secretary—J. Palacios

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Profesores de Farmacia—R. Botel, y F. Pelerri
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Vice-Rector—A. Diaz
Secretario—F. de los Angeles
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Do. 2o. *ano*—Agapito Diaz
Do. 3o. *ano*—B. Fodelo
Do. 4o. *ano*—M. Clemente
Profesor de Dibufo—Lorenzo Bocha
Do. *Musica*—Salvador Ruiz

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1*st President of Chambers*—J. M. Valdenebro
2*nd do.* —Vacant
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Substitutes—B. Saenz de Vizmanos, J. Muniz
Secretary—M. Barroso
Lawyers—L. Ramery, M. Marzano, F. Marcaida, L. Roca, J. Arrieta, J. Cardell

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Secretary—Candid Ureta y Manzanares
Vice-secretary—Luis Remedios
Provisor—G. Martinez y Lopez
Promoter Fiscal—Simon Ramirez
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Dean—J. P. Angulo
Arcediano—A. Gonzalez (elected in the Peninsula)
Chantre—T. de la Trinidad
Maestrescuela—T. Moreno
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Penitenciario—V. Miñana (provisional Arsediano)
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Magistral—C. Ureta (Arsediano interino)
Segundo de Gracia—P. Mago
Doctoral—S. Ramirez
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Second do. —M. Martinez (absent)
Third do. —F. Zudayre
Fourth do. —J. E. Rodrigo (provisional)
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Second Medio Prebendary—F. Ruiz de Valdivia
Third Medio Prebendary—C. Valdivia y Vazquez
Fourth Medio Prebendary—L. Remedios (provisional)
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Chaplains of the Choir—P. Medel, F. Revilla
Subchanters—G. Gomez, L. Sizon
Padre Sacristan—N. Revilla
First Cura de Sagrario—J. F. Guridi interino
Padre Sacristan—J. de la Cruz
Acting Bishop of New Segovia—Fr. R. Alarcon
Bishop of New Caceres—Right Rev. Dr. F. Francisco Gainza

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Acting Bishop of New Caceres—F. Llorente
Bishop of Cebu—Right Rev. Alcala Zamora
Bishop of Jaro—Right Rev. Dr. Fr. Mariano Cuartero

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Sub Intendent—D. José C. de Herrara
Acting do. —M. Alvarez
Director of Payments—M. Alvarez
Accountant General—J. Beructe
Treasurer—J. Codevilla
Master of the Mint—J. Ramirez Aurellano (absent)
Acting Master of Mint—M. Alvarez
Acting Tax Master—J. Guardiota
Master of Privileged Goods—E. Escatera
Master of the Tobacco Revenue—F. Mosquera
Collector of the Customs—B. Carreño
Chief of Carabineers—J. la Forre

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Acting General—H.E. T. C. Pavia
H. E.'s Secretary—D. V. de la Fuente
Judge—R. Maldonado (absent)
Acting Judge—M. Asensi
Chief of Military Surgeons—J. Espinosa
Commissary General—M. Panisse

MILITARY ENGINEERS.

Brigadier—J. Brull
Colonel—F. del Valle

ARTILLERY.

Brigadier—C. Pavia
Colonel—F. Verdugo
Colonel—M. Ordoñez

INFANTRY.

Brigadiers—B. Lanzarote, J. Navarro
Colonels—J. Vittalon, U. Lahoz

CAVALRY.

Commandant—J. Vera
Captain—L. Poggio

CIVIL GUARDS.

Colonel—M. Gutler
Lieut.-Colonel—S. Mojaos } 1cr. Fereis
Colonel—M. Moscoso.
Lieut.-Colonel—La Forre } 2d. Fereis

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

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H. E.'s Secretary—L. Varela
H. E.'s Aide-de-Camp—J. Maccrohon
Captain of the Fleet—M. Ordonez
Commander of the Flag Ship "Berenguela" J. L. de Elizalele
Commodore—J. Martinez Illescas
Chief of the Naval Surgeons—
Paymaster General—J. Espin
Harbour Master—V. Montojo
Judge—J. Vila
Commander of Arsenal—L. Saminde
Chief of Marine Artillery—Lieut.-Col. D. Morquecho
Do. do. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. L. Zevezuela

MAGISTRATES, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

First Court—F. Batalla
Second Court—F. Godiner (absent)
do. Acting—F. Garcia Gaviere
Third Court—T. Marzan (absent)
do. Acting—F. Garcia Ventoss
Fourth Court—J. F. Llamazares

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—G. Thorne Rickets (absent)
Vice-consul—O. Coates
Surgeon—John Burke, M.D.
Constable—V. Peredo

UNITED STATES.

Vice-consul—Jonathan Russell
Secretary—John G. Austen
Surgeon—J. Burke, M.D.

FRANCE.

Consul—E. Mechain
Chancellor—Hebrard

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Acting Consul—Jonathan Russell
Secretary—John G. Austen
Surgeon—J. Burke, M.D.

DENMARK.

Consul—O. E. Edwards (absent)
In Charge—G. H. Pierce

GERMANY.

Consul—M. A. Herrmann (absent)
Acting Consul—Richard B. Parr
Secretary—E. Sackermann

AUSTRO HUNGARY.

Consul—Julius Spanier

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ITALY.
Consul—J. G. del Valle

NETHERLANDS.
Consul—G. van Polanen Petel (absent)

BELGIUM.
Consul—John Ross (absent)
Acting Consul—J. Ph. Hens

PORTUGAL.
Consul—A. Hidalgo

SWITZERLAND.
Consul—Charles Germann
Vice-consul—J. U. Meily

BRAZIL.
Consul—E. A. Bellamy

Insurances.

Baer & Co., S., agents—
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Barretto & Co., B. A., agents—
Canton Insurance Office

Findlay, Richardson & Co., agents—
The Northern Insurance Company
Scottish Commercial Insurance Company
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Guichard et Fils, agents—
Societé Française de Prets à la grosser de Paris

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—
Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company
North China Insurance Company

Jenny & Co., agents—
Board of Hamburg Underwriters
Bremen Sea Insurance Companies
Hervetia General Insurance Company
Swiss Lloyds Transport Insurance Company
Baloise Transport Insurance Company
Dresden General Transport Insurance Company
Schweiz Transport Insurance Company
La Neuchateloise Transport Insurance Company
Frankfort Transport and Glass Insurance Company
Dusseldorf Transport Insurance Company
Vienne Transport Insurance Company
Netherlands Transport Insurance Company
Austrian Lloyds S. N. Insurance Company
Deutcher Lloyd in Berlin
Deutche Transport Versichungs Gesellschaft in Berlin
Vaterländische Transport Versicherungs Gessellschaft in Ebberfeld
Merkur Transport Insurance Company in Vienne

Heinszen & Co., C., agents—
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Ker & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Liverpool Underwriters' Association
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Sun Fire Office
Merchant Shipping and Underwriters Association of Melbourne
Lloyd Andaluz

Labhart & Co., agents—
Germanic Lloyds'
The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Limited

Lutz & Co., C., agents—
Rheinish Westphäl Lloyds'
Nord Deutsche Feuerversichungs Gesellschaft, Hamburg
Schweiz Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Zurich

Martin, Dyce & Co., agents—
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited

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Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents—
Queen Insurance Company (Fire) of Liverpool and London
Union Insurance Society of Canton (Marine)
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai (Marine)

Petel & Co., G. van Pelanen, agents—
Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance

Russell & Sturgis, agents—
American Lloyds'
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
China Traders, Insurance Company (Limited)
London Assurance Corporation
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong (Limited)

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Fire and Marine
Imperial Fire Office
Standard Marine Insurance Company
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Cebú)

Tillson, Herrmann & Co., agents—
Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Office
Royal Insurance Company
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Phœnix Assurance Company

Steam-ship Agencies.

"Mindoro," Spanish str., F. Reyes, agent
"Mariveles," Spanish str., F. Reyes, agent

Manila, Hongkong and Amoy.

"Emuy," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co., agents
"Esmeralda," Spanish str., Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents
"Ocean Queen," British str., Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents
"Formosa," British str., Russell & Sturgis agents
"Luzon," American str., Russell & Sturgsi, agents

Interior de Luzon.

"Albay," Spanish str., Russell & Sturgis, agents
"Feliza," Spanish str., Russell & Sturgis, agents
"Visayas," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford & Co., agents
"Dagupan," Spanish str., F. Herrmann & Co., agents
"Sudoeste," Spanish str., I. Rocha & Co., agents
"Pasig," Spanish str., F. Reyes agent
"Lingayen," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford & Co., agents
"Fortuna," Spanish str., T. French & Co., agents
"Mendez Nuñez," Spanish str., R. Dominguez & Co., agents

Interior de Bahia.

"Isabel 1a." Spanish str., R. Dominguez & Co., agents
"Isabel 2a." Spanish str., R. Dominguez & Co., agents
"Filipino," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co., agents
"Manila," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co., agents

Manila and Laguna.

"Antipolo," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford & Co., agents
"Bulacan," Spanish str., R. Dominguez & Co., agents

Compagnie Messageries Maritimes.

Russell & Sturgis, agents

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company.

Russell & Sturgis, agents

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

Aguirre & Co., merchants
F. de Aguirre (absent)
Valentin Teus
Antonio Hidalgo
J. M. Irisarry

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Amigos del Pais, printing office, Palacio, 8
B. Patron, regent

Andrews & Co., H. J., merchants, Rosario, 24
H. J. Andrews (absent)
C. A. Rötschke (Manchester)
J. M. Ede
J. A. Carlos

Ayala, Antonio & Co., merchants, S. Miguel
Andrez Ortiz de Zárate
Ramon Abarca

Baer & Co., S., merchants, Escolta, 14,
Saly Baer
J. Heymann
O. von Willemoes Suhm
L. Prieto

Balbas y Castro, Tomas, merchant, Real Manila, 6
T. Balbas y Castro
J. Balbas y Ageo

Balut Rope Factory
Inchausti & Co., agents

Barretto & Co., Bartolome A., foundry, S. Miguel
B. A. Barretto
Quintin Mendiola, engineer and machinist
A. Bernabé
F. de Leon

Barretto & Co., B. A., merchants, San Miguel
B. A. Barretto
E. M. Barretto
F. Matias

"Bazar Filipino," Escolta, 37
G. A. Baer, merchant
L. Varlomont
E. Lopez

Bischoff & Co., J. J., watchmakers, Escolta, 29
J. J. Bischoff
J. S. Bischoff (Iloilo)
Luis Stadele (do)

Blanco, Domingo & Co., merchants, Real Manila, 33
Joaquin Blanco
Francisco Domingo
José Gruet
Lucas de Leon
José Alvarez

Blanco, Ramon, marine surveyor

Botica de la Escolta, 26
G. Borries, chemist

Botica de Quiapo
Gustavo Grupe, chemist
Henry Grupe

Botica de la Calle de Cabildo, 14
Mariano Kühnel, chemist
F. Kühnel

Botica de la Escolta, 37
R. Fernandez, chemist

Botica de la Calle del Rosario
Oscar Reymann, chemist
Oscar Schutz

Botica de la Escolta, 25
Pablo Sartorius, (absent)
Gustavo Moerike, chemist
R. Friedrick

Botica de Binondo, 2
George Ludewig, chemist

Botico de Santo Cristo, 24
Rainaldo Boie, chemist

Botica de Manila, Calle Real, 13
Jacobo Zobel, chemist
Julius Nohr
Adolph Eydner
Eugene Lesage

Bruno Gonzalez Moras, printer, and afternoon paper, Anloague, 6
Manuel Perez y Marqueti, proprietor
Bruno Gonsalez Moras, regent
E. Jimenez
F. Beltran

Carls, William, carriage maker, Barraca, 39
William Carls
Juan Reyes
W. Burton

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Carranceja, la Vara & Co., merchants, Plaza S. Gabriel, 3
L. de la Vara (absent)
Raphael de la Vara
S. de la Vara (Ilocos Sur)
N. de la Vara
T. Movellan
T. G. Varquezo
R. Sanchez
A. San Pedro
M. Celis

Castro & Co., Y. F. de, merchants, Plasa de Sta. Cruz
Y. F. de Castro
D. Serrano

Cucullu & Co., merchants, Plaza S. Gabriel, 5
José de Cucullu
Juan Alegre

Dayot & Co., J., proprietors, "Libreria Religiosa," Solana, 3
J. Dayot
M. Aenlle
S. del Castillo

Elzinger Brothers, watchmakers, Escolta, 27

Ercoreca & Labedan, merchants S. Gabriel, 5
Juan Labedan
J. Larrazabal
J. Pereda
J. R. Paragorria

Eugster & Co., L., merchants, Anloague, 15
J. Eugster
E. Eugster
F. Munz
S. Claro
G. Ortega

Findlay, Richardson & Co., merchants
Thomas Caw
Walter H. Beech
James Sloan
John Brown
Robert Wright
E. Carballo
L. A. Barretto

Franco & Co., A., merchants, S. Gabriel, 6
A. Franco
P. E. Martinez
A. Fernandez
R. Franco

"French Hotel," Binondo, 37
Lala Ari, proprietor
Edward Verril, manager

Garchitorena & Smith, carriage makers, Escolta, 32
Angel Garchitorena
J. L. Smith
V. Garchitorena

Genato & Co., auctioneers, Escolta, 30
M. Genato
J. Tuason
M. Queri
V. San Juan
G. Santiago

Guichard et Fils, merchants, S. Jacinto, 42
J. A. Guichard (Paris)
Auguste Guichard (do.)
Eugène Guichard (do.)
Fr. Guignard (do.)
Victor Cherest
B. Guevara
C. S. de Alcuaz
José de Alcuaz

Heinszen & Co., C., merchant, Anloague, 4
Conrad Heinszen (absent)
N. Heinszen
E. Klöpfer
A. Krause
F. Moya

"Hervetia Hotel,"
John Cugnet

Hens, T. Ph., merchant, S. Sacinto, 30

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants
R. L. Coller
J. B. McCulloch
A. Grundy
J. Drummond

Inchausti & Co., merchants, S. Fernando
J. J. de Inchausti
J. M. Elizalde
A. Carroll
F. Guevera
V. Gloria

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Imprenta Militar, Magallames

Jackson, French & Co., merchants and commission agents
H. S. French
Ed. Jackson
R. M. de Viademonte

Jenny & Co., merchants
Felix Jenny
Charles Germann
J. U. Meily
G. Schmid
J. Aebli
A. Germann

Ker & Co., merchants, Collejon de S. Gabriel, 11
John Ross (absent)
Albert Coates
D. M. Forbes
R. J. Sergeant
R. C. Smith
Thos. Worthington
J. Cembrano
H. L. Porteus
J. T. Cassels
D. Crecini
J. Ogilvie
J. Arce
D. Munn (Iloilo)
R. Robertson, do.
J. Carballo do.

Labhart & Co., merchants, Escolta, 6
J. C. Labhart
Julius Spanier
Theodore Ruttmann
J. Ruppañer

Laine, Silva, watchmaker, Escolta, 10

Llangostera Hermanos, Puig y, merchants, Anlnague, 23
Miguel Puig y Llangostera
Juan Puig y Llangostera
Francisco Puig y Llangostera (Barcelona)

Loyzaga & Co., J. de, printers; proprietors of "Mercantile Review," "El Comercio," afternoon paper, S. Gabriel, 3
J. de Loyzaga
F. Diaz y Puertas
P. B Ibañez
R. Ochoa
R. Villanueva
F. B. Ibañez

Lutz & Co., C., merchants
C. Lutz
J. J. Zust
E. Keller
C. Sprecher
R. Steger
C. Sprünglie

Mato, Juan, proprietor "Libreria Nacional," Anloague

Macleod, Pickford & Co., merchants, Carenero
N. Macleod (Cebu)
C. R. B. Pickford (absent)
Alex. S. Macleod
P. L. Blyth (absent)
W. Robertson (Cebu)
E. Tuason do.
M. Carrion do.
D. Saracho

Matti, F., watchmaker, Escolta, 16
F. M tti
Q. F. Matti
D. M. Dison
D. N. Matta

Martin, Dyce & Co., merchants, Isla del Romero, 6
J. B. Mackie
W. F. Stevenson (absent)
W. Johnston
C. E. Hay
J. Rogers
T. Ogilvie
F. Fabie
M. de la Fuente
J. Hernandez

Marqueti, Manuel Perez y, merchant Anloague, 6
Manuel Perez y Marqueti
Manuel Perez, hijo
D. Serrano
L. Ortiz
T. Salvador
V. de Ocampo

Marcaida, J. J. de, pawnbroking agency, S. Jacinto, 47
F. M. Conde
S. Fernandez, appraiser

Mestres, Vidal & Co., auctioneers, Escolta, 33
B. Mestres
J. Mestres

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T. Vidal
J. Gavira

Miralles, Celestino, proprietor "La Catalana," Escolta, 17
C. Miralles
E. Bota

Morris, Barlow & Co., engineers and machinists, Jolo, 20
J. Samuel Morris
J. S. Barlow (F.S.E.)
Evan Edwards, master founder

Muñoz, Juan, merchant and proprietor "Bazar Oriental," S. Juan de Lebran, 3

Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co., merchants, S. Miguel, 4
J. Guivelondo
J. Olaguivel
J. G. Guivelondo
T. Sertucha
Y. Fano (Bulacan)
L. Garcés
J. Mariano
C. Coc-Pen
D. Tison (Pampanga-San Fernando)
J. Gana (Biñan)
G. Aguilera (Batangas)

Oppel & Co., lithographers, David, 1
G. Oppel
G. Oppel

Owens & Co., L., merchants, Anloague, 8
L. Owens
F. Fagg, marine surveyor

Paco Rope Factory
Ignacio de Icaza, agent

Pan & Co., J. F. del, merchants, Malecon del Norte No. 7, y Lara 17
J. F. del Pan
G. Preysler
E. del Pan
M. del Pan
J. Lafont
C. Manotar

Parodi & Co., Podesta, merchants, Jolo, 25
A. G. Podesta
E. Parydi

Plana & Co., printers, and proprietors "La Ciudad Condal," Escolta, 13
E. Plana
J. J. Marcaida
E. Canals

Peele, Hubbell & Co., merchants, Carenero, 1
H. N. Palmer (absent)
Ogden E. Edwards (do.)
R. D. Tucker (do.)
G. H. Pierce
F. E. Foster (absent)
J. B. Endicott (Albay)
V. B. Downs
R. A. Lane
J. E. Deblois
A. T. Marvin (Albay)
F. C. Eaton (Leyte)
F. de O. Otadui
J. H. Henschell
H. K. Bibby
H. Greenough, Jr.
P. Jorge
F. W. R. de Souza
V. Versoza
F. Genton

Petel & Co., G. Van Polanen, merchants, S. Jacinto, 30
G. Van Polanen Petel (absent)
George Petel, Jr.
J. Carballo
V. Lopez

Piaget, Emilio, watchmaker, Rosario
Emilio Piaget

"Porvenir Filipino, El," Isla del Romero, 12
E. Jimenez, proprietor (absent)
D. Jimenez, do.

Prehn & Co., O., merchants, Calle Nueva, 57
Luis Otto Prehn
R. Liebich

Ramirez & Giraudier, printers, lithographers, news agents, and proprietors "El Diario de Manila," Magallanes, 3
M. Ramirez
B. Giraudier
J. Perramon

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Reyes & Co., shipchandlers, Collejon de S. Gabriel, 8
F. Reyes
M. Uceda
T. Reyes
A. Goyenechea

Reyes, J. N. C., carriage manufacturer, Teatro, 7

Rocha, Antonio, marine surveyor

Rocha & Co., Y., merchants, Anloague, 8
Ygnacio Rocha
Pedro Soler
A. Reyes
F. Modesto
A. Tolentino (Leyte)

Roensch, A., hat manufacturer, Escolta, 21
A. Roensch (absent)
F. Roensch
H. Hülsz
E. Meyer
E. Möller
A. Richter

Roxas, J. B., merchant, Solano, 40, S. Miguel
José B. Roxas
Ysidoro Fernandez
Joaquin V. Fernandez
Pedro P. Roxas
Gregorio Granados
Sinforoso R. Varela
Pedro Francisco
Aguedo Fibayan

Russell & Sturgis, merchants
J. Russell
H. U. Jeffries
F. G. Heron (absent)
C. H. Warren
J. E. Ernst (Iloilo)
J. Methvin
F. Oakey
G. Austen
M. Henry
M. F. Somes
J. J. Ray
J. G. Austen
J. Haffenden
J. C. Tyler
A. W. Bunker
J. F. Ramirez
J. M. Gaskell
A. De Lapuente
M. L. Lerma
F. Fagg, marine surveyor

Sainz, Galo, pawnbroking agency, Jolo, 11
G. Sainz (absent)
V. Sainz
B. Sainz
P. Salamanca

Santa Mesa Rope Factory
Russell & Sturgis, agents
B. L. Lerma, manager
C. Klinck, engineer
A. Aylett, assistant

Secker & Co., M., hat manufacturers, Escolta, 35
Engelbert Secker
Carl Moritz
Julius Böché

Smith, Bell & Co., merchants
R. P. Wood (Liverpool)
G. R. Young (London)
G. B. Cadell (Liverpool)
G. Mackenzie
D. A. Smith
G. A. K. Honey
E. von Glehn
G. Armstrong
J. M. Fleming
Robt. Marshall
A. de Marcaida
G. Roensch
G. Reyes
R. Eguares
J. Reyes
J. F. Stüben (Cebu)
Chas. H. Cundall do.
M. Galian do.
J. Carvafal do.
J. Vano (Leyte)
G. Collingwood (Camiguin)

Spring & Co., drapers, mercers and general outfitters, 1, St. Gabriel
C. A. Spring
Miss Spring

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Tillson, Herrmann & Co., merchants, Anloague, 21
Edward Parr (England)
Moritz A. Herrmann (absent)
Edward Boustead, Junr.
Richard B. Parr
E. Sackermann
Chas. Blakeley
Manuel Ortega
J. Javier

Tondo Matches Manufactory
Antonio Gou Lopez, agent

Tuason & Co., J. M., merchants and bankers, Plaza S. Gabriel, 2
J. S. Tuason
G. Tuason
A. Morelos
F. Paez
L. Aguirre
B. Garcia
N. Morelos

Tutuban Rope Factory
Eugster & Co., L., agents
Matias Feliciano

Ullmann, Felix, Importador de Alphajado, Anloague, 9

Valdez & Co., proprietors of Saw Mills (Misie)
M. Perez, acting manager
M. Fleury, engineer
D. Serrano
L. Ortuz
J. Olañeta
G. Ramos

Valdezco, Catalino, watchmaker, Calle Real Manila, 18

Valle & Co., merchants, Palacio, 13
J. G. del Valle
E. A. Bellamy
J. de la Rosa
B. Atayde
A. Salvador
M. Leyson
T. Pascual

White & Co., Julius, ice manufacturers, Baraca, 21
Julius White
Charles Cooper, superintending engineer
Ysidoro Falcon
Fernando Gomara

Wilks & Earnshaw, engineers and machinists
Henry Wilks
Daniel Earnshaw

Zalazar, Pedro, proprietor "Las tres B. B.B," Real Manila
M. Cortes

Zoilo Ibañez de Aldecoa, merchant, Escolta, 34
Z. I. de Aldecoa
L. Llorente
J. Garey

Principal Chinese Merchants.

Lim Sem, Rosario
A. Bingtong, 2a. Sto. Cristo
F. Ong Machi, Anluague
M. Conling, Anluague
Fan Foro, Anluague
Dijon Hermanos, Plaza de Binondo
Si Sec, Sto. Cristo
Francisco Concay, S. Fernando

ILOILO.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Vice-consul—John Higgin

GERMANY.
Vice-consul—F. Luchsinger

UNITED STATES.
Consular Agent—J. E. Ernst

Insurances.

John Higgin, agent—
Imperial
Commercial Union

Loney & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Royal Fire and Life Insurance Company
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company

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Netherlands India Sea Insurance Company
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company

Merchants.

Higgin, John, merchant
John Higgin
Jos. L. B. Higgin
Jas. W. Higgin (Negros)
F. S. Blanco

Ker & Co., merchants
D. Munn
R. C. Roberton
Juan Carballo

Loney & Co., merchants
Robert Loney
James Smith (Cebu)
Thomas McGibbon
H. C. Hoskyn
R. F. Hoskyn
Juan Llorente
J. D. Herrera (Surigao)
W. A. Gardiner (Cebu)

Luchsinger, F., merchant
Federico Luchsinger
U. Binder
R. Hefti
J. Veraguth

Russell & Sturgis, merchants
J. E. Ernst
E. D. Bush

CASAS DE COMERCIO.

Ricardo Mascuñana

Cleto Aristegui

Feodoro Benedicto, Taro

Simeon Ledesma, Taro

Cerilo Cortera, Molo

Isidro de la Rama, Molo

MEDICOS.

Jozé Gomez
Robert Maclaren

CEBU.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Vice-Consul—James Smith

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—A. Zeisz

PORTUGAL.

Vice-Consul—G. Velozo

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

Consul—G. Velozo

Insurances.

Loney & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Royal Fire & Life Insurance Company

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance
British & Foreign Marine Insurance
Imperial Fire Office

Merchants.

Loney & Co., merchants
James Smith
W. A. Gardiner
G. Laqueras
V. Ruiz

Pickford & Co., merchants
N. MacLeod
C. R. B. Pickford (absent)
P. L. Blyth (absent)
William Boberson
E. Tuason
V. Martinez
J. Carrion

Russell & Sturgis, merchants
A. Zeisz
F. Skinner

Smith, Bell & Co., merchants
J. F. Stüben
C. H. Cundall
M. Galian
J. Vaño (Leyte)

Velozo, G., merchant
G. Velozo
R. Velozo
S. W. Monalits

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THE SAIGON DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and General—His Excellency Jules Marie Dupré
Colonial Secretary—Marie Albert de Montjou
Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor—Saboureau
Aides-de-Camp—De Lacalle, —
Ordnance Officer—

Direction of the Interior.

Director—Girard des Molieres
Secretary—Lieut. Piquet
First Office—Bonnissent
„ *Assistant*—Leopold Morin
Second Office—Béliard
„ *Assistant*—Bonhomme
Third Office—Guiraud
„ *Assistants*—D'Augidier, Lameau de Marey
Fourth Office—Richaud
„ *Assistant*—
Commissioner of Archives and Library—A. Gabriac

Justice.

Court of Appeal.

Attorney General, Chief of the Judicial Service—Desgrois
Deputy Attorney General—Ternisien, p.i.
President of the Court—Bazot
Counsellors—Bulan, Roumain de la Touche, Jouslain
Registrar—Camouilly

Court of First Instance.

Judge—Fontaneille
Acting Attorney—Jouslain
Acting Deputy Attorney—Ternisien
Registrar—Camouilly
Clerks—Le Garnisson, Hubert, Delisle
Ushers—Abadie, Allaire

Government Officers.

General Commanding the Troops—D'Arbaud
Colonel—Lieut.-Colonel Bouêt
Director of the Marine Arsenal—Korn
Colonial Physician—D'Ormay
Commandant of Cavalry—
Military Engineer—Addenet
Chief of Telegraphic Service—Demars
Director of Public Work,—Eryaud des Vergnes
Architect of Public Buildings—E. Codry
Director of Finance—Dandcamp
Director of Post Office—De Laguionie
Curate—De Kerlan
20 Brothers and 46 Sisters of Charity
Harbour Master—A. Granger
Clerks in Harbour Master's Office—Moireau, &c.
Director of Botanical Gardens—J.B. Pierre
Inspector of Native Affairs—Mourin D'Arfeuille
Manager of Opium Farm—Tan Keng Hoon
Manager of Spirit Farm—Tan Keng Hoon

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Naval Department.

"FLEURUS," Admiral's Flag Ship

Commander—Captain Bahème

Commissary of Navy and Chief of Administrative Service—Devilly
Controleur Commissary—Bertaud
Deputy Commissaries—
Sub-commissaries—Agarat (absent), Berteau, Douillard, Lucas, Gibert, Bouis (absent), Estourneau de Tersannes, Feraud, Massy, Barlet, Larony (absent), Lamendon (absent)
Assistant Commissaries—de St. Pern, Henry, Prioux, Siou (absent), Petit d'Hesnicourt (absent), Baudry, Daillaux, Guégnard
Naval Clerks—Balles, Viriot, Dauriac (absent), Pauliny, Albert (absent), Auger, Renaux (absent), Dières-Montplaisir (absent), D'Espinassous (absent), Fabre (absent), Le Petit, de Sanques, Bourlet, Daumas, Ribeiro

EXTRA OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE COMMISSARIAT.

Deputy Commissary—Montjon
Sub-commissary—Bonnissent
Assistant Commissaries—Du Mesgnil d'Engente, Gouin, Richaud, Desmazes, Saboureau, Le Peltier
Naval Clerks—Chanvet, Villard, Dumas, Faure
Writer—

POSTS HELD BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Cholen, Cangioc, Gocong, Tanan, Tayninh, Trambang, Mytho, Canlo, Bienhoa, Baria, Thudaumot, Longthanh, Vinh Long, Travinh, Bentré, Mocai, Bactrang, Chaudoc, Sadec, Soctrang, Longxuyen, Cantho, Hatien, Rachgia

Municipal Departments.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Mayor—L. Marx
Members—Eugene Sandner, Porrier, Hamonic, Chaignon, Hardois
Secretary—Henri Semanne
Chief Clerk—Sèrre
Clerks—H. Vaud, Finet, Legoupil
Superintendent of Roads and Buildings—Bary
Superintendent of Gardens—Moreau

POLICE FORCE.

Chief Commissioner, Saigon—Girard
Second Commissioners, Saigon—Lannes, Lannay, Laval
Chief Commissioner, Cholen—A. Matthieu
Sergeants—Six
European Constables—Twenty-three
Native Do. —Forty-six
Interpreters—Three

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Director—
Teachers—Two Natives.

Consulates.

BELGIUM.

Acting Consul—E. Sandner

GREAT BRITAIN.

Acting Consul—Hauschild

DENMARK.

Consul—L. Marx

GERMANY.

Consul—G. Niederberger

ITALY.

Consul—L. Marx

NETHERLANDS.

Acting Consul—E. Sandner

PORTUGAL.

Consul—M. Ribeiro

SPAIN.

Consul—Don Juan Ruiz

AUSTRIAN.

Consul—Sörnsen

Public Institutions.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.

President—Edouard Cornu
Members—Edouard Dierx, Gust. Denis, Eugene Sandner, L. Marx, A. Spooner
Sworn Clerk—Le Garnisson
Bailiff—Abadie

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Honorary President—The Director of the Interior
President—G. Denis
Members—Brossard de Corbigny, Francford, Larrieu, Poirier, Limousain, Eugene Sandner, L. Marx, Spooner
Secretary—Edouard Cornu
Clerk—Bolliet

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MASONIC LODGE.
"Loge Réveil de l'Orient"

GAOL.
Gaoler—Devante

Public Companies.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Agent—Brossard de Corbigny
Chief Clerk—Delagenière
Clerk—Bouzerand
Storekeeper—Féréole

SAIGON RICE MILL.
Agents—Ed. Renard & Co.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED
Agents—A. G. Hogg & Co.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON & STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Agents—A. G. Hogg & Co.

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Office: Cape Saint James
T. Renouf, superintendent
T. H. Blanchard, chief clerk
A. C. Mazley
T. Hambling
W. E. Blanchard

Insurance Agencies.

Behre & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office
North German Lloyds'
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Verein Hamburg Underwriters

Denis Frères, agents—
Insurance Companies of Bordeaux, Paris, Marseilles and Hâvre

Hale & Co., W. G., agents—
Lloyds'
Western Clubs, Topsham
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

Hogg & Co., A. G., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Raczynski, Barbier & Co., agents—
Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company
Sun Fire Office

Renard & Co., agents—
Zutphen Netherlanden Insurance Company
Oesterling (Marine Insurance Co.)

Banks.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris—
Isidore Poirier, agent
L. Michelot, clerk

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—
N. Willaume, acting agent
C. L. Thevenin, clerk

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China—
W. G. Hale & Co., agents

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—
Behre & Co., agents

Professions, Trades, &c.

Albert, W., tailor

Andrieux, lampist

Bacharah, Oppenheimer & Co., merchants
N. Bacharah (absent)
C. Oppenheimer (Europe)
A. Worch
Russell

Barbette, watchmaker

Barthelemy, Madame, storekeeper

Behre & Co., merchants
G. Niederberger
E. Saltzkorn
Nisle
Gaymeher

Berre, auctioneer

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Bertrand, hair cutter

Blancsubé, Jules, lawyer

"Bon Marché" Store
Rieux, manager

Burté, contractor

Café de l'Indépendance
Louisa Larché, proprietor

Café de France
Mme. V. Marot, proprietor

Café de Paris
V. Martin, proprietor

Cardi, J., apothecary and druggist

Catoire, A., shipwright and timber merchant

Chaignou, public notary

Codry, E., architect and contractor

Constantin, ship broker

Cosmopolitan Hotel
Austin, proprietor

Denis Frères, merchants
Emile Denis (Europe)
Gustave Denis
Alphonse Denis
Edouard Bézian

Dierx, Edouard, merchant
Edouard Dierx
Loricourt Dierx

Duley, E., storekeeper

Dumas, solicitor

Dussutour, A., auctioneer

Grandpré, Madame de, storekeeper

Gsell, E., photographer

Hale & Co., W. G., merchants
W. G. Hale
J. G. Caswell (absent)
L. Hauschild
F. Sörnsen
W. Detmering
C. F. Tremlett

Hamonic Frères, engineers, machinist and coach builders
J. Hamonic
H. Hamonic
Carbonneau

Hardois, L., marine surveyor

Hogg & Co., A. G., merchants
A. G. Hogg
T. G. Linstead (Hongkong)
H. Johnston
G. F. Riedtmann

Hotel and Café d'Europe
Jullien Olislaeger, proprietor

Hotel and Café de l'Union
James Robert, proprietor

Hotel-Café de l'Univers
Favre, proprietor

Hubert, storekeeper

"Imprimerie Commerciale," office of "Independant de Saigon," fortnightly newspaper
H. Semanne, editor

"Imprimerie Nationale," office of "Courrier de Saigon," Government Gazette, fortnightly newspaper
Ponton, director

Jouvet, A., merchant and commission agent

Kaltenbach, Engler & Co., merchants
Gustave Kaltenbach (absent)
Frederick Engler (do.)
Theodor Speidel
F. W. Speidel
Eug. Sandner
A. Dietelbach
A. Wünsch
Rurtz
Cauchefer
Engler
Haug

Lacant, restaurateur

Lacaze, A., storekeeper

Lautier & Guerin, hair cutters

Lemanne, P., lawyer

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Leroy, storekeeper

Lourdeault, apothecary and druggist

Marnay, L., & Ve. Rollett, storekeepers
L. Marnay
Veuve Rollett

Marx, L., government purveyor
L. Marx
Karl Schroeder

Mauras, Veuve A., importer of stores and wines
Madame Vve. A. Mauras (Europe)
Limousain
Alidor
Cremazy

May, lampist

Mayer, Alb., contractor and timber merchant

Morice Freres & Bailly, storekeepers

Mulaton, contractor
Mulaton (absent)
Loiseleur

Pelissier, V., timber merchant

Private Boarding House
A. Perrin, proprietor

Private Boarding House
Mrs. Tarniole, proprietor

Raczynski, Barbier & Co., merchants
Edouard Raczynski (Europe)
Paul Radul Barbier
Réné Dumont

Renard & Co., Edouard, merchants
Edouard Renard (Paris)
Arthur Pilliet (do.)
Edouard Cornu
Albert Cornu
Chaine
Ricou

Rey, Jules, carriage builder

Ribeiro & Co., M., merchants and commission agents
M. Ribeiro
Bloom
Rufahl

Rondard, saddler and collar maker

Roustau & Salenave, merchants
Roustau
J. P. Salenave (Europe)
Générat

"Saigon Advertiser and Shipping Gazette," weekly newspaper
J. H. Bloom, manager
G. S. Nunes, compositor
H. H. Silva, do.
C. S. Luz, do.
A. Alcantara, do.
Procopio de Senna do.

Saigon Hotel
Mme. Allani, proprietor

Semanne, P., lawyer

Spooner, Andrew, merchant, and agent for A. Cahuzac, Cholen Steam Rice Mill
Dauphiné
Taylor

Storror, Dr.. physician

Tan Keng Sing & Brothers, chief contractors to Government
Tan Keng Sing
Tan Keng Ho
Tan Keng Hoon

Tan Keng Sing & Co., storekeepers, Quai de Commerce

Terrault, baker

Van Lier, Dr.

Vergornjeanne, blacksmith

Vuillermoz, A., watchmaker

Waterson, Captain, surveyor to Insurance Companies

River Pilots.

Allain, Alzan, Arduzer, Brunet, Crieux, David, Duzac, Granger, Guineau, L'Escradon, Marin, Marquaud, Michel, Pallas, Pioch, Prockter, Roux, Tricot, Vivier, Gavini, Liguidic

Steam Tugs.

"Powerful," Denis Frères, agents
"Little Orphan," A. G. Hogg & Co., agents

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THE BANGKOK DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE.
(Established 1820.)
Acting Consul—J. V. d'Almeida
Clerk and Interpreter—A. J. F. da Luz
Messenger—Ekong
Jailor—Edeng

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.
(Established May 29th, 1856.)
Consul—Brig.-Gen. F. W. Partridge
Interpreter—H. Bush
Marshal—F. P. Partridge
Medical attendant—W. L. Hutchinson

BRITISH CONSULATE.
(Established June 14th, 1856.)
Consul General—Thomas George Knox
Interpreter—W. H. Newman
1st asst.—D. J. Edwards
2nd assistant—E. B. Gould
Student Interpreter—H. L. Bickmore
Constables—H. A. Gardener and natives
Medical attendants—Wm. Campbell, M.D., P. Gowan, M.D.

FRENCH CONSULATE.
(Established July, 1856.)
Consul—B. Garnier
Chancellor—Lefèbre Duruflé
1st Interpreter—Vacant
2nd Interpreter—P. Kronminh
Clerks—A-Chins and Onn
Constables—Pedro and Eau

DANISH CONSULATE.
(Established 1858.)
Consul—F. C. C. Kobke

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LEGATION AND CONSULATE.
(Established March, 1866.)
Diplomatic Agent and Consul General for Siam—Chevalier Henry de Calice (residing at Yedo)
Consul—Wm. Masius

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.
Consul—V. Pickenpack

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.
Consul—V. Pickenpack

CONSULATE FOR THE GERMAN EMPIRE.
Consul—Baron Werner von Bergen
Secretary—T. Hausmaun
Interpreter—R. Hendricks
Student Interpreter—D. M. Xavier
Messenger—Cheng

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Harbour Master & Master Attendant—Capt. John Bush
Clerk—N. F. Hendricks
Interpreter—Yamún

CUSTOMS SERVICE.
Commissioner—S. Bateman
Inspector—J. M. F. da Costa
Tide Waiters—H. D. Williams (Bangkok)
do. —J. Chivers (Paknam)

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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(Established April, 1862.)

Commissioner of Police Forces—S. J. B. Ames
Malayan Officers—Nine
Do. Peons—One hundred
Interpreter—Nai Peâ
} doing duty in the foreign quarters

(Within City Walls.)
Inspector—Temporarily filled
Siamese Officers—Fifteen
Do. Privates—Two hundred

Public Companies.

Borneo Company, agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Co.
Northern Assurance Company

Markwald & Co., agents—
Hamburg, Dresden and Bremen Underwriters
Canton Insurance Office
Germanic Lloyds'—with power for classing ships
German Lloyd Transport Insurance Company
German Tranport Insurance Company of Berlin
Rheinisch Westphaellischer Lloyd
Swiss Lloyd of Winterthur
China and Japan Marine Insurance

Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents—
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Oosterling Insurance Co.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg

Windsor, Redlich & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Bangkok Dock Company.

(Established 1865.)

Manager—John Bush
Assistant—M. T. Apcar
First Foreman—Appow
Second do.—Yeng
Third do.—Choy
Engineer—Phay
Second Engineer—Ngon

Clyde Steam Saw Mills, Dock Yard, and Ship Building Establishment.

D. Maclean & Co.
Daniel Maclean
John Maclean

American Steam Rice Mill.

Pickenpack, Thies & Co., proprietors
Millers and Millwrights—Samuel Wright, Alonzo Moore

Borneo Company, Limited, Steam Rice Mill.

Superintending Engineer—J. M. Lyon
Engineer—Wm. Jaffrey
Assistant—J. H. Cook
Clerk—Lee Boon Hin

Model Rice Mill.

Nakoda Ismail Solomanjee, proprietor
Engineer—Harry Lewis

A. Markwald & Co.'s Steam Rice Mill.

Assistants—A. Carl, H. Hauschild, B. Simoens

Oriental Bank Corporation.

Borneo Company, Limited, agents

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Markwald & Co, agents

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office, Hongkong.

Borneo Co., Limited, agents
Factory and Estate at Nakonchaisee
W. Sinclair, superintendent
T. R. Kydd, local manager
W. J. Rowe, book-keeper
J. Foster, chief-engineer
O. White, second do
E. J. Derrick, third do
L. Layard, sugar boiler
J. B. McIntyre, R. Stevens, C. Schleming, W. Christian, overseers

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Merchants and Traders.

Alloin & Co., J. M., merchants
J. M. Alloin
E. Lamashe

Baskes, Pedro H., general storekeeper

Bonneville, E., timber merchant

"Borneo Company," Limited, merchants
John Blyth, manager (absent)
R. M. Hay, acting manager
F. S. Clark

De Bay, Gotte & Co., merchants
E. De Bay
R. Gotte (Europe)
H. Klopp
M. Beck
J. Gam

"Falck Hotel," C. Falck & Co., proprietors

Kobke, F. C. C., surveyor to the local offices
F. C. C. Kobke
H. H. Hanssen

Malherbe, Jullien & Co., merchants and shipchandlers
L. Malherbe (absent)
St. Cyr Jullien (absent)
A. Jucker, manager
H. Sigg
A. Demianoff
Branch Store, near the Port. Consulate
A. Bjurling, manager

Markwald & Co., A., merchants
A. Markwald (absent)
Paul Lessler (absent)
Wilhelm Masius
J. J. Riechmann
A. Kurtzhalss
L. Kiang Seng
Boon Seng

Moller & Meisner, general storekeepers
A. H. Moller
— Meisner

Pickenpack, Thies & Co., merchants
V. Pickenpack
W. Muller
Th. Wagner
W. Schaab
F. Müller

Ross. H., dealer in engineers' stores

"Union Hotel," P. Carter, proprietor

Windsor, Redlich & Co., commission agents, and owners of Steam Rice Mill
D. T. Windsor
Alexis Redlich
J. Hottinger, engineer

Foreign Residents.

—Ashton, engineer
J. H. Chandler, interpreter translator
G. Dupont, instructor of H.M.'s troops
J. Clunis, government architect
H. Bloom, master mariner
J. Edlefsen, do
C. Hewetson, government employé
F. G. Hicks, master mariner
S. H. Poole, com. Siamese Navy
W. Ramsay, engineer do
H. Smith, engineer do
J. Solomon, government employé
W. Wail, commander Siamese Navy
— Twite, mining engineer
E. C. Walrond, com. Siamese Navy

Mariners at Bangkok.

—. Christensen, P. J. Kofaed, C. Backmann, V. Saxtorph, A. C. Wlygel Hansen, A. Jorgensen, —. Petersen, T. Nisted, J. P. Jensen, C. Hansen, H. A. D. Hansen, T. Benedictsen, J. Frederiksen, C. Paulsen, C. D. Rorme, H. E. Thule, K. L. Christiansen, N. P. Hansen, M. P. Olsen, J. Jorgensen, C. W. Ottesen, C. C. Fischer, W. A. F. Kramer, H. F. O. Hansen, H. Risting, W. Mora, M. T. Colberg, W. S. Hansen, J. C. Thomsen, S. Sorensen, J. G. R. C. Hansen, F. C. Petersen, C. L. Jorgensen, S. P. Andersen, C. S. Hansen, P. Svendsen, —. Andresen

Printing Offices.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.
Manager—Rev. D. B. Bradley, M.D.

BANGKOK ADVERTISER.
Rev. S. J. Smith, proprietor
Rev. G. G. Graham, editor

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OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Manager—Rev. N. A. MacDonald

PROTESTANT HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

Chapel of the American Missionary Association

Chapel of the American Presbyterian Mission

Chapel of the American Baptist Mission

The British Churchs

Missionaries.

AMERICAN BAPTIST BOARD.

THE CHINESE MISSION AT BANGKOK, COMMENCED BY W. DEAN, 1835.

Rev. William Dean, D.D.

Rev. S. B Partridge

THE SIAMESE MISSION, COMMENCED BY J. T. JONES, 1833.

Rev. Samuel J. Smith—publisher of the "Daily Advertiser" & "Siam Monthly Repository"

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

(Established March, 1833.)

STATIONED AT BANGKOK.

Rev. Samuel R. House, M.D.

Rev. N. A. McDonald

Rev. Samuel C. George

Rev. J. N. Culbertson

STATIONED AT AYUTHIA.

Rev. J. Carrington

Rev. R. Arthur

STATIONED AT PETCHABURI.

Rev. Samuel G. McFarland

Rev. Jas. W. Van Dyke

STATIONED AT XIENG MAI, (LAOS.)

Rev. D. McGilvary

Rev. Jonathan Wilson

Chas. W. Vrooman, M.D.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

(A continuance of the A. B. C. F. M., commenced July, 1835, by Dr. Bradley.)

Rev. Dan Beach Bradley, M.D.

Rev. C. B. Bradley

MISSION DE SIAM.

Mgr. Ferdinand, Aime Augustin Joseph Dupond, Bishop of Azoth, vicar-apostolic of Siam, resident at Bangkok

M. Larnaudie, Francois Louis (absent)

M. Marin, Jean, Secretary to the Mission

M. Ranfaing, Jean Baptist, Church of the Conception, at Chanthaboon

M. Daniel, Severin Jacques Marie, Church of Rosaire, at Bangkok

M. Martin, Jean Pierre, pro vicar-apostolic, Church of the Conception at Bangkok

M. Rabardelle, Alfred Prudhomme, Church of the Nativity, at Ban-nox kuak

M. Perreaux, Renè Nicolas, Church of St. Joseph, at Juthia

M. Schmit, Francois Joseph, Church of St. Paul, at Petrioo

M. Fauque, Joseph Amable, College of S. H. of Jesus

M. Guego, Mathurin, Church of the Compassion at Ban-pla-soi

M. d'Hont, Aloïs, Church of St. Francois Xavier, at Bangkok

M. Chevillard, Similien Louis, Church of St. Croix, at Bangkok

M. Barbier, Pierre Narcisse, Church of Thakien

M. Saladin, Emile, College of S. H. of Jesus

M. Rousseau, Pierre Louis Emile, Church of the Assumption, at Bangkok

M. Q. Tuentric, Yves Marie, Church of St. Paul at Petrioo

Chaumet, Benjamin Marie

Colombet, Emile Auguste Yung

Sébastien, Ygnace Lombard

Francois, Louis Joseph Emile

NATIVE PRIESTS.

Rev. P. Andre Yeng, native; Church of St Peter at Nak-hou-xai-si

Rev. P. Joseph Tching, native; Church of St. Michael at Donkabuang

Rev. P. Joachine Ye, native; Church of the Nativity at Ban-nok kuak

Rev. P. Philippe Sune, native

Rev. P. Simon Tan, native; Chuerh of the Conception, at Chanthabun

Rev. Michael Thai, native, Church of St. Francis Xavier, at Bangkok

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MENAM ROADS, PAKNAM, AND BANGKOK MAIL REPORT BOAT.

P. Carter, proprietor

The Mail and Report boat leaves Carter's Hotel daily, and returns from Paknam with Passengers and Mails from outside the bar the same day.

Letters for non-subscribers, $1

Passage to and from the Bar, $5

Special passage to and from the Bar, $10

STEAM TUGS.

Borneo Company, agents

"*Sans Pareil.*"

Captain—J. Jessen

Engineer—A. Black

"*Weasel.*"

BANGKOK LICENSED PILOTS.

Office at the Harbour Master's.

George Ecclestone, Fred. Petersen, Karl Stolze, Jacob Van Es, George Berkeley, Thomas S. Andrews, John Smith, Johan Wefer, William J. Higgins, James Thompson, Atkin Dyer, Isaac Turner, A. Th. Schmidt, Louis Pampi, Charles Astrom, W. H. Reynols, J. H. Christians

CHIEF BAZAARS IN BANGKOK.

Talat Samp'eng—On the east side of the river, a mile and a half in length, containing almost all varieties of merchandise and eatables.

Talat Sow Ch'ing Ohâ—A little S. E. of the King's palace, half a mile in length, comprising chiefly dry goods and hardware.

Talat Somdet Ong Noi—On the western side of the river, a little above Mussulman Square, for the sale chiefly of eatables; quite a large market.

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APPENDIX.

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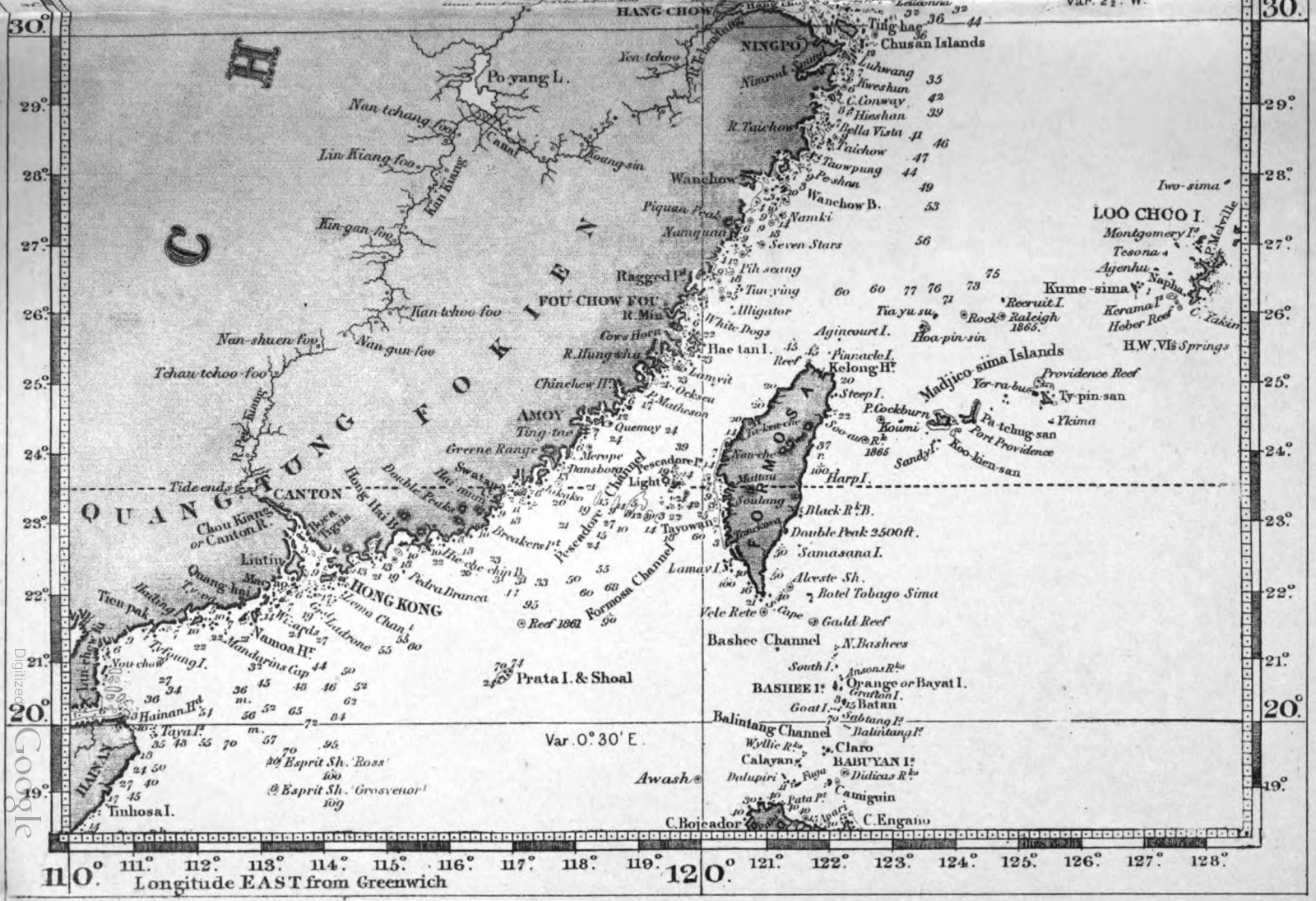
Longitude EAST from Greenwich
110°
111°
112°
113°
114°
115°
116°
117°
118°
119°
120°
121°
122°
123°
124°
125°
126°
127°
128°
40°
39°
38°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
32°
31°
Great Wall of China
PEKIN
Tong tchoo foo
PE-CHI-LI
R. Pei ho
Tien sing
Tsan tchoo
Te tchoo
Le-tsin
Lin-sin chou
R. Fa ho
Tong-whang-foo
Nan-pin
Yen-tchoo foo
Jih Chaou
Yellow R.
Hae Chow
Ganhing
Kao yeou L.
Yang tchoo foo
NANKING
Chin kiang
Tai hoo Lake
Kia shing
Gan-kin foo
Tche tchoo foo
Shi lia tien I.
Lao-thie Shan
GULF OF PE-CHILI
Mia Tao Str.
Lai Chow
Che-fow H.
Hai Yang
Heung Yae So
Kiaou Chi
Hea Ho so
Tou-shan-so
Ka-tih ngaou
Lae-yang
Wei hai Wei H.
Chefow C.
Yorff Rk.
Alceste I.
Rocks
In-lign-hwan I.d
Kaechow B.k
LEOTONG GULF
Ross B.
Talu Shan B.
Long Shan
Yalu R.
Prom.y of Shan Tung
Sing Hae Wei
Yaunton I.
Lae-yang
Hea Ho so
Ka-tih ngaou
Tou-shan-so
WHANG HAI OR YELLOW SEA
Whang Ho. Yellow R.
Sha Sand
Sand Ridges
Tsungming
Shaweishan I.
Amherst
Mth of the Yang-tse-kiang
Saddle
Chapoo
Woo-sung
Shanghae
Soo-choo
Yang-tse-kiang
Tai-hoo Lake
Tchang-tchoo
Chin-kiang
Kiang-yin
Yang-tchoo foo
Kao yeou L.
Ganhing
Hongtze
Sha Sand
Sand Ridges
Yellow R.
Imperial Canal
Jih Chaou
Yen-tchoo foo
Nan-pin
Wen-shing
Tong-whang-foo
Lin-sin chou
Le-tsin
Te tchoo
Tsan tchoo
Tien sing
Shi lia tien I.
Lao-thie Shan


HANG CHOW
NINGPO
Ting hae
Chusan Islands
Luhwang
Kweshun
C. Conway
Hieshan
Bella Vista
Taichow
Taowpung
Pe-shan
Wanchow B.
Namki
Seven Stars
Pih seang
Tin-ying
Alligator
White Dogs
Cows Horn
Bae tan I.
Pinnacle I.
Reef
Kelong H.
Steep I.
Harp I.
Black R.k B.
Double Peak 2500ft.
Samasana I.
Alceste Sh.
Botel Tobago Sima
Gaold Reef
Formosa Channel
Bashee Channel
N. Bashees
South I.
Anson Rks
Orange or Bayat I.
Grafton I.
Goat I.
Batan
Sabtang I.
Balintang Channel
Balintang I.
Wyllie Rks
Claro
Calayang
BABUYAN Is
Dalupiri
Fuga
Didicas Rks
Camiguin
C. Engano
C. Bojeador
Awash
Var. 0° 30' E.
Var. 2½° W.
Po yang L.
Nan tchang foo
Canal
Lin Kiang foo
Kan Kiang
Kin gan foo
Wanchow
Yen tchow
Nimrod Sound
R. Taichow
Piquan Peak
Nanquan
Ragged I.s
FOU CHOW FOU
R. Min
Kan tchoo foo
Nan shuen foo
Nan gun foo
Tchaw tchoo foo
R. Hungshui
Chinchew H.d
Lamyit
Ockseu
Matheson
AMOY
Ting tow
Quemay
Greene Range
Merope
Dansborg
Pescadore Is.
Pescadore Channel
Light H.
Swatow
Double Peaks
Hai mun
Tide ends
CANTON
Chou Kiang or Canton R.
Bocca Tigris
Lintin
Ty ho
Heating
Tien pak
HONG KONG
Lemma Chan.d
Namoa H.d
Mandarins Cap
Breakers P.t
Pedra Branca
Reef 1861
Prata I. & Shoal
Lamay I.s
Tayowan
Double Peak
Soulang
Meitau
Tamsuy
Kelung
Tamkan
Sandy P.t
Tansuy
Hobe
Kokatow
Tuhosa I.
Esprit Sh. 'Ross'
Esprit Sh. 'Grosvenor'
Loo Choo I.
Montgomery I.s
Tesona
Agenhu
Kume-sima
Recruit I.
Rock
Raleigh 1865.
Agincourt I.
Hoa-pin-sin
Iwo-sima
Madrille
Napha
Kerama I.s
C. Yakin
Heber Reef
H.W.Vls Springs
Madjico-sima Islands
Providence Reef
Yer-ra-bus
Ty-pin-san
P. Cockburn
Koumi
Ykima
Pa-tchug-san
Port Providence
Koo-kien-san
Soo-au R.k 1865
FORMOSA
CHINA
KWANG TUNG
FOKIEN
HAINAN
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°
19°
110° 111° 112° 113° 114° 115° 116° 117° 118° 119°
120° 121° 122° 123° 124° 125° 126° 127° 128°
Longitude EAST from Greenwich

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Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, for the Government of Her Majesty's Subjects in China and Japan.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 9TH DAY OF MARCH, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Preamble. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 80

WHEREAS an Act of Parliament was passed in the Session of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign (chapter eighty) "for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China":

And whereas, by that Act it was enacted (among other things) that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders made with the advice of Her Privy Council, to ordain for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, any law or ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council might seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within Her Majesty's Island of Hongkong:

6 & 7 Vict. c. 94

And whereas, another Act of Parliament was passed in the same Session (chapter ninety-four) "to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual" (to which Act the expression The Foreign Jurisdiction Act when hereafter used in this Order refers):

And whereas, by The Foreign Jurisdiction Act it was enacted (among other things) that it was and should be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty then had, or might at any time thereafter have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory:

And whereas, Her Majesty has had and now has power and jurisdiction in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and in the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan:

And whereas, Her Majesty was pleased from time to time, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, by Orders in Council of the

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several dates in the Schedule to this Order specified, to ordain laws and ordinances for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within certain ships or vessels at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, and to make provision for the exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction aforesaid in the dominions of the Emperor of China and of the Tycoon of Japan respectively:

And whereas, it has seemed to Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to be expedient at the present time to revise the provisions of the said Orders, and to ordain further and other laws and ordinances for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within such ships or vessels as aforesaid, and to make further and other provision for the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction aforesaid and particularly for the more regular and efficient administration of justice among Her Majesty's subjects resident in or resorting to the dominions of the Emperor of China or of the Tycoon of Japan:

And whereas, under the authority of provisions in this behalf in the first-recited Act contained, ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within certain ships or vessels at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, have been from time to time made by the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China (such Superintendent being also the Governor of Hongkong), with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, which ordinances are known as Consular Ordinances:

And whereas, such of those Consular Ordinances as are described in the Schedule to this Order are now in force, wholly or in part, but they are liable to repeal by order of Her Majesty in Council, and it is expedient that they be repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being consolidated with this Order:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the first-recited Act and The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, or either of them, or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

I.—Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order—

The term "China" means the dominions of the Emperor of China:

The term "Japan" means the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan.

The term "Minister" means the superior diplomatic representative of Her Majesty for the time being, whether Ambassador, Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, or Chargé d'Affaires:

The term "Chief Superintendent of Trade" means the Superintendent of the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China for the time being, or any person for the time being authorized to act as such:

The term "Consular Officer" includes every officer in Her Majesty's Consular Service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or person authorized to act in any such capacity in China or Japan:

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The term "British vessel" includes every vessel being a British ship within the meaning of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or any other Act of Parliament for the time being in force for the regulation of merchant shipping,—and any vessel owned wholly or in part by any person entitled to be the owner of a British ship in the sense aforesaid,—and any vessel provided with sailing-letters from the Governor or Officer administering the Government of Hongkong, or from the Chief Superintendent of Trade:

The term "Treaty" includes Convention, and any Agreement, Regulations, Rules, Articles, Tariff, or other instrument annexed to a Treaty, or agreed on in pursuance of any stipulation thereof:

The term "month" means calendar month:

Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing or more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require.)

British subjects. 3. The provisions of this Order relating to British subjects apply to all subjects of Her Majesty, whether by birth or by naturalization.

Foreigners. The provision of this Order relating to foreigners apply to subjects of the Emperor of China and of the Tycoon of Japan respectively, and subjects or citizens of any State other than China or Japan (not being enemies of Her Majesty.)

II.—General Provisions respecting Her Majesty's Jurisdiction.

Her Majesty's jurisdictions to be exercised according to this Order. 4. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exerciseable in China or in Japan for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference between British subjects, or between foreigners and British subjects,—or for the administration or control of the property or persons of British subjects,—or for the repression or punishment of crimes or offences committed by British subjects,—or for the maintenance of order among British subjects,—shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

Law of England to be administered. 5. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, the Statute Law, and other Law for the time being in force in and for England, and with the powers vested in and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justices and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities.

What to be deemed criminal acts. 6. Except as to offences made or declared such by this Order, or by any Regulation or Rule made under it—

Any act other than an act that would by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment.

III.—Constitution of Her Majesty's Court.

I.—*The Supreme Court at Shanghai.*

Style and seal of Supreme Court. 7. There shall be a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan.

The Supreme Court shall have a seal bearing its style and such

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devise as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs.

Place of sitting.

8. The Supreme Court shall hold its ordinary sitting at Shanghai, or on emergency, at any other place within the district of the Consulate of Shanghai; but may at any time transfer its ordinary sittings to any such place in China as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or Her Majesty's Minister in China approves.

Judge.

9. There shall be one Judge of the Supreme Court.

Appointment.

He shall be appointed by Her Majesty, by warrant under Her Royal sign manual.

Qualification.

He shall be a subject of Her Majesty (by birth or naturalization) who at the time of his appointment is a member of the bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than seven years' standing, or has filled the office of Assistant Judge or Law Secretary in the Supreme Court, or the office of Judge or Legal Vice-Consul or Law Secretary in Her Majesty's Consular Service.

Deputy of Judge.

10. The Judge may, from time to time, in case of his absence or intended absence from the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, either in the discharge of his duty or with permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or in case of illness, appoint, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, a fit person to be his deputy for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.

The person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the like power and authority as the Judge.

Acting Judge.

11. During a vacancy in the office of Judge, or on emergency, a fit person, approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or (in the absence of notice to Her Majesty's Minister in China of any such approval) by Her Majesty's Minister in China, may temporarily be and act as Acting Judge, with all the powers and authority of the Judge.

Assistant Judge, Law Secretary, Officers, and Clerks.

12. There shall be attached to the Supreme Court—

(1.) An Assistant Judge.

(2.) A Law Secretary.

(3.) So many officers and clerks as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time think fit.

Appointment of Assistant Judge.

13. The Assistant Judge shall be appointed by Her Majesty, by warrant under Her Royal sign manual.

Duties of Assistant Judge in civil cases.

14. The Assistant Judge shall hear and determine such matters and questions arising in suits and proceedings of a civil nature, originally instituted in the Supreme Court, as are from time to time especially referred to him by the Judge; but in every such case any party to the suit or proceeding shall be entitled as of course, to a re-hearing before the Judge.

In criminal cases.

15. The Assistant Judge shall hear and determine in a summary way such criminal charges originally brought before the Supreme Court as may be lawfully so heard and determined, and as are from time to time referred to him by the Judge.

Acting Assistant Judge.

16. In case of the absence or illness of the Assistant Judge, or during a vacancy in the office of Assistant Judge, or during, the temporary employment of the Assistant Judge in any other capacity, or on emergency, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint the Law Secretary, or any fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by Her Majesty's Minister in China, to act as Assistant

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Judge for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.

The Law Secretary, or other person so appointed, shall during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authorities of the Assistant Judge.

Appointment of Law Secretary.

17. The Law Secretary shall be appointed by Her Majesty by warrant under Her Royal sign manual.

Law Secretary to be Registrar.

18. The Law Secretary shall be the Registrar of the Court.

Duties of Law Secretary in civil cases.

19. The Law Secretary shall hear and determine such matters and questions arising in suits and proceedings of a civil nature originally instituted in the Supreme Court as the Judge from time to time for the despatch of urgent business thinks fit to refer especially to him, but in every such case any party to the suit or proceeding shall be entitled, as of course, to a re-hearing before the Judge.

In criminal prosecutions.

20. The Law Secretary shall discharge such duties in connexion with the conduct of criminal prosecutions as the Judge from time to time directs.

In hearing criminal cases.

21. The Law Secretary shall hear and determine in summary way such criminal charges originally brought before the Supreme Court as may be lawfully so heard and determined, and as the Judge from time to time for the despatch of urgent business thinks fit to refer specially to him.

Acting Law Secretary.

22. In case of the absence or illness of the Law Secretary, or during a vacancy in the office of Law Secretary, or during the temporary employment of the Law Secretary in any other capacity, or on emergency, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint any fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by Her Majesty's Minister in China, to act as Law Secretary for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.

The person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authority of the Law Secretary.

Tenure of office of Judge, Assistant Judge, and Law Secretary.

23. The Judge, Assistant Judge, and Law Secretary shall hold office during the pleasure of Her Majesty, but any warrant of appointment to the office of Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary shall not be vacated by reason only of a demise of the Crown.

In case at any time Her Majesty thinks fit by warrant under Her Royal sign manual to revoke the warrant appointing any person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary,—or while there is a Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary in office, thinks fit by warrant under Her Royal sign manual to appoint another person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary (as the case may be),—then and in every such case, until the warrant of revocation or of new appointment is notified by Her Majesty's Minister in China to the person holding office, all powers and authorities vested in that person shall continue and be deemed to have continued in as full force,—and he shall continue and be deemed to have continued entitled to all the privileges and emoluments of the office as fully, and all things done by him shall be and be deemed to have been as valid in law,—as if such warrant of revocation or new appointment had not been made.

Consular officers temporarily attached.

24. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, and Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan respectively, with the approval of the Judge of the Supreme Court in each instance first ob-

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tained, may from time to time temporarily attach to the Supreme Court any persons holding appointments as Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

Every person so attached shall discharge such duties in connexion with the Court as the Judge from time to time, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, directs, and shall have the like power and authority as the Assistant Judge or Law Secretary has, according as in each case the nature of the duties directed to be discharged by the person so attached may require.

II.—*The Provincial Courts.*

Provincial Courts to be held by Consuls or Vice-Consuls (commissioned); or by Acting Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

25. Each of Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls (holding a commission as such from Her Majesty) resident in China or in Japan (with the exception of Her Majesty's Consuls at Shanghai, and with such other exceptions as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State at any time thinks fit to make),—or any person acting temporarily, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or of Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, as and for a Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, so commissioned as aforesaid,—shall for and in his own Consular district, hold and form a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton or as the case may be*], hereafter in this Order called a Provincial Court.

Seal.

Each Provincial Court shall have a seal bearing its style and such device as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs.

IV.—Juries. Assessors.

Qualifications of jurors.

26. Every male British subject resident in China or in Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards,—being able to speak and read English,—having or earning a gross income at the rate of not less than 250 dollars a year,—not having been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous (unless he has obtained a free pardon),—and not being under outlawry,—shall be qualified to serve on a jury.

Exemptions.

27. All persons so qualified shall be liable so to serve, except the following:—

Persons in Her Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, or other Civil service in actual employment,

Officers, clerks, keepers of prisons, messengers and other persons attached to or in the service of any of Her Majesty's Courts;

Officers and others on full pay in Her Majesty's Navy or Army, or in actual employment in the service of any Department connected therewith;

Persons holding appointments in the Civil service, and Commissioned Officers in the Naval or Military service of the Emperor of China or of the Tycoon of Japan;

Clergymen and ministers in the actual discharge of professional duties;

Advocates and attorneys in actual practice;

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in actual practice;

And except persons disabled by mental or bodily infirmity.

Making of jury list.

28. On or before the 14th day of September, in the year 1865, and on or before the 14th day of January in every subsequent year, each Court shall make out a list of the persons so qualified and liable, resident within its district.

The list shall, on or before the 21st day of the same respective month, be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and shall be there exhibited until the end of that month, with a notice annexed

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that on a day specified, not being sooner than the 7th or latter than the 14th day of the then next month, the Court will hold a special sitting for the revision of the list.

The Court shall hold such special sitting accordingly, and at such sitting, or at some adjournment thereof (of which public notice shall be given), shall revise the list by striking out the name of any person appearing to be not qualified or not liable to serve, and by inserting the name of any person omitted and appearing to be so qualified and liable, either on the application of the person omitted, or on such notice to him as the Court think fit.

The list shall be finally revised and settled not later than the 21st day of October in the year 1865, and not later than the 21st day of February in every subsequent year, and when settled shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and be there exhibited during not less than two months.

Such list, as settled, shall be brought into use in the year 1865, on the 1st day of November, and in every subsequent year on the 1st day of March, and in every case shall be used as the Jury List of the Court until the 1st day of March next after the time of its being brought into use.

Summoning and attendance of jurors;

29. Where, in pursuance of this Order, a jury is ordered, the Court shall summon so many of the persons comprised in the jury list, not fewer than fifteen, as seem requisite.

Penalty.

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding 50 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

Any such fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of 14 days. The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him within six days after receipt of the notice to file an affidavit excusing his non-attendance (if he desires to do so). The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it seems proper, remit the fine.

Number of jury.

30. A jury shall consist of five jurors.

Challenges.

31. In civil and in criminal cases the like challenges shall be allowed as in England, with this addition,—that in civil cases each party may challenge three jurors peremptorily.

Unanimity.

32. A jury shall be required to give an unanimous verdict.

Provincial Consular Court,—Assessors: their number; qualifications;

33. Where a Provincial Court proceeds, in pursuance of this Order, to hear and determine any case, civil or criminal, with Assessors, the Court shall nominate and summon as Assessors not less than two and not more than four indifferent British subjects of good repute, resident in the district of the Court.

Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one fit person only as Assessor, the Court may sit with him alone as Assessor: and where for like reasons the Court is not able to obtain the presence of any fit person as Assessor, the Court may (notwithstanding anything in this Order) sit without an Assessor; but in every such case the Court shall record in the minutes of proceedings its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only, or without an Assessor.

and functions.

34. An Assessor shall not have voice or vote in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal; but an Assessor dissenting in a civil case from any decision of the Court, or in a criminal case from any decision of the Court, or the conviction or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the minutes of proceedings his

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dissent and the grounds thereof; and an Assessor dissenting shall be entitled to receive gratis a certified copy of the minutes.

V.—Jurisdiction and Authorities of Her Majesty's Courts.

I.—*In General.*

Ordinary original jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

35. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in China, shall, for and within the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, be vested exclusively in the Supreme Court as its ordinary original jurisdictions.

Jurisdiction of Provincial Court

36. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in China, beyond the district of the Consulate of Shanghai and not under this Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Court,—and all Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in Japan and not under this Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Court,—shall, to the extent and in the manner provided by this Order, be vested in the Provincial Courts, each for and within its own district.

Concurrent jurisdiction of Supreme with Provincial Courts.

37. The Supreme Court shall have, in all matters civil and criminal, an extraordinary original jurisdiction throughout China and Japan, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts, such extraordinary jurisdiction to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this order.

Visits to Provincial Courts.

38. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, from time to time, visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity any Provincial Court, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal, pending in that Court, or arising within its district,—or, from time to time, may appoint the Assistant Judge or the Law Secretary of the Supreme Court to visit in the like capacity and for the like purpose any Provincial Court.

Reference of case by Provincial to Supreme Court.

39. A Provincial Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, report to the Supreme Court the pendency of any case, civil or criminal, which appears to the Provincial Court fit to be heard and determined by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Courts of Record.

40. Every Court shall, in the exercise of every part of its respective jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

Barristers, attorneys, and solicitors.

41. The Judge of the Supreme Court may from time to time admit fit persons to practice in the Supreme Court as barristers, attorneys, and solicitors, or in any of those capacities.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may from time to time, subject to the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make Rules for regulating the admission of persons to practice as aforesaid in Provincial Courts.

Consul at Shanghai to be Sheriff.

42. Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai shall have all the powers and authorities of the Sheriff of a county in England, with all the privileges and immunities of the office, and as such Sheriff shall be charged with the execution of all decrees, orders, and sentences made and passed by the Supreme Court, on the requisition in that behalf of the Supreme Court.

Execution by Provincial Court of writs, &c., from Supreme Court.

43. Each Provincial Court shall execute any writ, order, or warrant issuing from the Supreme Court and directed to the Provincial Court:—and may take security from any person named therein for his appearance personally or by attorney, according to the writ, order, or warrant;—or may cause such person to be taken in custody or other-

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wise, to the Supreme Court, or elsewhere in China or Japan, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

Execution of writs, &c., from Hongkong.

44. Any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan may execute any writ, order, or warrant issuing from the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and accompanied by a request for such execution in writing under the seal of that Court;—and may take security from any person named in any such writ, order, or warrant for his appearance personally, or by attorney at Hongkong;—or may cause any such person to be taken in custody or otherwise, to Hongkong, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

Protection of Consular Officer.

45. Any of Her Majesty's Judicial or Consular Officers shall no be liable to action for the escape of any person taken under any writ, order, or warrant of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

Courts to be auxiliary.

46. Her Majesty's several Courts in China and Japan shall be auxiliary to one another in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

Report by Provincial to Supreme Court.

47. Each Provincial Court shall every six months furnish to the Supreme Court for China and Japan a report respecting every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Judge of the Supreme Court from time to time directs.

II.—*In Civil Matters.*

Reconciliation and Arbitration.

Settlement of litigation.

48. Every Court may promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of any suit or proceeding pending before it.

Reference to arbitration by Court.

49. A Court may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration the final determination of any suit or proceeding pending before it, or of all matters in difference between the parties on such terms and with such directions as to appointment of an arbitrator and other things as may seem fit, and may, if it thinks fit, take from the parties, or any of them, security to abide by the result of the reference.

In any such case the award shall be final and conclusive.

On the application of any party a decree of the Court may be entered in conformity with the award, and such decree shall not be open to any appeal or re-hearing whatever.

Reference to arbitration made rule of Court.

50. Every agreement for reference to arbitration, or submission to arbitration, by consent may, on the application of any party be made a rule of a Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the reference or submission, which Court shall thereupon have power and authority to enforce the agreement or submission and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award in such manner and on such terms as may be just.

General Authorities of Courts.

Law and Equity.

51. The Supreme and every other Court shall be a Court of Law and of Equity.

Special Authorities of Court.

Bankruptcy

52. The Supreme and every other Court shall be a Court of Bankruptcy and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, (as to a Provincial Court, for and within its own district), with respect to British subjects and to their debtors and creditors being either British subjects or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the Court of Bankruptcy

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and the County Courts in England, or to any other judical authority having for the time being jurisdiction in Bankruptcy in England.

Coroner.

53. The Supreme and every other Court shall (as to a Provincial Court, for and within its own district) have and discharge all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England,—summoning when necessary a jury of not less than three persons comprised in the Jury List of the Court.

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to the like fine, to be levied in the like manner, as in this Order provided with reference to juries in civil and criminal proceedings.

Admiralty.

54. The Supreme Court shall be a Vice-Admiralty Court, and as such shall, for and within China and Japan, and for vessels and persons coming to and within China or Japan, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being ordinarily belongs to Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad.

Lunacy.

55. The Supreme Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within China and Japan, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of persons of unsound mind, as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other person or persons in England intrusted by virtue of Her Majesty's sign manual with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of persons found by inquisition in England, idiot, lunatic or of unsound mind.

Matrimonial Causes.

56. The Supreme Court shall be a Court for Matrimonial Causes, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within China and Japan, with respect to British subject, all such jurisdiction, except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

Probate and Administration.

57. The Supreme Court shall be a Court of Probate, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within China and Japan, with respect to the property of British subjects having at the time of death their fixed places of abode in China or Japan, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England.

A Provincial Court shall, however, also have power to grant probate or administration, where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant, and it is proved on oath that the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court.

Probate or administration granted by a Provincial Court shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within China and Japan, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, and that, notwithstanding any defect afterwards appears in the grant.

Such a grant shall not be impeachable by reason only that the deceased had not at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the particular jurisdiction.

Testamentary papers to be deposited in Court.

58. Any person having in his possession or under his control any paper or writing of a deceased British subject, being or purporting to be testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within the district whereof such person is at the time of his first knowledge of the death of the deceased, and deposit it there.

Penalty.

Any person neglecting to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, shall be liable to such penalty, not exceeding 250 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

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Property of intestate until administration.

59. From the death of a British subject, having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in China or Japan, intestate, until administration is granted, his personal property within China and Japan shall be vested in the Judge of the Supreme Court, as the personal property of an intestate in England is vested in the Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Probate there.

Penalty on administering without probate.

60. If any person, other than one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers, takes possession of and in any manner administers any part of the personal property of any person deceased, without obtaining probate or administration within three months after the death of the deceased,—or within one month after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration (if there is any such which is not ended within two months after the death of the deceased), he shall be liable to such penalty not exceeding 500 dollars as the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the property of the deceased thinks fit to impose; and in every such case the same fees shall be payable by the person so administering as would have been payable by him if he had obtained probate or administration.

Taking possession of property of deceased.

61. Where a British subject, not having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in China or Japan, dies there, the Court within whose district he dies shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on the death of the deceased, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstance so require, making an inventory), and so keep the property until it can be dealt with according to law.

Trial with a Jury.

Cases for trial with jury.

62. Where a suit originally instituted in the Supreme Court relates to money, goods, or other property, or any matter at issue of the amount or value of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—or is brought for recovery of damages of the amount of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—the suit shall, on the demand of either party, be, under order of the Court, tried with a Jury.

In any case (except where according to the Rules of the Court, the suit is to be heard and determined in summary way) a suit so instituted may be tried with a jury, if the Court, of its own motion or on the application of either party, thinks fit so to order.

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, by order under his hand, extend the present provision to any Provincial Court, where it appears to him there is a sufficient Jury list.

Trial with Assessors.

Provincial Consular Court,—cases for Assessors.

63. Where a suit instituted in a Provincial Court relates to money, goods, or other property of a less amount or value than 1,500 dollars,—or does not relate to or involve, directly or indirectly, a question respecting any matter at issue of the amount or value of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—or is brought for recovery of damages of a less amount than 1,500 dollars,—the Court may hear and determine the case without Assessors.

In all other cases the Court (subject to the provisions of this Order respecting inability to obtain an Assessor) shall hear and determine the case with Assessors.

III.—*In Criminal Matters.*

Power of apprehension over British subjects.

64. Every Court may cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence in China or in

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Japan, and may deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order;—or where the crime or offence is triable, and is to be tried, in Her Majesty's dominions, may take the preliminary examination, and commit the accused for trial, and cause or allow him to be taken to the place of intended trial.

Accused escaping to another district.

65. Where a person charged with having committed a crime or offence in the district of one Court escapes or removes from that district, and is found within the district of another Court, the Court within the district of which he is found may proceed in the case to examination, indictment, trial, and punishment, or in a summary way (as the case may require) in the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district;—or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court of the district in which the crime or offence is charged to have been committed send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge, and be dealt with according to law.

Where any persons is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within the district of which he is found, and such warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and carry him to and deliver him up to the Court of the district within which the crime or offence was committed according to the warrant.

Backing of warrant issued in British dominions.

66. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent authority in Her Majesty's dominions for the apprehension of a British subject, who is charged with having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order, and who is, or is supposed to be, in China or Japan, and the warrant or order is produced to any Court, the Court may back the warrant or order; and the same when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom the warrant or order was originally directed and also to any constable or other officer of the Court by which it is backed, to apprehend the accused at any place where the Court by which the warrant or order is backed has jurisdiction, and to carry him to and deliver him up in Her Majesty's dominions according to the warrant to order.

Sending of prisoner to Hongkong for trial.

67. Where any person is charged with the commission of a crime or offence, the cognizance whereof appertains to any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, and it is expedient that the crime or offence be enquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, the accused may (under The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 4,) be sent for trial to Hongkong.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may, where it appears expedient by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause the accused to be taken for trial to Hongkong accordingly.

Where any person is to be so taken to Hongkong, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall send the depositions to Hongkong, and (if it seems necessary or proper) may bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

Supreme Court,—Jury.

68. All crimes which in England are Capital shall be tried by the Judge of the Supreme Court with a jury.

Other crimes and offences above the degree of misdemeanor, tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, and not heard and determined in a summary way, shall be tried with a Jury.

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Any crime of offence tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, may be tried with a jury, where the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary so directs.

Summary jurisdiction.

Subject to the foregoing provision, such classes of criminal cases tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of Supreme Court, as the Judge, having regard to the law and practice existing in England, from time to time directs, shall be heard and determined in a summary way.

Sentence of death.

69. Where any person is sentenced to suffer the punishment of death, the Judge of the Supreme Court shall forthwith send a report of the sentence, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notice of evidence in the case, and with any observations the Judge thinks fit, to Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, according as the crime is committed in China or in Japan.

The sentence shall not be carried into execution without the direction of Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan (as the case may be) in writing under his hand.

In any such case, if Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan (as the case may be) does not direct that the sentence of death be carried into execution, he shall direct what punishment in lieu of the punishment of death is to be inflicted on the person convicted, and the person convicted shall be liable to be so punished accordingly.

Provincial Consular Court,—Procedure,

70. Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged before a Provincial Court is any crime or offence other than assault endangering life, cutting, maiming, arson, or house-breaking, and appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would be adequately punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, or by a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, the Court shall hear and determine the case in a summary way, and without Assessors.

In other cases the Court shall hear and determine the case on indictment and with Assessors (subject to the provisions of this Order respecting inability to obtain an Assessor.)

and extent of Punishment.

71. A Provincial Court may impose the punishment of imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars, or the punishment of a fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars, without imprisonment.

Reservation of case by Provincial for Supreme Court.

72. Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged before a Provincial Court appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would not be adequately punished by such punishment as the Court has power to impose, and the accused is not to be sent for trial to Her Majesty's dominions, the Court shall reserve the case to be heard and determined by or under the special authority of the Supreme Court.

The Provincial Court shall take the depositions, and forthwith send them, with a minute of other evidence, if any, and a report on the case, to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court shall direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Punishment in England to be regarded.

73. Every Court and authority in imposing and inflicting punishments, and Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan in directing what punishments is to be inflicted in lieu of the punishment of death, shall have regard as far as circumstances admit, and subject to the other provisions of this Order, to the punishments imposed by the law of England in like cases, and to the mode in which the same are inflicted in England.

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Payment of expenses by offender;

74. Any Court (but, in the case of a Provincial Court, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court,) may order any person convicted before it of any crime or offence to pay all or any part of the expenses of, or preliminary to, his trial, and of his imprisonment or other punishment.

or by accuser.

75. Where it appears to any Court that any charge made before it is malicious, or is frivolous and vexatious, the Court may order all or any part of the expenses of the prosecution to be paid by the person making the charge.

Recovery of expenses.

76. In either of the two last-mentioned cases, the amount ordered to be paid shall be deemed a debt due to the Crown, and may, by virtue of the order, without further proceedings, be levied on the property of the person convicted or making the charge, as the same may be.

Mitigation or remission of punishment.

77. Where any punishment has been awarded by the Supreme or any other Court, then, if the circumstances of the case make it just or expedient, the Judge of the Supreme Court may at any time, and from time to time, report to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or to Her Majesty's Minister in China and Japan (according as the crime or offence was committed in China or Japan,) recommending a mitigation or remission of the punishment; and on such recommendation any such punishment may be mitigated or remitted by direction of the authority to whom the report is made.

But no such recommendation shall be made with respect to any punishment awarded by a Provincial Court, except on the recommendation of that Court, or on the dissent of an Assessor (if any) from the conviction, or from the amount of punishment awarded.

Place of imprisonment in China or Japan.

78. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, where it seems expedient, by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause any offender convicted before any Court and sentenced to imprisonment, to be taken to and imprisoned at any place in China, or in Japan, from time to time approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, as a place of imprisonment for offenders.

A warrant of the Supreme Court shall be sufficient authority to the Governor or keeper of such place of imprisonment, or other person to whom it is directed, to receive and detain there the person therein named, according to the warrant.

Imprisonment in British dominions.

79. Where any offender convicted before a Court in China or in Japan is sentenced to suffer imprisonment in respect of the crime or offence of which he is convicted, and it is expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, the offender may (under The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 5,) be sent for imprisonment to Hongkong.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may where it seems expedient, by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause the offender to be taken to Hongkong, in order that the sentence passed on him may be there carried into effect accordingly.

In criminal cases, reports to Secretary of State.

80. The Judge of the Srpreme Court shall, when required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, send to the Secretary of State a report of the sentence passed by the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Court in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and the Judge may send with such report any observations he thinks fit.

Every Provincial Court shall forthwith send to the Judge of the Supreme Court a report of the sentence passed by it in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and with any observations the

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Court thinks fit. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall, when required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, transmit the same to the Secretary of State, and may send therewith any observations he thinks fit.

VI.—War, Insurrection, or Rebellion.

Punishment for levying war, &c

81. If any British subject commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

(1.) In China, while Her Majesty is at peace with the Emperor of China, levies war or takes part in any operation of war against the Emperor of China, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor of China.

(2.) In Japan, while Her Majesty is at peace with the Tycoon of Japan, levies war or takes part in any operation of war against the Tycoon of Japan, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion, against the Tycoon of Japan;

every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, without imprisonment.

In addition to such punishment, every such conviction shall of itself, and without further proceedings, make the person convicted liable to deportation; and the Court before which he is convicted may order that he be deported from China or Japan to such place as the Court directs.

Punishment for serving with Forces of Emperor of China without licence.

82. If any British subject, without the licence of Her Majesty (proof whereof shall lie on the party accused), takes part in any operation of war in the service of the Emperor of China against any persons engaged in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor of China, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars without imprisonment.

Report by Provincial Court.

83. If the Court before which any person charged with having committed such a misdemeanor as in the two last preceeding Articles mentioned is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendence of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

VII.—Treaties and Regulations.

Penalties for violation of Treaties.

84. If any British subject in China or in Japan violates or fails to observe any stipulation of any Treaty between Her Majesty, her heirs or successor, and the Emperor of China, or the Tycoon of Japan, for the time being in force, in respect of the violation whereof any penalty is stipulated for in the Treaty, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Treaty, and on conviction thereof under this Order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the penalty stipulated for in the Treaty.

Regulations for China.

85. Her Majesty's Minister in China may from time to time make such Regulations as seem fit for the peace, order, and good Govern-

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ment of British subjects resident in or resorting to China, and for the observance of the stipulations of Treaties between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Emperor of China, and for the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities, and may make any such regulations apply either throughout China or to some one or more of the Consular districts in China, and may by any such Regulations repeal or alter any Regulations made for any such purpose as aforesaid before the commencement of this Order.

Any such Regulations shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by Her Majesty, such approval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,—save that in case of urgency, declared in any such Regulation, the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty, such disapproval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by Her Majesty's Minister in China.

Penalties.

86. Such Regulations may impose penalties for offences against the same, as follows, namely,—for each offence imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, without imprisonment,—and with or without further fines for continuing offences not exceeding in any case 25 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred,—but so that all such Regulations be so framed as to allow in every case of part only of the maximum penalty being inflicted.

Publication.

87. All such Regulations shall be printed, and a printed copy thereof shall be affixed and at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public office of each Consular Officer in China, to whose district the Regulations apply.

Printed copies of the Regulations applicable to each district shall be provided and sold therein at such reasonable prices as Her Majesty's Minister in China from time to time directs.

When penalties enforceable.

88. No penalty shall be enforced in any Consular district for any offence against any such Regulation until the Regulation has been so affixed and kept exhibited in the public office of the Consular Officer for that district during one month.

Proof of Regulation.

89. For the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any such Regulation and for all other purposes, a printed copy of the Regulation, purporting to be certified under the hand of Her Majesty's Minister in China, or under the hand and Consular seal of one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China, shall be conclusive evidence of the Regulation; and no proof of the handwriting or seal purporting to certify the same shall be required.

Regulations for Japan.

90. The foregoing provisions relative to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations in and for China shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations in and for Japan, with the substitution only of Japan for China, and of the Tycoon of Japan for the Emperor of China, and of Her Majesty's Minister in Japan for Her Majesty's Minister in China, and of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Japan for Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China.

Trial of offences.

91. Any charge under this order of an offence against any Treaty or against any such Regulation as aforesaid, shall be enquired of, heard, and determined in like manner in all respects as any ordinary

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criminal charge may be inquired of, heard, and determined under this Order, subject only to this qualification,—that (notwithstanding anything in this Order) every charge of an offence against any Treaty or against any Regulation for the observance of the stipulations of any Treaty shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and (where the proceeding is before a Provincial Court) without Assessors.

VIII.—*Unlawful Trade with Japan.*

Trade except to open ports unlawful.

92. All trade of British subjects in, to, or from any part of Japan, except such ports and towns as are for the time being opened to British subjects by Treaty between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Tycoon of Japan, is hereby declared unlawful.

If any person engages in such trade as a principal, agent, ship-owner, ship-master, or supercargo, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to be punished (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 10,000 dollars without imprisonment.

Report of Provincial Court.

93. If the Court before which any person charged with having committed such a misdemeanor is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Seizure of vessel, &c.

94. The officer commanding any of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or any of Her Majesty's Naval Officers authorized in this behalf by the Officer having the command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in Japan, by writing under his hand, may seize any British vessel engaged or reasonably suspected of being or having been engaged in any trade by this Order declared unlawful, and may either detain the vessel, with the master, officers, supercargo, crew, and other persons engaged in navigating the vessel, or any of them, or take or cause to be taken the vessel, and the master, officers, supercargo, crew, and other persons aforesaid, or any of them to any port or place in Japan or elsewhere, convenient for the prosecution of a charge for the misdemeanor alleged to have been committed.

Any such vessel, master, officers, supercargo, crew, and persons may lawfully be detained at the place of seizure, or at the port or place to which the vessel is so taken under the authority of any such Officer, or of any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or Japan, until the conclusion of any proceedings taken in respect of such misdemeanor.

IX.—Japanese Waters.

Regulations as to entering waters, &c.

95. When and as often as it appears to Her Majesty's Minister in Japan that the unrestricted entrance of British vessels into, or the unrestricted passage of British vessels through, any strait or other water in Japan may lead to acts of disturbance or violence, or may otherwise endanger the maintenance of peaceful relations and intercourse between Her Majesty's subjects and the subjects of the Tycoon of Japan, Her Majesty's Minister may make any regulation for prohibiting or for restricting, in such manner as seems expedient, the entrance or passage of any British vessel (other than a vessel

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of war of Her Majesty) into or through any such strait or other water as aforesaid, as defined in the Regulation.

Her Majesty's Minister may from time to time revoke or alter any such Regulation.

Penalties and proceedings.

96. The foregoing provisions of this Order relative to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations to be made by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, and to the mode of proceeding in respect of any charge for an offence against any such Regulations, shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any Regulation made by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, as last aforesaid.

Seizure of vessel.

97. If any person navigating a British vessel wilfully violates, or wilfully attempts to violate, any such Regulation, the officer commanding any vessel of war of Her Majesty, or in charge of any boat belonging to such vessel of war, may use force for the purpose of compelling him to desist from the violation or attempted violation of the Regulation, and if it appears necessary or expedient may seize the vessel, and such Commanding Officer may either detain her at the place of seizure, or take her, or cause her to be taken to any port or place in Japan or elsewhere, where the offender may be more conveniently prosecuted for such offence.

Any such vessel may lawfully be detained at the place of seizure, or at the port or place to which she is so taken, under the authority of any such Commanding Officer, or of any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Japan, until the conclusion of any proceedings taken in respect of the offence.

X.—*Piracy.*

Jurisdiction as to piracy.

98. Any British subject being in China or in Japan may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for the crime of piracy wherever committed.

Report by Provincial Court.

99. If the Court before which a British subject charged with the crime of piracy is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

XI.—*Offences against Religion.*

Punishment in summary way for public insults to religion or religious institutions.

100. If any British subject is guilty of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed in China or in Japan—or of publicly offering any insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of China or in Japan, or to any place for worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any such religion, or to the ministers or professors thereof,—or of wilfully committing any act tending to bring any such religion or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace,—he shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars without imprisonment.

Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge against a British subject of having committed any such offence shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and any Provincial Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Consular Officers shall take such precautionary

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measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

XII.—*Authority within* 100 *Miles of the Coast of China.*

Jurisdiction of Courts in China and Japan.

101. Where a British subject, being after the commencement of this Order in China or in Japan, is charged with having committed, either before or after the commencement of this Order, any crime or offence within a British vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China,—or within a Chinese or Japanese vessel at such a distance as aforesaid,—or within a vessel not lawfully entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any State, at such a distance as aforesaid,—any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan within the Jurisdiction whereof he is found may cause him to be apprehended and brought before it, and may take the preliminary examination and commit him for trial.

Report by Provincial Court.

102. If the Court before which the accused is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Application of other provisions.

103. The provisions of this Order relative to crimes and offences, and proceedings in criminal matters, shall in all respects, as far as may be, extend and apply to every such case, in like manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in China or Japan.

Jurisdiction at Hongkong.

104. Where a British subject, being after the commencement of this Order in Hongkong, is charged with having committed, either before or after the commencement of this Order, any crime or offence within any British, Chinese, Japanese, or other such vessels at such a distance as aforesaid, the Supreme Court at Hongkong shall have and may exercise authority and jurisdiction with respect to the crime or offence as fully as if it had been committed in Hongkong.

Military and Naval Deserters.

105. Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, the Judge or Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, and any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or in Japan, or the Governor or person administering the Government of Hongkong, on receiving satisfactory information that any soldier, sailor, marine, or other person belonging to any of Her Majesty's Military or Naval forces, has deserted therefrom, and has concealed himself in any British, Chinese, Japanese, or other such vessel at such a distance as aforesaid, may, in pursuance of such information, issue his warrant for a search after and apprehension of such deserter, and on being satisfied on investigation that any person so apprehended in such a deserter, shall cause him to be with all convenient speed taken and delivered over to the nearest military station of Her Majesty's forces, or to the officer in command of a vessel of war of Her Majesty serving in China or in Japan, as the case may require.

XIII.—*Deportation.*

Deportation in what cases.

106. (i.) Where it is shown on oath, to the satisfaction of any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject in China or in Japan is about to commit a breach of the public peace,—or that the acts or conduct of any British subject in China or in Japan are or is likely to produce or excite to a breach of the public peace,—the Court within the jurisdiction whereof he happens to be may cause him to be brought before it, and require him to give security to the satisfac-

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tion of the Court, to keep the peace, or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(ii.) Where any British subject is convicted, under this Order, of any crime or offence, the Court within the jurisdiction whereof he happens to be may require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour.

In either of these cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from China or Japan to such place at the Court directs.

Place of deportation.

107. In any case where an order of deportation is made under this Order, the Court shall not, without the consent of the person to be deported, direct the deportation of any person to any place other than Hongkong or England.

Report by Provincial Court.

108. A Provincial Court shall forthwith report to the Judge of the Supreme Court any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation, shall direct it to be carried into effect.

Time of deportation.

109. The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit time and opportunity for his deportation arrive.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall then (and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution), by warrant cause him to be taken to the place of deportation.

Order for expenses.

110. The Judge of the Supreme Court may order that the person to be deported do pay all or any part of the expenses of, or preliminary to, his deportation.

Report of deportation.

111. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall forthwith report to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by him, and the grounds thereof, and shall also inform Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan of the same.

Deportation to and from Hongkong.

112. Where any person is deported to Hongkong, he shall on his arrival there be delivered, with the warrant under which he is deported, into the custody of the Chief Magistrate of Police of Hongkong, or other officer of Her Majesty there lawfully acting as such, who, on receipt of the person deported, with the warrant, shall detain him and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor or person administering the Government of Hongkong, who shall either by warrant (if the circumstances of the case appear to him to make it expedient) cause the person so deported to be taken to England, and in the meantime to be detained in custody, (so that the period of such detention do not exceed three months,) or else shall discharge him from custody.

Punishment for returning.

113. If any person deported returns to China or Japan without the permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in writing under his hand (which permission the Secretary of State may give), he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be liable on conviction thereof to punishment (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, without imprisonment, and also to be forthwith again deported in manner hereinbefore provided.

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XIV.—*Registration of British Subjects.*

Annual registration of residents

114. Every British subject resident in China or Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age,—shall, in the month of January in the year 1866, and every subsequent year, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he or she resides,—subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to include the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him), and that the registration of the head of a family, whether male or female, shall be deemed to include the registration of all females, being relatives of the head of the family (in whatever degree of relationship), living under the same roof with the head of the family at the time of his or her registration.

Registration of non-residents.

Every British subject not so resident arriving at any place in China or Japan where a Consular Officer is maintained, unless borne on the muster roll of a British vessel there arriving, shall within one month after his or her arrival, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consular Office,—but so that no such person shall be required to register himself or herself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st day of January.

Penalty.

Any person failing so to register himself or herself, and not excusing his or her failure to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in China or Japan, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each instance of such failure.

Fee.

115. Every person shall on every registration of himself or herself pay a fee of such amount as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time by order under his hand appoints, such amount either to be uniform for all persons, or to vary according to the circumstances of different classes, as the Secretary of State from time to time by such order directs.

Certificate.

116. The Consular Officer shall issue to every person so registered a certificate of registration under his hand and Consular seal; and the name of a wife (unless she is living apart from her husband) shall be indorsed on her husband's certificate; and the names and decriptions of females whose registration is included in that of the head of the family shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

XV.—*Foreigners. Foreign Tribunals.*

Suits by foreigners against British subjects.

117. Where a foreigner desires to institute or take any suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject, the Supreme or other Court, according to its jurisdiction, may entertain the same, and where any such suit or proceeding is entertained shall hear and determine it according to the provisions of this Order, and of the Rules made under it applicable in the case,—either by the Judge, Assistant Judge, Law Secretary, or proper Consular Officer sitting alone (or with Assessors when the case so requires),—or, if (in any case where a trial with a jury may be had under this Order) all parties desire, or the Court thinks fit to direct, a trial with a jury, then, but not otherwise, by the Judge, Assistant Judge, Law Secretary, or proper Consular officer, with a jury.

Compulsory attendance of British subjects before foreign tribunals.

118. Where it is shown to any of Her Majesty's Courts that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Chinese or Japanese Court, or before a Chinese or Japanese judi-

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cial officer, or in a Court or before a judicial officer in China or Japan of any State in amity with Her Majesty, the Court may, in cases and under circumstances which would require the attendance of that British subject before one of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, and if it seems to the Court just and expedient so to do, make an order for the attendance of the British subject in such Court or before such judicial officer and for such purpose as aforesaid,—but so that a Provincial Court shall not have power to make an order for such attendance of a British subject at any place beyond the particular jurisdiction of the Court.

Any British subject, duly served with such an order, and with reasonable notice of the time and place at which his attendance is required, failing to attend accordingly and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Court making the order, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

XVI.—Appeal to Supreme Court.

I.—*In Civil Cases.*

Leave to appeal to be obtained.

119. Where any decision of a Provincial Court, sitting with or without Assessors, is given in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of 250 dollars or upwards, or determines, directly or indirectly, any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of 250 dollars or upwards,—any party aggrieved by the decision may apply to the Provincial Court for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to leave on the terms prescribed by the Rules made under this Order, and subject to any restrictions and exceptions therein contained.

In any other case the Provincial Court may, if it seems just and expedient, give leave to appeal on like terms.

In any case the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on such terms as seem just.

II.—*In Criminal Cases.*

On conviction on indictment, question of law may be reserved.

120. Where any person is convicted otherwise than in a summary way of a crime or offence, the Court or officer trying the case may, if it seems fit, reserve for the consideration of the Supreme Court any question of law arising on the trial.

The Court or Officer shall then state a special case, setting out the question reserved, with the facts and circumstances on which it arose, and shall send the case to the Supreme Court.

On summary conviction appeal on point of law to be.

121. Where any person is convicted in a summary way of a crime or offence, and is dissatisfied with the conviction as being erroneous in point of law, the Court or Officer trying the case may, on his application in writing, and on compliance by him with any terms prescribed by the Rules made under this Order, state a special case, setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction, for the opinion of the Supreme Court, and send it to that Court.

Postponement of judgment or execution.

122. Where a special case is stated, the Court or Officer stating it shall, as seems fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment, and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take proper security for him to appear and receive judgment or to render himself in execution (as the case may require) at an appointed time and place.

Authority of Supreme Court.

123. The Supreme Court shall hear and determine the matter, and thereupon shall reserve, affirm, or amend, the judgment, conviction, or sentence in question,—or set aside the same, and order an entry to

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be made in the minutes of proceedings to the effect that in the judgment of the Supreme Court the person convicted ought not to have been convicted,—or arrest the judgment or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Court or Officers stating the case,—or make such other order as justice requires—and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

Proceedings to be public.

124. The judgment of the Supreme Court shall be delivered in open Court after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecution or of the person convicted.

Amendment of special case.

125. Before delivering judgment the Supreme Court may, if necessary, cause the special case to be amended by the Court or Officer stating it.

Refusal to state special case on summary conviction.

126. If on an application for a special case, on a summary conviction, it seems to the Court or Officer that the application is merely frivolous, but not otherwise, the Court or Officer may refuse to state a case.

A Court or Officer so refusing shall forthwith send to the Supreme Court a report of the sentence, with a copy of the minutes of proceeding and notes of evidence, and any observation the Court or Officer thinks fit, and with a copy of the application for a special case.

The Supreme Court shall examine the report and documents so sent, and, unless the Supreme Court is of opinion that the application was merely frivolous, shall on the application in that behalf of the appellant, if made within one month after the refusal of a special case, proceed to hear and determine the matter according to the foregoing provisions as nearly as may be as if a special case had been stated.

XVII.—Rules of Procedure.

Rules to be framed by Judge of Supreme Court.

127. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, from time to time, frame Rules for any purpose for which it is before in this Order expressed or implied that Rules of procedure or practice are to be made, and also for the regulation of procedure and pleading, forms of writs, and other proceedings, expenses of witnesses and prosecutions, costs and fees, in civil and in criminal cases, in the Supreme Court and other Courts, including the regulation of cross-suits and the admission of counter-claims, and the regulation or proceedings thereon, and for the regulation of appeals to the Supreme Court from the other Courts in civil and in criminal cases, and of rehearings before the Judge of the Supreme Court, and may thereby impose reasonable penalties.

Rules affecting the conduct of civil suits shall be so framed as to secure, as far as may be, that cases shall be decided on their merits according to substantial justice, without excessive regard to technicalities of pleading or procedure, and without unnecessary delay.

Rules framed by the Judge shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,—save that in case of urgency declared in any Rules framed by the Judge, with the approval of Her Majesty's Minister in China, the same shall have effect, unless and until they are disapproved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by the Judge.

Publication of Rules.

128. A copy of the Rules for the time being in force shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in China and Japan.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as the Judge of the Supreme Court from time to time directs.

No penalty shall be enforced in any Court for the breach of any Rule until the Rule has been so exhibited in the Court for one month.

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Evidence of Rules.

129. A printed copy of any Rule, purporting to be certified under the hand of the Judge of the Supreme Court and the seal of that Court shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the due framing, approval, and publication of the contents thereof.

Revocation of existing Rules.

130. From and after the commencement of any Rules made by the Judge of the Supreme Court under this Order, all Rules and Regulations theretofore made by the Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, or by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, in respect of any matter in respect whereof the Judge of the Supreme Court is by this Order authorised to make Rules shall cease to operate.

XVIII.—Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Appeal on question of law from Supreme Court in civil cases involving 2,500 dollars or upwards.

131. Where any final decree or order of the Supreme Court is made in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of 2,500 dollars or upwards,—or determines directly or indirectly any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of 2,500 dollars or upwards,—any party aggrieved by the decree or order may within fifteen days after the same is made, apply by motion to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Execution or suspension.

132. If leave to appeal is applied for by a party adjudged to pay money or perform a duty, the Supreme Court shall direct either that the decree or order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended, pending the appeal, as the Court considers to be in accordance with substantial justice.

Security on execution.

133. If the Court directs the decree or order to be carried into execution, the party in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

Security on Suspension.

134. If the Court directs the execution of the decree or order to be suspended pending the appeal, the party against whom the decree is made, shall, before any order for suspension of execution, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

Security on appeal.

135. In all cases security shall also be given by the appellant to the satisfaction of the Court to an amount not exceeding 2,500 dollars for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by Her Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Leave to appeal.

136. If the last-mentioned security is given within one month from the filing of motion-paper for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Supreme Court shall give leave to appeal.

Leave in other cases.

137. In any case other than the cases hereinbefore described, the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid if it considers it just or expedient to do so.

Liberty to appeal accordingly.

138. In every case where leave to appeal is given as aforesaid, the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to Her Majesty in Council according to the rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council from Her colonies, or such other rules as Her Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals from the Supreme Court.

Saving for other rights of appeal.

139. Nothing in this Order shall affect the right of Her Majesty at any time, on the humble petition of a party aggrieved by a decision of the Supreme Court in a civil case, to admit his appeal thereon on such terms and in such manner as Her Majesty in Council may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

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Appeal on question of law from Supreme Court in criminal cases.

140. Where any judgment, order, or sentence of the Supreme Court is given, made, or passed in the exercise of either original or appellate criminal jurisdiction, the party charged with the crime or offence, if he considers the judgment, order, or sentence to be erroneous in point of law, may appeal therefrom to Her Majesty in Council, provided that the Supreme Court declares the case to be a fit one for such appeal, and that the appellant complies with such conditions as the Supreme Court establishes or requires, subject always to such rules as from time to time Her Majesty in Council thinks fit to make in that behalf.

XIX.—General Provisions.

Saving for prerogative of pardon.

141. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect Her Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

Saving for general Consular powers.

142. Except as in this Order expressly provided, nothing in this Order shall preclude any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or in Japan from performing any act not of a judicial character, that Her Majesty's Consular Officers there might by law or by virtue of usage or sufferance, or otherwise, have performed if this Order had not been made.

Reconciliation before litigation.

143. Every of Her Majesty's Consular Officers shall, as far as there is proper opportunity, promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference between British subjects in China or in Japan.

Presumption as to signatures and seals.

144. Every signature or seal affixed to any instrument purporting to be the signature of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or of any officer or person acting under this Order, or to be the seal of any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan, shall for all purposes under this Order, without any proof thereof, be presumed to be genuine, and shall be taken as genuine until the contrary is proved.

Minutes of proceedings.

145. In every case, civil or criminal, heard in any Court, proper minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Judge or Officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and sealed with the seal of the Court, and shall, where Assessors are present, be open for their inspection, and for their signature if concurred in by them.

The minutes, with depositions of witnesses and notes of evidence taken at the trial by the Judge or Officer, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

Costs in civil cases.

146. In a civil case any Court may order such cost or costs, charges, and expenses, as to the Court seem reasonable, to be paid by any party to the proceedings, or out of any fund to which the proceeding relates.

Witnesses; British subjects.

147. Any Court, either of its own motion, or, in civil cases, on the application of any party to any suit or proceeding or reference, may summon as a witness any British subject in China or Japan,—but so that a Provincial Court shall have power so to summon British subjects in its own district only.

Any British subject, duly served with such a summons, and with reasonable notice of the time and place at which his attendance is required, failing to attend accordingly and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, shall, over and above any other liability to which he may be subject, be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

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Expenses of witnesses in civil cases.

148. In civil cases any Court may, where the circumstance appear to justify it, order that the expenses of a witness, on his appearing to give evidence, shall be defrayed by the parties or any of them.

Examination on oath.

149. Any person appearing before a Court to give evidence in any case, civil or criminal, may be examined or give evidence on oath in the form or with the ceremony that he declares to be binding on his conscience.

Perjury.

150. Any British subject wilfully giving false evidence in any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, or on any reference, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Enforcing payment of costs, penalties, and other moneys.

151. All costs and all charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations, and other charges and expenses, and all fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties payable under this Order, may be levied by distress and seizure and sale of ships, goods, and lands; and no bill of sale, or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with a view to security in regard to crimes or offences committed, or to be committed, shall be of any avail to defeat any provisions of this Order.

Application of fees and other moneys.

152. All fees, fines, forfeitures, confiscations, and pecuniary penalties levied under this Order, except confiscations and pecuniary penalties by treaty appropriate or payable to the Government of China, or to that of the Tycoon of Japan, shall be carried to the public accounts, and be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of Her Majesty's Courts in China and Japan; but if the Government of China or that of the Tycoon of Japan declines to receive any confiscation or pecuniary penalty by treaty appropriated or payable to it, the same shall be applied as other confiscations and pecuniary penalties are applicable.

Mode of removal of prisoners, &c.

153. Whenever under this Order any person is to be taken in custody or otherwise, for trial or imprisonment, or by way of deportation or for any other purpose, to the Supreme Court or elsewhere in China or Japan or to Hongkong, England, or elsewhere, the Court or other authority by this Order authorized to cause him to be so taken, may for that purpose (if necessary) cause him to be embarked on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel, at any port or place whether within or beyond the particular jurisdiction or district of that Court or authority, and in order to such embarkment may (if necessary) cause him to be taken, in custody or otherwise, by land or by water, from any place to the port or place of embarkment.

The writ, order, or warrant of the Supreme Court for China and Japan, or of a Provincial Court in China or Japan, or of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, or the warrant of the Governor or person administering the government of Hongkong (as the case may be), by virtue whereof any person is to be so taken, shall be sufficient authority to every constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel of war, or other vessel (whether the constable, officer, or other person, or the vessel or the commander or master thereof, is named therein or not), to receive, detain, take, and deliver up such person, according to the writ, order or warrant.

Where the writ, order, or warrant is executed under the immediate direction of the Court or authority issuing it, the writ, order, or warrant shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person to whom the writ, order, or warrant relates is embarked.

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Where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Supreme Court for China and Japan, and is executed by a Provincial Court in China or Japan,—and where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and is executed by any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan,—a copy thereof certified under the seal of the Court executing the same shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person taken is embarked; and any such copy shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the Order of which it purports to be a copy.

Expenses of removal of prisoners, &c.

154. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others from or to any place in China or Japan, or from or to Hongkong, and the expenses of deportation and of the sending of any person to England, shall be defrayed as the expenses relating to distressed British subjects are defrayed, or in such other manner as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs.

Punishment for obstructions or disturbance of Court.

155. If any British subject wilfully obstructs, by act or threat, an officer of a Court in the performance of his duty,—

Or within or close to the room or place where a Court is sitting wilfully behaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner, to the disturbance of the Court, or the terror of the suitors or others resorting thereto,—

Or wilfully insults the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, of any Consular Officer, or any juror or Assessor, or any clerk or officer of a Court, during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in going to or returning from Court,—

He shall be liable to be immediately apprehended by order of the Court, and to be detained until the rising of the Court, and further on due inquiry and consideration, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 25 dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven days, at the discretion of the Court, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

A minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment; and in the case of a Provincial Court, a copy of such minute shall be forthwith sent to the Supreme Court.

Misconduct of officers of Court.

156. If any clerk of officer of a Court acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court is charged with extortion, or with not duly paying any money levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may (without prejudice to any other liability or punishment to which the clerk or officer would in the absence of the present provision be liable, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons in like manner as the attendance of witnesses and others may be enforced in a suit, and may make such order thereupon for the payment of any money extorted or for the due payment of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs, as the Court thinks just; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, impose such fine upon the clerk or officer not exceeding 50 dollars for each offence, as seems just.

Order for re-payment.

Fine.

Suits for things done under Order.

157. Any suit or proceeding shall not be commenced in any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, or in any Court of Hongkong, against any person for anything done or omitted in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Order, or of any Regulation or Rule made under it, unless notice in writing is given by the

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intending plaintiff or prosecutor to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the suit or proceeding, nor unless it is commenced within three months next after the act or omission complained of, or in case of a continuation of damage, within three months next after the doing of such damage has ceased.

The plaintiff in any such suit shall not succeed if tender of sufficient amends in made by the defendant before the commencement thereof; and if no tender is made, the defendant may, by leave of the Court, at any time pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks fit, whereupon such proceeding and order shall be had and made in and by the Court as may be had and made on the payment of money into Court in an ordinary suit.

XX.—HONGKONG.

Backing of warrant or Order.

158. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan for the apprehension of a British subject, who in charged with having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the warrant or order; and who is or is supposed to be in Hongkong, and the warrant or order is produced to any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for Hongkong, such Justice may back the warrant or order, and the same when so backed shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom the warrant or order was originally directed, and also to any constable or other peace officer in and for Hongkong, to apprehend the accused in Hongkong, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the warrant or order, according to the warrant or order.

Jurisdiction at Macao.

159. The Supreme Court of Hongkong may take cognizance of offences committed by British subjects within the peninsula of Macao, and of suits originating there, when the party offending or the party sued comes or is found within the juristiction of that Court; but that Court shall not have power to issue any warrant or writ to be executed or served within that peninsula.

Abolition of jurisdiction of Court in China and Japan.

160. Save as expressly provided by this order, all jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Supreme Court of Hongkong exerciseable in relation to British subjects resident in or resorting to China or Japan, shall, from the commencement of this order, absolutely cease.

XXI.—REPEALS.

Order and Ordinances repealed.

161. From and immediately after the commencement of this order, the orders in Council and Consular Ordinances described in the Schedule to this order shall be repealed; but this repeal shall not affect the past operation of any such order or Ordinance, or any appointment made or thing done, or right, title, obligation, or liability acquired or accrued thereunder before the commencement of this order.

XXII.—PENDING PROCEEDINGS.

Savings for pending proceedings.

162. Nothing in this Order, or in any Rules made under it, shall apply to or in and manner affect any suit or proceeding, either of a civil or of a criminal nature, pending at the commencement of this order, either with reference to the original proceedings therein or with reference to any appeal therein, or otherwise, subject nevertheless, to the following provisions and qualifications:—

(1.) All suits and proceedings, whether of a civil or of a criminal nature, instituted or taken before the commencement of this Order in the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, and pending at the commencement of this Order, are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Supreme

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Court, and the same may be carried on and shall be tried, heard, and determined in and by the Supreme Court in like manner as nearly as may be in all respects as if the same had been instituted or taken in the district of the Consulate of Shanghai after the commencement of this Order.

(2.) In any suit or proceeding, whether of a civil or of a criminal nature, the Court before which the same is pending at the commencement of this order, after hearing the parties either of its own motion, or on the application of either party, or by consent, may if it seems fit, from time to time direct that the procedure and practice prescribed by this order, or by any Rule made under it, be followed in any respect.

Appeals in pending suits.

163. Nothing in this order shall take away any right of appeal of any suit of a civil nature pending at the commencement of this Order,—or interfere with the bringing or prosecution of any appeal in any such suit that might have been brought or prosecuted if this Order had not been made,—or take away or abridge any jurisdiction, power, or authority of any Court, Judge, Officer, or person in relation to any appeal in any such suit, or to the execution or enforcement of any judgment, decree, or order made before or after the commencement of this Order, in or respecting any appeal in any such suit; and notwithstanding this Order, any appeal in any such suit shall lie and may be brought and prosecuted, and any such judgment, decree, or order may be made, executed, and enforced in like manner and with the like effect and consequences in all respects as if this Order had not been made, subject only to this qualification: that in case of any appeal, which, if this Order had not been made, would have lain to or been heard and determined by the Chief Superintendent, or to or by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, the same shall lie to and be heard and determined by the Supreme Court in a like course of procedure as nearly as may be in all respects as if this Order had not been made.

XXIII.—Commencement and Publication of Order.

Times of commencement.

164. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:—

(1.) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order,—immediately from and after the making of this Order:

(2.) As to the framing of Rules by the Judge of the Supreme Court, and the approval thereof by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, immediately from and after the first appointment under this Order of a Judge of the Supreme Court:

(3.) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai; for which purpose Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office. and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and of the time of such first exhibition notice shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be published in every Consular District in China and Japan, in such manner as Her Majesty's Minister there respectively direct:

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and, notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

Proclamation of Order.

165. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in China and in Japan.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as Her Majesty's Minister in China directs.

And the Right Honourable the Earl Russell, and the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed,) EDMUND HARRISON.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Order refers.

Orders in Council Repealed.

CHINA.		JAPAN.	
9, DECEMBER	1833 (Two Orders.)	23, JANUARY	1860
4, JANUARY	1843	4, FEBRUARY	1861
24, FEBRUARY	1843	12, SEPTEMBER	1863
2, OCTOBER	1843	7, JANUARY	1864
17, APRIL	1844		
13, JUNE	1853		
2, FEBRUARY	1857		
3, MARCH	1859		
12, SEPTEMBER	1863		
9, JULY	1864		

Consular Ordinances Repealed.

No. 1.—19, JANUARY	1854.	Deserters.
No. 2.—31, MARCH	1854.	Lunatics; Coroner.
No. 1.—17, JANUARY	1855.	Neutrality.
No. 1.— 5, MARCH	1856.	Insolvents.
No. 2.—29, MAY	1856.	Removal of Prisoners, &c.

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Rules of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court, and other Courts in China and Japan.

Framed under the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 9th day of March, 1865, by the Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, and Approved by One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Dated the 14th day of May, 1865.

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Rules of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court, and other Courts in China and Japan.

Framed under the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 9th day of March, 1865, by the Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, and approved by One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Dated the 4th day of May, 1865.

1.—Decision of Questions without Formal Suit.

Questions of Fact.

In what cases this proceeding applicable.

1. Where the parties between whom a suit might be instituted are agreed as to any question of fact to be determined between them, they may by consent and by order of the Supreme Court or other Court on summons,—which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of such question, and that the same is fit to be tried,—proceed to the trial of any question of fact, without any petition presented or other pleading.

Issue.

2. Such question may be stated for trial in an issue (Form 1), and such issue may be set down for trial, and tried accordingly, as if the question stated were to be determined at the hearing of an ordinary suit.

Money payment.

3. The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, which shall be embodied in an order of the Court, that on the finding of the Court in the affirmative or negative of such issue, a sum of money, fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court, upon a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other, with or without any costs.

On the finding of the Court in any such issue, a decree may be entered for the sum so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

Costs.

4. Where no agreement is entered into as to costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Court.

Effect of decree.

5. The issue and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a contested suit.

Question of Law.

In what cases.

6. Where the parties between whom a suit might be instituted are agreed as to any question of law to be determined between them, they may by consent and by order of the Supreme or other Court on summons,—which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of such question,

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and that the same is fit to be determined,—state any question of law in a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court, without any petition presented or other pleading.

Special case for Supreme Court.

Where the case is stated under order of a Provincial Court, the Court shall send the case to the Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court may direct the case to be re-stated or to be amended, or may refuse to determine the same if the facts are not sufficiently stated, or if the question thereon is not properly raised, or if the parties cannot agree on an amended case; and may draw inferences of fact from the facts stated in the case.

Money payment.

7. The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, (which shall be embodied in the order for stating the special case or in some subsequent order), that upon the judgment of the Supreme Court being given in the affirmative or negative of the questions of law raised by the special case, a sum of money fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Supreme Court, or in such manner as it may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other, with or without any costs.

On the judgment of the Supreme Court, decree of the Supreme Court, or of the Provincial Court under whose order the case was stated (as the case may be) may be entered for the sum so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

Costs.

8. Where no agreement is entered into as to costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court.

Decree.

9. The special case and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a contested suit.

II.—Summary Procedure for Claims under 100 Dollars.

In what cases.

10. Where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court relates to money, goods, or other property, or any matter at issue of a less amount or value than 100 dollars,—or is for the recovery of damages of a less amount than 100 dollars,—proceedings shall be commenced by summons (Form 2), and the suit shall be heard and determined in a summary way.

Course of procedure.

11. The summons shall issue without application in writing.

It shall be addressed to the defendant or defendants against whom the claim is made.

It shall state briefly and clearly the nature and particulars of the claim, and the amount sought to be recovered.

It shall be served on the defendant or defendants within the time and in the manner directed by the Court.

A defendant shall not be bound to attend personally to answer the summons, unless required expressly by the summons so to do, but he must attend personally if summoned as a witness.

The provisions of these Rules, relative to suits for sums of 100 dollars and upwards, shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to suits for sums of less than 100 dollars, and shall be so applied accordingly, (except so far as the Court may in any case for the avoiding of delay and furtherance of substantial justice think fit otherwise to direct,) particularly as to the matters following:

The service of summonses, notices, and orders.
The summoning of witnesses.
The taking of evidence.
The postponement or adjournment of the hearing.
The allowance of costs.
The contents and effect of orders, and the enforcement thereof.
The recording of the proceedings.
The mode of appeal.

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12. When either on the application for a summons or before, or at the hearing thereof, it appears to the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) that the nature and circumstances of the case render it unjust or inexpedient to hear and determine the claim in a summary way, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition, as in suits for sums of 100 dollars and upwards. Power of Court to direct a petition.

III.—Summary Procedure for Administration of Property of Deceased Persons.

13. Any person claiming to be a creditor or a legatee, or the next of kin, or one of the next of kin, of a deceased person, may apply for and obtain, as of course, without petition filed or other preliminary proceeding, a summons from the Court (Form 3), requiring the executor or administrator (as the case may be) of the deceased to attend before the Court, and show cause why an order for the administration of the property of the deceased should not be made. In what cases.

14. On proof of due service of the summons, or on the appearance of the executor or administrator in person, or by counsel or attorney, and on proof of such other things (if any) as the Court requires, the Court may, if in its discretion it thinks fit so to do, make an immediate order for the administration of the property of the deceased; and the order so made shall have the force of a decree to the like effect made on the hearing of a cause between the same parties. Order.

The Court shall have full discretionary power to make or refuse such order, or to give any special directions respecting the carriage or execution of it, and in the case of applications for such an order by two or more different persons or classes of persons, to grant the same to such one or more of the claimants or classes of claimants as the Court thinks fit.

If the Court thinks fit the carriage of the order may subsequently be given to such person and on such terms as the Court directs.

15. On making such an order, or at any time afterwards, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make any such further or other order as seems expedient for compelling the executor or administrator to bring in to Court, for safe custody, all or any part of the money, or securities, or other property of the deceased, from time to time coming to the hands of the executor or administrator, or such other order as seems expedient for the safe keeping of the property of the deceased, or any part thereof, until it can be duly administered under the direction of the Court for the benefit of all persons interested. Custody of property.

16. If the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of any case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may issue such a summons and make such an order or such orders as aforesaid, and may cause proper proceedings to be taken thereon, of its own motion *ex-officio*, or on the information of any officer of the Court, and without any such application by a creditor or legatee, the next of kin, or one of the next of kin, as is before mentioned. Proceedings *ex-officio*.

17. The reasons of the Court for making any order under the present provisions shall be recorded in the minutes of proceedings. Minute of reasons.

IV.—Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

18. Suits on bills of exchange or promissory notes, instituted within six months after the same become due and payable, may be In what cases.

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commenced by summons (Form 4,) and may be heard and determined in a summary way as hereinafter is provided.

Leave to defend, when.

19. The Court shall, on application within seven days from the service of the summons, give the defendant leave to defend the suit on his paying into Court the sum indorsed, or on evidence on oath showing to the satisfaction of the Court a good legal or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security and other things as to the Court seems fit; and in that case the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition in the ordinary way.

Decree.

20. If the defendant does not so obtain leave to defend, the plaintiff, on proof of due service of the summons, shall be entitled as of course at any time after the expiration of such seven days, to an immediate absolute decree for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by the Court in the decree.

Proceedings after decree.

21. After decree the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and may, if necessary, set aside execution, and may give leave to defend the suit, if it appears to the Court reasonable so to do, and on such terms as to the Court may seem just, the reasons for any such order being recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

Deposit of bill.

Security for costs.

22. In any proceedings under the present provisions, it shall be competent to the Court to order the bill or note sought to be proceeded on to be forthwith deposited in the Court, and further to order that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff give security for costs.

Holder's expenses.

23. The holder of a dishonoured bill or note shall have the same remedies for recovery of the expenses incurred in the noting of the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or incurred otherwise by reason of the dishonour, as he has under the present provisions for recovery of the amount of the bill or note.

One summons against all or any of the parties.

24. The holder of a bill or note may, if he thinks fit, obtain one summons under the present provisions against all or any of the parties to the bill or note; and such summons shall be the commencement of a suit or suits against the parties therein named respectively; and all the subsequent proceedings against such respective parties shall be carried on, as far as may be, as if separate summonses had issued.

Appeal.

But the summons or its indorsement must set forth the claims against the parties respectively, according to their respective alleged liabilities, with sufficient precision and certainty to enable each defendant to set up any defence on which he individually may desire to rely.

25. An appeal from a Provincial Court to the Supreme Court in respect of any decision, decree, or order given or made in any such suit does not lie, except by special leave.

V.—Suits for Sums of 100 Dollars and Upwards.

Petition.

In what cases.

26. Subject to the foregoing provisions, where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court relates to money, goods, or other property of the amount or value of 100 dollars or upwards,—or relates to or involves directly or indirectly a question respecting any matter at issue, of the amount

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or value of 100 dollars or upwards—or is for the recovery of damages of the amount of 100 dollars or upwards—proceedings shall be commenced by the filing of a petition (Form 5.)

Contents of petition.

27. The petition shall contain a narrative of the material facts, matters, and circumstances on which the plaintiff relies, such narrative being divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate and distinct statement or allegation, and shall pray specially for the relief to which the plaintiff may conceive himself entitled, and also for general relief.

The petition must be as brief as may be consistent with a clear statement of the facts on which the prayer is sought to be supported, and with information to the defendant of the nature of the claim set up.

Documents must not be unnecessarily set out in the petition *in hæc verba*, but so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be set out, or the effect and substance of so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be given, without needless prolixity.

Dates and sums shall be expressed in figures and not in words.

The petition may not contain any statement of the mere evidence by which the facts alleged are intended to be proved, and may not contain any argument of law.

The facts material to the establishment of the plaintiff's right to recover shall be alleged positively, briefly, and as clearly as may be, so as to enable the defendant by his answer either to admit or deny any one or more of the material allegations, or else to admit the truth of any or all of the allegations, but to set forth some other substantive matter in his answer, by reason of which he intends to contend that the right of the plaintiff to recover or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition has not yet accrued, or is released or barred or otherwise gone.

Particulars of Demand.

In what cases.

28. Where the plaintiff's claim is for money payable in respect of any contract express or implied,—or to recover the possession or the value of any goods wrongfully taken and detained by the defendant from the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to state his claim in the petition in a general form, and to annex to the petition a Schedule stating the particulars of his demand, in any form which shall give the defendant reasonably sufficient information as to the details of the claim.

An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer, on summons.

Effect of particulars.

The plaintiff shall not at the hearing obtain a decree for any sum exceeding that stated in the particulars, except for subsequent interest and the costs of suit, notwithstanding that the sum claimed in the petition for debt or damages exceeds the sum stated in the particulars.

Amendment.

Particulars of demand shall not be amended except by leave of the Court; and the Court may, or any application for leave to amend, grant the same, on its appearing that the defendant will not be prejudiced by amendment. Otherwise the Court may refuse leave or grant the same on such terms as to notice, postponement of trial, or costs, as justice requires.

Variance.

Any variance between the items contained in the particulars and the items proved at the hearing may be amended at the hearing, either at once or on such terms as to notice, adjournment, or costs, as justice requires.

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Time.

Where particulars are amended by leave of the Court, or where further or better particulars are ordered to be given, the order shall state the time within which the amendment is to be made or the further or better particulars are to be given; and the order for service of the amended or further or better particulars shall state the time which the defendant is to have to put in his answer.

Papers Annexed.

In what cases.

29. Where the plaintiff seeks (in addition to or without any order for the payment of money by the defendant) to obtain, as against any person, any general or special declaration by the Court of his rights under any contract or instrument,—or to set aside any contract,—or to have any bond, bill, note, or instrument in writing delivered up to be cancelled,—or to restrain any defendant by injunction,—or to have any account taken between himself and any other or others,—and in such other cases as the nature of the circumstances makes it necessary or expedient,—the plaintiff in his petition may refer to and briefly describe any papers or documents on the contents of which he intends to rely, and may annex copies of such papers or documents to the petition, where such papers or documents are brief, or may state any reason for not annexing copies of such papers or documents, or any of them respectively (as their length, possession of copies by the defendant, loss, inability to procure copies), that he may have to allege. The plaintiff shall, in his petition, offer to allow the defendant to inspect such papers and documents as aforesaid, or such of them as are in his possession or power.

Inspection.

Amendment.

On application of Defendant.

30. Any plaintiff not giving sufficient information to enable the defendant reasonably to understand the nature and particulars of the claim set up against him, may be ordered, on the application of the defendant before answer, to amend his petition.

The plaintiff may be ordered to annex copies of, or produce for inspection, such papers or documents in his possession or power as he has referred to in the petition, and as the defendant is entitled to inspect for the purpose of the suit.

Costs.

The Court may in such cases make such order as to costs as justice requires, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with.

Libellous or offensive expressions.

31. If any petition contains libellous or needlessly offensive expressions, the Court may, either of its own motion before service thereof, or on the application of the defendant, order the petition to be amended, and make such other as to costs as justice requires.

Amendment on application of Plaintiff.

32. A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court, obtained *ex parte*.

Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

Equity.

Effect of petition.

33. Every petition is to to be taken to imply an offer to equity in the matter of the suit commenced by it, and to admit of any equitable defence, and, on the other hand, to enable the plaintiff to obtain at the hearing any such equitable relief as he may appear entitled to from the facts stated and proved, though not specifically asked, if it may be granted without hardship to the defendant.

Parties.

Suit on behalf of others.

34. Persons entitled to sue and suing on behalf of others, as guardians, executors, or administrators,—or on behalf of themselves and others, as creditors in a suit for administration,—must state the character in which they sue.

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35. All persons having a joint cause of suit against any defendant ought ordinarily to be parties to the suit. Joint cause of suit.

36. Where the plaintiff has a joint and several demand against several persons, either as principals or as sureties, it is not necessary for him to bring before the Court as parties to a suit concerning such demand all the persons liable thereto, but he may proceed against one or more of the persons severally liable. Joint and several demand.

37. If it appears before or at the hearing that any person not joined as plaintiff or as defendant ought to be so joined,—or that any person joining as plaintiff or as defendant ought not to be so joined,—the Court may order the petition to be amended, with liberty to amend the other pleadings (if any), and on such terms as to time for answering, postponement or adjournment of hearing, and costs, as justice requires. Non-joinder or mis-joinder.

But no person shall be so joined as plaintiff without satisfactory evidence to the Court of his consent thereto.

Nor shall the name of any plaintiff be struck out unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Court either that he was originally joined as plaintiff without his consent, or that he consents to his name being struck out.

38. Where a plaintiff sues any person as agent for some other person, not seeking to fix such agent with any personal liability, the Court, on the fact coming to its knowledge, shall, if the person really sought to be fixed with liability is within the particular jurisdiction, forthwith order his name to be substituted, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with. But if he is not within the particular jurisdiction, shall refuse to proceed further in the matter, unless and until the person sued as agent undertakes, by writing under his hand, to defend the suit, and personally to satisfy any decree or order for debt or damages and costs therein. Defendant sued as agent.

In the latter case the person sued as agent shall further, within such time as the Court orders and before the hearing of the suit, procure and file with the proceedings a sufficient authority in writing from the party on whose behalf such agent is affecting to act, to substitute the name of the principal as defendant for his own, and to defend the suit, or otherwise act in it on behalf of such principal.

Such agent shall not, however, be deemed discharged by such authority and substitution from his personal undertaking and liability to satisfy any decree or order in the suit, such authority and substitution being in all cases strictly required as a protection against collusive decrees which might affect absent persons.

39. In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, by and against the same parties, and in the same rights, the Court may, either before or at the hearing, if it appears inexpedient to try the different causes of suit together, order that different records be made up and make such order as to adjournment and costs as justice requires. Distinct causes of suit in one petition.

In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, but not by and against the same parties, or by and against the same parties but not in the same rights, the petition may, on the application of any defendant. be dismissed.

In case such application is made within the time for answer, the petition may be dismissed, with substantial costs to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant making the application; but in case the application is not made within the time for answer, the petition, when the defect is brought to the notice of the Court, may be dismissed without costs, or on payment of Court fees only, as to the Court seems just.

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Defective Petition.

Staying proceedings.

40. Where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of non-compliance with any provision of these Rules, the Court may, either on application by a defendant or of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings until the defect is remedied.

The Court shall, of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings on a defective petition, where the defect is patent and serious, and comes to the knowledge of the Court before service of the petition on the defendant.

Copies of Service.

Number of copies.

41. Where there is only one defendant, one copy of the petition, and of any schedule thereto, for service, is to be left with the Court, together with the original; where there are two or more defendants, as many copies as there are parties to be served are to be left, together with the original.

Service of Petition.

Order for service.

42. The plaintiff on filing his petition must obtain an order for service of it on the defendant.

Every order for service shall specify a reasonable time after service, ordinarily not more than eight days, within which the defendant must put in his answer.

Defence on Ground of Law.

Motion that petition be dismissed without any answer being required.

43. Where a defendant conceives that he has a good legal or equitable defence to the petition, so that even if the allegations of fact in the petition were admitted or clearly established, yet the plaintiff would not be entitled to any decree against him (the defendant), he may raise this defence by a motion that the petition be dismissed without any answer being required from him.

The motion paper shall be filed within the time allowed for putting in an answer.

It must state briefly the grounds of law on which the defendant intends to rely at the hearing of the motion.

The motion shall be heard and disposed of at as early a time as may be.

For the purposes of the motion the defendant shall be taken to admit the truth of the allegations of fact in the petition, and no evidence as to matters of fact or discussion of questions of fact shall be admitted at the hearing of the motion.

Order.

On hearing the motion the Court shall either dismiss the petition or order the defendant to put in an answer within a short time to be named in the order, and may give leave to the plaintiff to amend his petition if it appears requisite, and may impose such terms as justice requires.

Costs.

Where, on the hearing of the motion, any grounds of law are urged in support of the motion beyond those stated in the motion paper, and the grounds stated therein are disallowed, the defendant shall be liable to pay the same costs as if the motion were wholly refused, although the grounds of law newly urged are allowed, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to order otherwise.

Answer.

Further time to answer.

44. The defendant may obtain further time of putting in his answer on summons, stating further time required, and the reason why it is required.

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The application when made, unless consented to, must be supported by affidavit or by oral evidence on oath, showing that there is reasonable ground for the application, and that it is not made for the purpose of delay.

Effect of defendant not answering.

45. Where a defendant does not put in any answer he shall not be taken as admitting the allegations of the petition, or the plaintiff's right to the relief sought; and at the hearing (even though such defendant does not appear) the plaintiff must open his case, and adduce evidence in support of it, and take such judgment as to the Court appears just.

Leave to answer after time allowed.

46. A defendant neglecting to put in an answer within the time or further time allowed, shall not be at liberty to put in any answer without leave of the Court.

The Court may grant such leave by order on the *ex parte* application of the defendant at any time before the plaintiff has set down the cause, or applied to have it set down for hearing.

Where the cause has been set down or the plaintiff has applied to have it set down for hearing, the Court shall not grant such leave except on return of a summons to the plaintiff, giving notice of the defendant's application, and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

Form and contents of answer.

47. The answer (Form 6,) shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition, but may not set forth the evidence by which such defence is intended to be supported.

It should be clear and precise, and not introduce matter irrelevant to the suit, and the rules before laid down respecting the setting out of documents and the contents of a petition generally shall be observed in answer, *mutatis mutandis*.

It must deny all such material allegations in the petition as the defendant intends to deny at the hearing.

Where the answer denies an allegation of fact, it must deny it directly, and not by way of negative pregnant: as (for example) where it is alleged that the defendant has received a sum of money, the answer must deny that he has received that sum or any part thereof, or else set forth what part he has received. And so, where a matter of fact is alleged in the petition, with certain circumstances, the answer must not deny it literally as it is alleged, but must answer the point of substance positively and certainly.

The answer must specifically admit such material allegation in the petition as the defendant knows to be true, or desires to be taken as admitted. Such admission, if plain and specific, will prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the cost of proving at the hearing any matters of fact so admitted.

All material allegations of fact admitted by a defendant shall be taken as established against him, without proof thereof by the plaintiff at the hearing. But the plaintiff shall be bound to prove as against each defendant all allegations of fact not admitted by him, or not stated by him to be true to his belief.

The answer must allege any matter of fact not stated in the petition on which the defendant relies in defence,—as establishing, for instance, fraud on the part of the plaintiff, or showing that the plaintiff's right to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is released or barred or otherwise gone.

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Effect of answer at hearing.

48. The answer of a defendant shall not debar him at the hearing from disproving any allegation of the petition not admitted by his answer, or from giving evidence in support of a defence not expressly set up by the answer,—except where the defence is such as, in the opinion of the Court, ought to have been expressly set up by the answer—or is inconsistent with the statements of the answer—or is in the opinion of the Court, likely to take the plaintiff by surprise, and to raise a fresh issue or fresh issues of fact or law not fairly arising out of the pleadings as they stand, and such as the plaintiff ought not to be then called upon to try.

Specific Answer.

Summons to compel.

49. Where the defendant does not answer, or puts in an answer amounting only to a general denial of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff may apply by summons for an order to compel him to answer specifically to the several material allegations in the petition; and the Court, if such allegations are briefly, positively, separately, and distinctly made, and it thinks that justice so requires, may grant such an order.

Nature of answer.

The defendant shall, within the time limited by such order, put in his answer accordingly, and shall therein answer the several material allegations in the petition, either admitting or denying the truth of such allegations seriatim, as the truth or falsehood of each is within his knowledge, or (as the case may be) stating as to any one or more of the allegations that he does not know whether such allegation or allegations is or are true or otherwise.

The defendant so answering may also set up by such answer any defence to the suit, and may explain away the effect of any admission therein made by any other allegation of facts.

Interrogatories.

In what cases.

50. Where an answer so put in fails substantially to comply with the terms of the order, by reason of any one or more of the material allegations not being either denied or admitted thereby, or not being met by a statement in the answer that the defendant does not know whether such allegation or allegations is or are true or otherwise, the plaintiff may apply to the Court to examine the defendant on written interrogatories; and the Court may, if it sees fit, examine the defendant accordingly on written interrogatories allowed by the Court, and embodying material allegations of the petition in an interrogative form, and may reduce the answers of the defendant to writing.

Such answers shall be taken for the purposes of the suit to be a part of the defendant's answer to the petition.

Oath.

Power of Court to require.

51. The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the defendant to put in an answer on oath.

Tender.

Payment into Court.

52. A defence alleging tender by the defendant must be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

Set-off.

Particulars.

53. A defence of set-off to a claim for money, whether in debt or in damages, must be accompanied by a statement of particulars of set-off; and if pleaded as a sole defence, unless extending to the whole amount of the plaintiff's claim, must also be accompanied by payment

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into Court of the amount to which, on the defendant's showing, the plaintiff is entitled; and in default of such payment the defendant shall be liable to bear the costs of the suit, even if he succeeds in his defence to the extent of the set-off pleaded. Payment into Court. Costs.

Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence by way of set-off, which, in the opinion of the Court, is not admissable as set-off, the Court may either before or at the hearing, on his application, give him liberty to withdraw such defence, and to file a cross petition, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross suit together or otherwise, on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just. Cross suit.

Payment into Court.

54. Payment into Court by the defendant must be accompanied by an answer. The answer must state distinctly that the money paid in is paid in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or (as the case may be) in satisfaction of some specific part of the plaintiff's claim, where the claim is stated in the petition for distinct sums or in respect of distinct matters. Answer.

Payment into Court, whether made in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally or in satisfaction of some specific part thereof, operates as an admission of liability to the extent of the amount paid in, and no more, and for no other purpose. Effect.

Where the defendant pays money into Court, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to accept the same in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause of suit in respect of which it is paid in; and in that case the plaintiff may forthwith apply by motion for payment of the money out of Court to him; and on the hearing of the motion the Court shall make such order as to stay of further proceedings in the suit, in whole or in part, and as to costs and other matters, as seems just. Acceptance by plaintiff.

If the plaintiff does not so apply, he shall be considered as insisting that he has sustained damages to a greater amount,—or (as the case may be) that the defendant was and is indebted to him in a greater amount than the sum paid in; and in that case the Court, in determining the suit and disposing of costs at the hearing, shall have regard to the fact of the payment into Court having been made and not accepted. Non-acceptance. Costs.

Counter-claim.

55. Where a defendant in his answer raises any specific defence, and it appears to the Court that on such defence being established he may be entitled to relief against the plaintiff in respect of the subject-matter of the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant either before or at the hearing, if under the circumstances of any case it thinks fit, give liberty to him to file a counter-claim by a cross-petition in the same suit, asking for relief against the plaintiff, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and counter-claim together or otherwise, and in such manner and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just, and may, if in any case it seems fit, require the plaintiff to give security to the satisfaction of the Court (by deposit or otherwise) to abide by and perform the decision of the Court on the counter-claim. Cross petition in same suit.

Proceedings after Answer.

56. No replication or other pleading after answer is allowed, except by special leave of the Court. No pleading after answer.

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Amendment of petition after answer.

57. Where the plaintiff considers the contents of the answer to be such as to render an amendment of the petition necessary or desirable, he may obtain *ex parte* an order to amend the petition, on satisfying the Court that the amendment is not intended for the purpose of delay or vexation, but because it is considered to be material for the plaintiff's case.

Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court in each case directs.

Settlement of Issues.

Before or at hearing.

58. At any time before or at the hearing the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party or of its own motion, proceed to ascertain and determine what are the material questions in controversy between the parties, although the same are not distinctly or properly raised by the pleadings, and may reduce such questions into writing and settle them in the form of issues; which issues when settled may state questions of law on admitted facts; or questions of disputed fact, or questions partly of the one kind and partly of the other.

Amendment of pleadings.

In settling issues the Court may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading or part of a pleading so that the pleadings may finally correspond with the issues settled, and may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading or part of a pleading that appears to be so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the trial of the cause.

Application *viva voce*; on summons.

Where the application to the Court to settle issue is made at any stage of the proceedings, at which all parties are actually present before the Court, either in person or by counsel or attorney, or at the hearing, the application may be made *viva voce*, and may be disposed of at once, otherwise the application must be made and disposed of on summons.

Reference of Account.

In what cases.

59. Where it appears to the Court at any time after suit instituted, that the question in dispute relates either wholly or in part to matters of mere account, the Court may, according to the amount of public business pending, either decide such question in a summary way, or order that it be referred either wholly or in part to some person agreed on by the parties, or in case of their non-agreement, appointed by the Court.

The referee shall enter into the account and hear evidence, and report on it to the Court, according to the order; and the Court after hearing the parties may adopt the conclusions of the report, either wholly or in part or may direct a further report to be made by the referee, and may grant any necessary adjournment for that purpose.

Setting down of Cause for Hearing.

Order for setting down

60. No cause can be set down for hearing without order of the Court first obtained.

When plaintiff may apply.

61. At the expiration of the time allowed for answering, the plaintiff may apply *ex parte* for an order to set down the cause for hearing.

When and how far plaintiff to enter into evidence.

62. Where the defendant has put in an answer, the plaintiff must carefully consider the answer, and if he finds that upon the answer alone there is sufficient ground for a final decree or order, he must proceed upon the answer without entering into evidence preparatory to or at the hearing.

Or, if it is needful to prove a particular point, he must not enter into evidence as to other points that are not necessary to be proved.

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In the first case, if he enters into evidence at all, and in the second case, if he enters into evidence as to such other points, he renders himself liable to pay the costs thereof.

63. An order to set down the cause may be made on the application of the defendant by summons, if it appears to the Court, having regard to the state of the pleadings, that the cause is ready to be heard, and that there has been delay on the part of the plaintiff in obtaining an order for setting down the cause, for which the plaintiff has no reasonable excuse, (as the absence or illness of a material witness,) and that the defendant is prejudiced or may reasonably be expected to be prejudiced by such delay. Order for setting down on application of defendant.

Dismissal for want of Prosecution.

64. Where the plaintiff does not obtain an order for setting down the cause within three months from the time at which he might first apply for such an order, the defendant may apply by motion for an order to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution. In what cases.

On such application, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make an order dismissing the petition, or make such other order, or impose such terms as the Courts thinks just and reasonable.

Postponement of Hearing.

65. The Court may at any time on a summons taken out by any party postpone the hearing of a cause set down, on being satisfied by evidence on oath that the postponement will have the effect of better ensuring the hearing and determination of the questions between the parties on the merits. In what cases.

Where such an application is made on the gound of the absence of a witness, the Court shall require to be satisfied that his evidence is material, and that he is likely to return and give evidence within a reasonable time.

Where such an application is made for the purpose of enabling the party applying to obtain the evidence of a witness resident out of the particular jurisdiction, the Court shall require to be satisfied that the evidence of the witness is material, and that he is likely to give evidence, and that he is permanently residing out of the jurisdiction, or does not intend to come within the jurisdiction within a reasonable time. The party making such application must also apply for an order for the examination of such witness out of the jurisdiction, or for leave to use an affidavit to be made by such witness as evidence at the hearing.

Hearing List and Hearing Paper.

66. There shall be kept a General Hearing List for causes and a Hearing Paper. To be kept.

67. Where a cause is set down for hearing it shall be placed in the general hearing list, and shall be transferred to the hearing paper strictly in its turn and order, according as the general hearing list becomes exhausted. Order of causes.

The regular order shall in no case be departed from without special direction.

68. When a cause is about to be transferred from the general hearing list to the hearing paper, notice shall be served on the parties (Form 7); and unless the Court in any particular case directs otherwise, ten days shall be allowed between service of such notice and the day of hearing. Notice to parties.

69. When any cause or matter has been specially directed by the Court to be heard on a particular day, or out of its ordinary turn, the Causes taken out of turn.

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name of the cause or matter shall be placed in the hearing paper, with the words "by order" subjoined.

Adjournment.

70. In case of any adjournment of the hearing from the day appointed in the hearing paper by reason of the proceeding causes in the hearing paper not having been got through, or under any order of the Court made during the sitting on that day, no further notice to either party of the adjournment day shall be requisite; and the adjournment day shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, be the next ordinary Court day.

Sittings of Court.

On what days.

71. The sittings of the Court for the hearing of causes shall be, where the amount of public business so warrants, held on fixed and stated days.

The Court may, at its discretion, appoint any other day or days from time to time for the hearing of causes, as circumstances require.

Publicity.

72. The sittings of the Court for the hearing of causes shall ordinarily be public; but the Court may, for a reason to be specified by it on the minutes, hear any particular cause or matter in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

Keeping witnesses out of Court.

73. On the application of either party at the commencement of the proceedings, or of its own motion, the Court may order witnesses on both sides to be kept out of Court until they have respectively given their evidence; but this rule does not extend to the parties themselves, or to their respective legal advisers, although intended to be called as witnesses.

Order of business at sittings.

74. Subject to special arrangements for any particular day, the business of the day shall be taken as nearly as circumstances permit in the following order:

(i.) At the commencement of the sitting, judgment shall be delivered in matters standing over for that purpose, and appearing for judgment in the paper:

(ii.) *Ex parte* motions and motions by consent shall next be taken, in the order in which the motion papers have been sent in:

(iii.) Opposed motions on notice, and arguments on showing cause against orders returnable on that day, shall then be taken, in the order in which these matters respectively stand in the hearing paper:

(iv.) The causes in the hearing paper shall then be called on, in their order, unless the Court sees fit to vary the order.

Hearing.

Non-appearance of both parties.

75. When a cause in the hearing paper has been called on, if neither party appears, either in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike the cause out of the hearing paper.

Non-appearance of plaintiff.

76. If the plaintiff does not appear in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike out the cause, and make such order as to costs in favour of any defendant appearing as seems just.

Non-appearance of defendant.

77. If the plaintiff appears, but the defendant or any of the defendants does not appear, in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall, before hearing the cause, inquire into the service of the petition, and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties.

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If not satisfied as to the service on every party, the Court shall direct that further service be made as it directs, and adjourn the hearing of the cause for that purpose.

If satisfied that the defendant or the several defendants has or have been duly served with the petition and with notice of the hearing, the Court may proceed to hear the cause, notwithstanding the absence of the defendant or any of the defendants, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such Judgment as appears just. The Court, however, shall not be absolutely bound to do so, but may order the hearing to stand over to a further day, and direct fresh notice to be given to the defendant or defendants, in case justice seems to require an adjournment.

Rehearing for defendant.

78. Where the Court hears cause and gives Judgment in the absence of and against any defendant, it may afterwards, if it thinks fit, on such terms as seem just, set aside the decree and rehear the cause, on its being established by evidence on oath to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant's adsence was not wilful, and that he has a defence upon the merits.

Restoration of cause to list for plaintiff.

79. Where a cause is struck out by reason of the absence of the plaintiff, it shall not be restored without leave of the Court, until it has been set down again at the bottom of the general hearing list, and been transferred in its regular turn to the hearing paper.

Non-appearance of plaintiff a second time.

80. Where a cause has been once struck out, and has been a second time set down, and has come into the hearing paper, and on the day fixed for the hearing, the plaintiff having received due notice thereof, fails to appear either in person or by counsel or attorney when the cause is called on, the Court, on the application of the defendant, and if the non-appearance of the plaintiff appears to be wilful and intended to harass the defendant, or to be likely to prejudice the defendant by preventing the hearing and determination of the suit, may make an order on the plaintiff to show cause why a day should not be fixed for the peremptory hearing of the cause; and on the return to that order, if no cause or no sufficient cause be shown, the Court shall fix a day accordingly, upon such notice and other terms as seem just.

In case the plaintiff does not appear on the day so fixed, either in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, dismiss the petition, which dismissal shall have the same effect as a dismissal on the merits at the hearing.

Jury.

Time for demand of or application for jury.

81. Notice of demand of a jury, or of application for a jury, must be filed seven days at least before the day of hearing.

Appeal.

82. An appeal does not lie against the refusal of an application for a jury.

Adjournment for jury.

83. Where notice of demand of a jury has not been filed in due time, or if at the hearing both parties desire a jury, the Court may, on such terms as seem just, adjourn the hearing, in order that a jury may be summoned.

Proceeding to the Hearing.

Order of proceeding.

84. The order of proceeding at the hearing of a cause shall be as follows:—

The plaintiff shall state the pleadings.

The party on whom the burden of proof is thrown by the nature of the material issues or questions between the parties has the right to begin; he shall address the Court and open his case.

He shall then call his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief.

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When the party beginning has concluded his evidence, he shall ask the other party if he intends to call evidence (in which terms is included evidence taken by affidavit or deposition, or under commission, and documentary evidence not already read or taken as read); and if answered in the negative, he shall be entitled to sum up the evidence already given, and comment thereon; but if answered in the affirmative, he shall wait for his general reply.

When the party beginning has concluded his case, the other party shall be at liberty to address the Court, and to call evidence, and to sum up and comment thereon.

If no evidence is called or read by the latter party, the party beginning (saving the right of the Crown), shall have no right to reply, unless he has been prevented from summing up his case by the statement of the other party of his intention to call evidence.

The case on both sides shall then be considered closed.

If the party opposed to the party beginning calls or reads evidence, the party beginning shall be at liberty to reply generally on the whole case, or he may call fresh evidence in reply to the evidence given on the other side, on points material to the determination of the issues, or any of them, but not on collateral matters.

Where evidence in reply is tendered, and allowed to be given, the party against whom the same has been adduced shall be at liberty to address the Court, and the party beginning shall be entitled to the general reply.

Cross-examination and re-examination.

85. Each witness, after examination in chief, shall be subject to cross-examination by the other party, and to examination by the party calling him, and after examination may be questioned by the Court, and shall not be recalled or further questioned save through and by leave of the Court.

Notes of evidence.

86. The Court shall take a note of the substance of the *viva voce* evidence in a narrative form, but shall put down the terms of any particular question or answer, if there appears any special reason for doing so.

No person shall be entitled as of right, at any time or for any purpose, to inspection or a copy of the Court's notes.

Objection to evidence.

87. All objections to evidence must be taken at the time the question objected to is put, or, in case of written evidence, when the same is about to be put in, and must be argued and decided at the time.

Note of objection.

88. Where a question put to a witness is objected to, the Court, unless the objection appears frivolous, shall take a note of the question and objection, if required by either party, and shall mention on the notes whether the question was allowed to be put or not, and the answer to it, if put.

Evidence by affidavit.

89. Where any evidence is by affidavit, or has been taken by commission, or on deposition, the party adducing the same may read and comment on it, either immediately after his opening, or after the *viva voce* evidence on his part has been concluded.

Admission of affidavit although no cross-examination.

90. The Court may, it its discretion, if the interest of justice appear absolutely so to require (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings), admit an affidavit in evidence, although it is shown that the party against whom the affidavit is offered in evidence had no opportunity of cross-examining the person making the affidavit, on such terms, if any, as seem just.

Documentary evidence.

91. Documentary evidence must be put in and read, or taken as read by consent.

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Every document put in evidence shall be marked by the Court at the time, and shall be retained by the Court during the hearing, and returned to the party who put it in, or from whose custody it came, immediately after the judgment, unless it is impounded by order of the Court.

Variance of evidence.

92. Where the evidence adduced at the hearing varies substantially from the allegations of the respective parties in the pleading, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to allow the pleadings to be amended.

Amendments.

93. The Court may allow such amendment on such terms as to adjournment, costs, and other things as seem just, so as to avoid surprise and injury to any party; but all amendments necessary for the determination in the existing suit of the real question in controversy between the parties shall be made if duly applied for.

Pleadings prejudicing fair trial.

94. The Court may at the hearing order or allow, on such terms as seem just, the striking out or amendment of any pleading that appears so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the fair trial of the real questions in controversy between the parties.

Judgment.

Publicity.

95. Decisions and judgments shall be delivered or read in open Court, in presence of the parties and their legal advisers.

Summons to hear judgment.

96. If the judgment of the Court is reserved at the hearing, parties to the suit shall be summoned to hear judgment, unless the Court at the hearing states the day on which judgment will be delivered, in which case no summons to hear judgment shall be issued.

Notice to parties of judgment.

97. All parties shall be deemed to have notice of any decision or judgment, if the same is pronounced at the hearing of the application or suit.

All parties duly served with notice to attend and hear judgment shall be deemed to have notice of the judgment when pronounced.

Minute of judgment.

98. A minute of every judgment, whether final or interlocutory, shall be made, on which the decree or order may be drawn up on the application of any of the parties.

Special Case.

Decision, judgment, or verdict subject to special cases.

99. Any decision or judgment may be given, or verdict taken, subject to a special case to be stated for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Rehearing. New Trial.

General power of Court as to rehearing or new trial.

100. The Court may, in any case, on such terms as seem just, order a rehearing or new trial, with a stop of proceedings.

Time for application for new trial.

101. An application for a new trial may be made and determined on the day of hearing, if all parties are present, or on notice of motion, filed not later than 14 days after the hearing.

Such notice shall not of itself operate as a stay of proceedings; but any money in Court in the suit shall be retained to abide the result of the motion or the further order of the Court.

After the expiration of such 14 days, an application for a new trial shall not be admitted, except by special leave of the Court, on such terms as seem just.

Jury may be demanded on new trial.

102. On an order for rehearing or new trial, either party may demand a jury for the second trial, though the first was not with a jury.

Court may order jury.

103. The Court may, if it thinks fit, make it a condition of granting a rehearing or new trial that the trial shall be with a jury.

On appeal jury may be ordered for second trial.

104. Where the Supreme Court, or appeal from a Court where trial with a jury can be had, thinks fit to direct a rehearing in the Court below, it may direct that the second trial shall be with a jury.

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Decrees and Orders.

Date of decree or order.

105. A decree or order shall bear date of the day on which the decision or judgment, on which the decree or order is founded, is pronounced.

Drawing up of decree or order.

106. Decrees and orders shall be drawn up in form only on the application of some party to the suit, and shall then be passed, certified by the seal of the Court, and entered, and shall then form part of the record.

No decree or order shall be enforced or appealed from, nor shall any copy thereof be granted, until it has been so drawn up, passed, and entered.

Certified copies.

107. Any party to the suit is entitled to obtain a copy of a decree or order, when drawn up, passed, and entered, such copy to be certified under the seal of the Court.

Ex parte orders.

108. Where an order is made *ex parte*, a certified copy of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is granted must be served on the party affected by the order, together with the order.

Statement of time in decree or order.

109. Where in any suit or matter a decree or order directs any person to pay money or do any other act, the same or some subsequent decree or order shall state the precise time within which the payment or other act is to be made or done, reckoned from the date or from the service of the decree or order in which the time is stated, or from some other point of time, as seems fit.

Immediate payment.

110. A decree or order may direct the payment to be made, or act to be done, immediately after service of the decree or order, if, under special circumstances, the Court thinks fit so to direct.

Indorsement on decree or order for money payment;

111. Where the decree or order is one directing payment of money, there shall be endorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it, a memorandum in the words, or to the effect, following:—

"If you, the within-named A.B., neglect to obey this decree "[*or* order] by the time therein limited, you will be liable "to have a writ of execution issued against your goods, "under which they may be seized and sold, and will also be "liable to be summoned by the Court, and to be examined "as to your ability to make the payment directed by this "decree [*or* order], and to be imprisoned in case of your "not answering satisfactorily."

or for other act.

112. Where the decree or order is one directing some act to be done other than payment of money, there shall be indorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it, a memorandum in the words, or to the effect, following:—

"If you, the within-named A.B., neglect to obey this "decree [*or* order] within the time therein limited, you "will be liable to be arrested under a warrant to be issued "by the Court, and will also be liable to have your property "sequestered, for the purpose of compelling you to obey "this decree [*or* order]."

Instalments.

113. A decree or order may direct that money directed to be paid by any person be paid by such instalments as the Court thinks fit.

How payment to be made.

114. All money directed by any decree or order to be paid by any person, shall be paid into Court in the suit or matter, unless the Court otherwise direct.

Enforcement of order by or against persons not parties to suit.

115. Every person not being a party in any suit, who obtains an order, or in whose favour an order is made, is entitled to enforce obedience thereto by the same process as if he were a party to the suit.

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And every person not being a party to any suit against whom obedience to any order may be enforced, is liable to the same process for enforcing obedience to such order as if he were a party to the suit.

Execution of Decrees and Orders.

Obedience without demand made.

116. A person directed by a decree or order to pay money, or do any other act, is bound to obey the decree or order on being duly served with it, and without any demand for payment or performance.

Execution against goods.

117. Where the decree or order is one directing payment of money, and the person directed to make payment refuses or neglects to do so according to the exigency of the decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for execution against the goods of the disobedient person.

Instalments.

118. Where a decree or order directs payment of money by instalments, execution shall not issue until after default in payment of some instalment according to the order: and execution, or successive executions, may then issue for the whole of the money and costs then remaining unpaid, or for such portion thereof as the Court orders, either at the time of making the original decree or order or at any subsequent time.

Stay of Execution.

Power to stay, pending other suit.

119. The Court may, if under the circumstances of any case it think fit, on the application of a defendant, and on such terms as seem just, stay execution of a decree or order pending a suit in the same or any other Court in which that defendant is plaintiff, and the person who has obtained such decree or order is defendant.

Seizure and Sale of Goods.

Warrant of execution against goods.

120. The Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, on the application of the person prosecuting the decree or order, issue under the seal of the Court a warrant of execution, directed to a proper Officer, who shall be thereby empowered to levy the money ordered to be paid (with the costs of execution) by distress and sale of the goods of the disobedient person, wheresoever found within the particular jurisdiction.

What may be seized.

121. The Officer executing the warrant may by virtue thereof seize any of the goods of the person against whom execution issues (except the wearing apparel and bedding of himself or his family, and the tools and implements of his trade, to the value of 25 dollars, which shall to that extent be protected from seizure,) and may also seize any money, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, or securities for money, belonging to him.

How bills, notes, and other securities to be dealt with.

122. The Court shall hold any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, or securities for money so seized, as security for the amount directed to be levied by the execution, or so much thereof as is not otherwise levied, for the benefit of the person prosecuting the decree or order, who may sue in the name of the person against whom execution issues, or in the name of any person in whose name he might have sued, for the recovery of the money secured or made payable thereby when the time of payment arrives.

Sale.

123. The sale of goods seized in execution shall be conducted under the order of the Court, and by a person nominated by the Court, but no steps shall be taken therein without the demand of the person prosecuting the decree or order, who shall be liable for any damage

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that ensues from any irregularity or from any improper or illegal proceeding taken at his instance.

Adverse claims to goods seized.

124. The Court shall not order any goods to be sold unless satisfied *prima facie*, that they belong to the person against whom execution is issued, and are in a place where the Court has the right to exercise jurisdiction.

Where a claim is made by a third party to goods seized in execution, the same, if made by a British subject, shall be decided by the Court on summons, and in a summary way, as between the claimant and the person prosecuting the decree or order.

If the claim is made by a foreigner, the Court shall either oblige the person prosecuting the decree or order to establish his claim before selling the goods, or allow him to sell the goods and defend any claim, as appears just.

When sale to be made;

125. A sale of goods seized in execution shall not be made until after the end of five days at least next following the day of seizure, unless the goods are of a perishable nature, or on the request in writing of the person whose goods have been seized; and until sale

Custody in meantime.

the goods shall be deposited by the officer in some fit place, or they may remain in the custody of a fit person approved by the Court and put in possession by the officer.

Return of warrant.

126. Every warrant of execution shall be returned by the officer, who shall certify thereon how it has been executed.

Payment before sale.

127. In or on every warrant of execution the Court shall cause to be inserted or indorsed the sum of money and costs adjudged, with the sums allowed as increased costs for the execution of the warrant; and if the person against whose goods execution is issued before actual sale of the goods, pays, or causes to be paid into Court, or to the officer holding the warrant, the sum of money and costs adjudged, or such part thereof as the person entitled thereto agrees to accept in full satisfaction thereof, together with all fees, the execution shall be superseded and the goods seized shall be discharged and set at liberty.

Neglect, connivance, or omission of officers.

128. In case any officer of the Court, employed to levy any execution, by neglect, connivance, or omission loses the opportunity of levying the same, then on complaint of the person aggrieved, and on the fact alleged being proved on oath to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court may order the officer to pay such damages as the person complaining appears to have sustained thereby, not exceeding in any case the sum of money for which the execution issued; and the officer shall be liable thereto; and on demand being made thereof, and on his refusal to pay the same, payment thereof shall be enforced as any decree or order of the Court directing the payment of money.

Summons to Judgment Debtor.

In what cases.

129. Where a decree or order directing payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied (whether a warrant of execution has issued or not,) the person prosecuting the decree or order may apply to the Court for a summons, requiring the person by whom payment is directed to be made to appear and be examined respecting his ability to make the payment directed, and the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, issue such a summons.

Examination.

130. On the appearance of the person against whom the summons is issued, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the person prosecuting the decree or order, and by the Court, respecting his ability to pay the money directed to be paid, and for the discovery

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of property applicable to such payment, and as to the disposal which he may have made of any property.

He shall be bound to produce, on oath or otherwise, all books, papers, and documents in his possession or power, relating to property applicable to such payment.

He may be examined as to the circumstances under which he contracted the debt or incurred the liability in respect of which the payment of money is by the decree or order directed to be made, and as to the means or expectation he then had of paying the debt or discharging the liability.

He shall be bound to sign his examination when reduced into writing.

Whether the person summoned appears or not, the person prosecuting the decree or order, and all other witnesses whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined on oath or otherwise respecting the matters aforesaid.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing of the summons from time to time, and require from the person summonsed such security for his appearance at the adjourned hearing as seems fit, and in default of his finding security, may, by warrant, commit him to prison, there to remain until the adjourned hearing, unless sooner discharged.

Commitment.

131. In any of the following cases,—

(i.) If it appears to the Court by the examination of the person summoned, or other evidence, that he then has or since the making of the decree or order has had sufficient means to pay the money directed to be paid by him, and he refuses or neglects to pay the same according to the decree or order; or

(ii.) That, with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, he has made or suffered any gift, delivery, or transfer of any property, or changed, removed or concealed any property; or

(iii.) That the debt or liability in question was contracted or incurred by him, by or by reason of fraud or false pretence, or breach of trust, committed by him; or

(iv.) That forbearance thereof was obtained by him by fraud or false pretence; or

(v.) That the debt or liability was wilfully contracted or incurred by him without his having had at the same time a reasonable expectation of being able to pay or discharge it; or

(vi.) Was contracted or incurred by him by reason of any prosecution or proceeding wherein he was found guilty of any crime or offence, or by reason of any proceeding for libel, slander, assault, battery, adultery, seduction, breach of promise of marriage, malicious arrest, malicious or frivolous and vexatious prosecution, malicious trespass, malicious injury, or the malicious filing or prosecution of a petition for adjudication of insolvency or bankruptcy,—

then and in such case the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the person summoned be committed to prison for any time not exceeding forty days, and may issue a warrant for his commitment accordingly.

Place of imprisonment.

132. In places where there is no British prison, or no other place for the detention of a debtor in custody except the prison of the Chinese or Japanese authorities, the Court shall not commit the debtor, if it appears that the last-mentioned prison is unfit, regard being

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had to the requirements of health and decency, for the confinement of a British subject under civil process.

Expenses of maintenance

133. The expenses of the debtor's maintenance in prison must be defrayed in the first instance by the person prosecuting the decree or order, and may be recovered by him in such manner as the Court directs.

Such expenses shall be estimated by the Court, and shall be paid at such times and in such manner as the Court directs.

In default of payment the debtor may be discharged if the Court thinks fit.

Effect of imprisonment.

134. Imprisonment under such a warrant does not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the debt or liability to which the decree or order relates, or protect the person imprisoned from being anew summoned and imprisoned for any new fraud or other default rendering him liable to be imprisoned, or deprive the person prosecuting the decree or order of any right to have execution against his goods, as if there had not been such imprisonment.

Discharge from prison on payment.

135. Any person so imprisoned, who pays the money by the decree or order directed to be paid, or the instalments thereof payable, and costs remaining due at the time of his commitment, and all subsequent costs and expenses, shall be discharged out of custody.

Rescinding or variation of order for payment.

136. On the hearing of any such summons as aforesaid, the Court, if it thinks fit, whether it makes any order for the commitment of the person summoned or not, may rescind or alter any decree or order previously made against him for the payment of money by instalments or otherwise, and make any further or other order, either for the payment of the whole thereof forthwith, or by any instalments, or in any other manner as the Court thinks reasonable and just.

Execution out of Jurisdiction.

Warrant of execution or commitment, where to be executed.

137. Ordinarily a warrant of execution or commitment shall not be executed out of the particular jurisdiction, except under an order made for that purpose, on the request of the Court issuing the warrant, by the Court within whose jurisdiction it is to be executed, which Court may take such steps as if it had originally issued the warrant, but shall ultimately send any money produced by the execution or the person apprehended (as the case may be) to the Court from which the warrant issued, to be there dealt with according to law.

But where the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court issuing the warrant so to require, the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) may order it to be executed out of the particular jurisdiction, and it may be so executed accordingly.

Arrest.

In what cases.

138. Where the decree or order is one directing some act to be done other than payment of money, and the person directed to do the act refuses or neglects to do it according to the exigency of the decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for a warrant of arrest against the disobedient person.

Warrant.

139. The Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, on the application of the person prosecuting the degree or order, issue, under the seal of the Court, a warrant of arrest directed to a proper officer, who shall be thereby empowered to take the body of the disobedient person, and detain him in custody until further order.

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Sequestration.

140. In case the person against whom the warrant of arrest issues is not and cannot be found,—or is taken and detained in custody under the warrant without obeying the decree or order,—then the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to an order of sequestration against his property. In what cases.

Commitment for Disobedience.

141. Where any person over whom the Court has jurisdiction is guilty of wilful disobedience to a decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for an order on the disobedient person to show cause why he should not be punished for the disobedience. The Court, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, shall on such application make an order accordingly. In what cases.

The Court shall not grant the order except on evidence on oath establishing such a case, as if uncontradicted and unexplained would justify the immediate commitment of the disobedient person.

A certified copy of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is granted shall be served on the party to whom the order is directed together with the order, and he may file counter affidavits.

142. On the return day of the order, if the person to whom it is directed does not attend, and does not establish a sufficient excuse for not attending, and if the Court is satisfied that the order has been duly served,—or if he attends and does not show cause to the satisfaction of the Court why he should not be punished for the disobedience,—the Court may issue a warrant for his commitment to prison. Warrant.

The Court may enlarge the time for the return to the order, or may, on the return of it, and under circumstances which would strictly justify the immediate commitment of the person guilty of the disobedience, direct that the warrant for his commitment shall issue only after a certain time, and in the event of his continued disobedience at that time to the decree or order, in respect of which he has been guilty of disobedience.

143. A person committed for disobedience to a decree or order is liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the decree or order in all things that are to be immediately performed, and given such security as the Court thinks fit to obey the other parts of the decree or order (if any) at the future times thereby appointed,—or in case of his no longer having the power to obey the decree or order, then until he has been imprisoned for such time or until he has paid such fine as the Court directs. Duration of detention.

VI.—Interlocutory Proceedings.

144. Interlocutory applications may be made at any stage of a suit or proceeding. Form of interlocutory application.

They shall be made either by motion or on application for a summons.

Motions.

145. Motions must be reduced to writing in the terms of the order sought from the Court; and a motion shall not be entertained until the party moving has filed in the Court a written motion paper distinctly stating the terms of the order sought (Form 8). Motion-paper.

The motion may in its terms ask for an order directing more than one thing to be done, and may also be in an alternative form, asking that one or another order be made, so only that the whole order sought be therein substantially expressed.

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If the motion-paper contains any matter by way of argument or other matter except the proper particulars of the motion itself, the Court shall direct the motion-paper to be amended, and shall make no other order thereon, until it is amended accordingly, by the striking out of such argument or other matter.

Evidence.

There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on which the person moving intends to rely.

No other evidence can be used in support of the motion except by leave of the Court.

No paper accompanying the motion-paper other than an affidavit shall be received.

Motion in Court;

146. The person filing the motion-paper may then either move the Court while sitting, and on such days and at such times, if any, as are by the regulations of the Court appointed for hearing motions, —or in cases of urgency at any time while the Court is sitting, and not engaged in hearing any other matter,—or send a written request to the Court for an order according to the motion-paper, with such argument stated in writing in support of his motion as he thinks fit.

or by writing.

Notice of motion.

147. All motions shall be made *ex parte* in the first instance, unless the Court gives leave to give a notice of motion for a certain day.

Application *ex parte*.

148. On a motion *ex parte* the party moving shall apply for either an immediate absolute order of the Court in the terms of the motion-paper on his own showing and evidence, or an order to the other party to appear on a certain day and show cause why an order should not be made in the terms of the motion-paper.

Any party moving in Court *ex parte* may support his motion by argument addressed to the Court on the facts put in evidence by the affidavits filed in support of the motion: and no party to the suit or proceeding, although present, other than the party moving, shall be entitled to be then heard.

Order on motion.

149. On a motion coming on the Court may allow the motion-paper to be amended.

It may allow additional evidence to be produced by affidavit or depositions.

It may direct the motion to stand over.

It may refuse the motion.

It may make an order in terms of the motion.

Where an immediate order absolute is asked, and the right thereto clearly appears, it may grant such order.

It may grant an order to show cause why the order sought should not be made.

It may allow a motion on notice to be made.

If the motion, as originally framed, or as amended, is substantially divisible into two or more parts, it may divide the same, and deal in different ways with the separate parts thereof, as the case may require.

If it appears to the Court on the evidence adduced in support of the motion, or on any additional evidence which the Court permits to be adduced in support thereof, that the party moving is entitled to an order absolute, or to show cause different from the order asked, and the party moving is willing to take such different order, the Court may so order accordingly.

If he is not willing to take such different order, the Court shall refuse the motion.

Varying or discharge of order.

150. Where an order is made on a motion *ex parte*, any party affected by it may, within seven days after service of it, apply to the

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Court by motion to vary or discharge it; and the Court, on notice to the party obtaining the order, either may refuse to vary or discharge it, or may vary or discharge it with or without imposing terms as to costs or security, or other things, as seems just.

Orders to show cause.

Return day. 151. An order to show cause shall specify a day when cause is to be shown, to be called the return-day to the order, which shall ordinarily be not less than four days after service.

Counter affidavits. A person served with an order to show cause may, before the return-day, file affidavits in order to contradict the evidence used in obtaining the order, or setting forth other facts on which he relies, to induce the Court to discharge such order.

Proceedings on return-day. On the return-day, if the persons served do not appear, in person or by counsel or attorney, and it appears to the Court that the service on all proper parties has not been duly effected, the Court may enlarge the time and direct further service, or make such order as seems just.

If the persons served appear, or the Court is satisfied that service on all proper parties has been duly effected, the Court may proceed with the matter.

The Court may either discharge the order,—or make the same absolute,—or adjourn the consideration thereof,—or permit further affidavits to be filed in support of or against the order,—and may modify the terms of the order so as to meet the merits of the case, —and may make the order so modified absolute,—and may, if the order against which cause is shown is substantially divisible into two or more parts, divide the same, and deal in different ways with the separate parts as seems fit; and the Court, as part of its order, may impose terms as to costs or other things on the parties, or any of them, as seems just.

Summons.

Application for. 152. An interlocutory application for a summons need not be made in writing, but may be made in person either by the applicant himself, or by his counsel or attorney.

Contents of. If the Court considers that a summons ought to be granted, it may issue a summons ordering the person to whom it is directed to attend at the time and place specified therein, either in person or by counsel or attorney, and briefly but distinctly setting forth the nature of the particular application.

The summons shall be headed in the suit or other proceeding.

Proceedings on return-day. On the return-day of the summons, if the person to whom the summons is directed attends, or in his absence on proof of service, the Court may, on the application of the person obtaining the summons, consider and deal with the application in a summary way.

The Court shall take a note of the material evidence, if taken *viva voce*.

The Court may adjourn the hearing of any summons when necessary.

VII.—Appeal to Supreme Court.

I.—In General.

Ex parte orders. 153. An appeal does not lie from an order made *ex parte*.

Any person aggrieved by such an order must apply to the Court by which it is made to vary or discharge it.

Time for application for leave. 154. Application for leave to appeal must be made to the Court whose decision is to be appealed from, by motion, *ex parte*, ordinarily within seven days after the decision to be appealed from is given, but afterwards by special leave of the Court.

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Execution of decree or orders pending appeal,

155. If leave to appeal is applied for by a person directed by a decree or order to pay money, or do any other act, the Court below shall direct either that the decision appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as the Court considers to be in accordance with substantial justice.

Security.

If the Court directs the decision to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is given shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as the Supreme Court may make.

If the Court directs the execution of the decision to be suspended pending the appeal, the person against whom the decision is given shall, before any order for suspension of execution, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as the Supreme Court may make.

In all cases security shall also be given by the appellant to the satisfaction of the Court, to an amount not exceeding 250 dollars, for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all fees and charges in the Court below and in the Supreme Court, and of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by the Supreme Court.

Leave to appeal, when.

If the last-mentioned security is given within fourteen days after motion made for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Court below shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal accordingly.

In any case other than the cases hereinbefore described, the Court below, if it considers it just or expedient (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceeding) to do so, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

Appeal by plaintiffs;

156. Where there are more plaintiffs than one an appeal cannot be prosecuted except by all the plaintiffs jointly.

by defendants.

Where there are more defendants than one, any one or more of them may prosecute an appeal separately; but defendants severing in appeal do so at the risk of costs if the severance is improper.

Personal appearance.

157. The Supreme Court may require any party to an appeal to appear personally before it on the hearing of the appeal, or on any occasion pending the appeal: otherwise personal appearance shall not be requisite.

Evidence.

158. It is not open, as of right, to any party to an appeal to adduce new evidence in support of his original case; but a party may allege any facts essential to the issue that have come to his knowledge after the decision of the Court below, and adduce evidence in support of such allegation; and for the furtherance of justice the Supreme Court may, where it thinks fit, allow or require new evidence to be adduced.

Original documents.

159. The Court below shall not, except for some special cause, take upon itself the responsibility of the charge or of the transmission to the Supreme Court of original letters or documents produced in evidence in the suit.

Such original letters and documents shall be returned to the respective parties producing the same, and only copies thereof duly certified shall be transmitted in the appeal record.

The respective parties must, however, be prepared to produce the originals, if required by the Supreme Court, before or at the hearing of the appeal.

Limitation of time for appeal

160. After the expiration of six months from the date of a decree or order, leave to appeal against it shall not be given by a Provincial Court.

Application for leave to appeal must in that case be made to the Supreme Court, which shall grant such leave if, on consideration of all

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the circumstances of the case, it appears just and expedient than an appeal should be allowed, but not otherwise, and may impose such terms as to security and other things as seem just.

Application of foregoing Rules.

161. The foregoing Rules apply to suits for 250 dollars or upwards, with respect to which a right of appeal is given by the Order in Council under which these Rules are framed, and shall also be applied, as far as may be, *mutatis mutandis*, in cases where special leave to appeal is applied for to a Provincial or the Supreme Court.

Appeal petitions, Motion.

162. An appeal from a decree or order made at the hearing of a suit shall be made by petition.

Other appeals shall be made by motion.

II.—From Decrees or Orders at Hearing.

Appeal petition; Time for filing.

163. The appellant must file his petition of appeal in the Court below within fourteen days after leave to appeal is given.

Contents.

164. The petition of appeal shall contain an exposition of the appellant's case as supported by evidence already before the Court, and by the record as it stands, and may not refer to any matter of fact not appearing by such record or evidence, or which may not by argument and inference be fairly deduced therefrom.

It shall set forth the grounds of appeal, and the particulars in which the decree or order appealed from is considered by the appellant to be erroneous or defective, and shall pray that the same may be reserved or varied, and that the Court above may make the particular order to which on the record and evidence as it stands the appellant conceives himself entitled, or such other order as the Court thinks just.

It may contain any matter by way of argument in support of the appeal.

Service.

165. The petition of appeal shall be served on such persons as the Court directs.

Respondent's answer.

166. Any person on whom the petition of appeal has been served may, within fourteen days after service, file in the Court below an answer to the petition of appeal.

The answer shall contain an exposition of the respondent's case as supported by the evidence already before the Court, and by the record as it stands, and may not refer to any matter of fact not appearing by such record or evidence, or not by argument and inference fairly deducible therefrom.

It shall simply conclude with a demand that the appeal be dismissed.

It may contain any matter by way of argument against the appeal.

Copies furnished.

167. Copies of the answer shall be furnished by the Court to such persons as it thinks fit.

Objections in answer.

168. All matter of objection to any appeal, as being out of time, on or any grounds other than on the merits of the case itself, must be substantially raised by the party desiring to rely thereon, in and by the answer to the petition of appeal, and if not so raised, or where no answer is put in, no such objection shall be permitted to be raised at the hearing of the appeal.

Effect of not answering.

169. The absence of an answer shall not preclude any person interested in supporting the decree or order from supporting the same on the merits at the hearing of the appeal.

Record of appeal.

170. On the expiration of the time for answering, the Court below shall, without receiving any further pleading in appeal, make up the record of appeal, which shall consist of (1) the petition, pleadings, orders, and proceedings, and the decree or order in the

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suit, (2) a copy of all written and documentary evidence admitted, or tendered, and of the notes of the *viva voce* evidence, (3) the petition or petitions of appeal, and (4) the answer or answers thereto.

The whole record shall be fastened together, the several pieces shall be numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Court below.

Power of Supreme Court over suit in which appeal is pending.

171. After the record of appeal has been made up, and until the appeal is disposed of, the Supreme Court shall be deemed in possession of the whole suit as between the parties to the appeal.

Every application in the suit shall be made to the Supreme Court and not to the Court below, but any application may be made through the Court below.

Power of Supreme Court to remit the case or otherwise proceed in it.

172. The Supreme Court may from time to time make such orders as seem necessary for determining the real questions in controversy between the parties,—and for that purpose may, as between the parties to the appeal, amend any defects, or errors in the record of appeal,—and may direct the Court below to inquire into and certify its finding on any question as between such parties, or any of them, which it may be necessary or expedient to determine before final judgment in the appeal,—and generally shall, as between the parties to the appeal, have as full and ample jurisdiction over the whole suit as if the same had been instituted and prosecuted in the Supreme Court itself as a Court of first instance, by parties subject to its ordinary original jurisdiction,—and may rehear the whole case,—or may remit it to the Court below to be reheard, or to be otherwise dealt with as the Supreme Court directs.

Day for hearing.

173. The Supreme Court shall, on receiving the record of appeal, fix a day for the hearing thereof.

Such day shall be fixed as will allow of the Court giving notice thereof through the Court below to the parties to the appeal, and as will allow of the parties attending either in person or by counsel or attorney, if they or any of them desire to do so.

Appearance by counsel or attorney.

174. In case all the several parties to an appeal appoint persons at the place of sitting of the Supreme Court to represent them as their respective counsel or attorney in the matter of the appeal, and cause the same to be notified to the Supreme Court, the Court shall allow the appeal to be set down in the general hearing list at once, and shall proceed to dispose of the appeal in its turn without further notice to the parties or any of them; and the respective representatives of the parties shall be bound to watch for and take notice of the day for the hearing of the appeal.

III.—Not from Decrees or Orders at Hearing.

Appeal motion.

175. The appellant shall file his appeal motion-paper in the Court below within seven days after leave to appeal is given.

He may at the same time file in the Court below any argument he desires to submit to the Supreme Court in support of the appeal.

The motion-paper and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as the Court directs.

Respondent's argument.

176. Any person so served may, within seven days after service, file in the Court below any argument he desires to submit to the Supreme Court against the appeal.

Copies of such last-mentioned argument (if any) shall be furnished by the Court below to such persons as it thinks fit.

Record of appeal.

177. On the expiration of the time for filing such last-mentioned argument, the Court below shall make up the record of appeal, which

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shall consist of (1) the petition and such portion of the pleadings, orders, proceedings, and evidence as relate to the particular decision appealed from, with (2) the appeal motion-paper and any argument or arguments filed.

The record shall be made up as on appeal from a decree.

Notice to parties.

178. The Court shall not cause notice to be given to the parties of the day when the appeal motion will be disposed of, unless under special circumstances it thinks fit to do so.

But when any party to the appeal motion notifies to the Supreme Court his desire to attend in person, or by counsel or attorney, when the motion is being disposed of, he shall be at liberty to do so, and the Court shall hear him, or his counsel or attorney, before disposing of the motion.

VIII.—Summary Orders before Suit.

In what cases.

179. Where the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may on evidence on oath, without a petition having been previously presented, make *ex parte* an order of injunction, or an order to sequester money or goods,—or to stop a passport,—or the clearance of a ship,—or to hold to bail.

Recognizance.

180. Before making such an order the Court shall require the person applying for it to enter into a recognizance (with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit), signed by the party applying (and his surety or sureties if any), as a security for his being answerable in damages to the person against whom the order is sought, or to give such other security for that purpose by deposit or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

Duration of order.

181. Any such order shall not remain in force more than 24 hours, and shall at the end of that time wholly cease to be in force unless within that time a suit is regularly instituted by the person obtaining the order.

Any such order shall be dealt with in the suit as seems just.

Arrest and other proceedings under orders to hold to bail.

182. An order to hold to bail shall state the amount (including costs) for which bail is required.

It shall be executed forthwith.

The person arrested under it shall be entitled to be discharged from custody under it on bringing into Court the amount stated in the order, to abide the event of any suit instituted, or on entering into a recognizance, (with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit), signed by him (and his surety or sureties if any), as a security that he will abide by and satisfy any decree or order of the Court in any suit instituted, or on giving such other security for that purpose by deposit or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

The person arrested shall be liable to be detained in custody under the order for not more than seven days, if not sooner discharged; but the Court may, from time to time, on evidence on oath, renew the order, so, however, that no person be kept in custody under any such order, and renewed order or orders, for a longer time in the whole than thirty days.

IX.—Probate and Administration.

Deposit of Will in Lifetime.

Testator may deposit will.

183. Any British subject may in his lifetime deposit for safe custody in the Supreme or other Court his own Will, sealed up under his own seal and the seal of the Court.

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Proceedings on Death.

Notice of death.

184. The Supreme Court and every other Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, information of the death of every British subject dying within the particular jurisdiction, and all such information respecting the affairs of the deceased as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of his property.

On receiving information of the death of a British subject the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the place where its sittings are ordinarily held, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for, or cannot be granted, for such time as the Court thinks fit.

Compulsory production of testamentary paper.

185. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Supreme or other Court, that any paper purporting to be testamentary is in the possession or under the control of any person, the Court may, in a summary way, whether a suit or proceeding as to probate or administration is pending or not, order him (Form 24) to produce and bring into Court such paper.

Where it appears to the Supreme or other Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper purporting to be testamentary, (although it is not shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the paper is in his possession or under his control), the Court may, in a summary way,—whether a suit or proceeding for probate or administration is pending or not,—order him to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same in open Court, or on interrogatories, and after examination to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

Any person failing to attend or to be examined or to produce and bring in the paper accordingly, shall be liable to the same consequence as he would be liable of if he were a party to a suit in the Court, and had made like default.

Notice to executors to come in and prove.

186. The Court may of its own motion, or on the application of any person claiming an interest under a will, give notice to the executor or executors (if any) therein named, to come in and prove the will or to renounce probate; and the executors or executor so named, or some or one of them, must within fourteen days after notice come in and prove or renounce accordingly.

I.—Probate or Administration in General.

Time after death when probate or administration may be granted.

187. Probate (Form 13) or letters of administration with Will annexed (Form 14) shall not issue until after the lapse of seven days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or in case of great urgency.

Letters of administration (not with Will annexed) shall not issue (Form 15) until after the lapse of fourteen days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or in case of great urgency.

Application after three years.

188. Where probate or administration is, for the first time, applied for after the lapse of three years from the death of the deceased, a grant shall not be made except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Grant by Supreme on request of Provincial Court.

189. In any case a grant of probate or administration may be made by the Supreme Court, wheresoever in China or Japan the deceased had at the time of his death his place of abode; but where the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode in the district of a Provincial Court, the application for the grant shall

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not be entertained by the Supreme Court, except on the request of the Provincial Court.

In disputed or doubtful cases, directions of Supreme to Provincial Court.

190. Where any dispute or question arises in relation to the grant or the application for it,—or it appears to the Provincial Court doubtful whether or not the grant should be made,—the Provincial Court shall communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court, who shall either direct the Provincial Court to proceed in the matter according to such instructions as the Judge thinks fit, or may direct that no further proceeding be taken in the matter by the Provincial Court, but that any party concerned may apply for a grant to the Supreme Court itself.

Evidence to found jurisdiction of Provincial Court.

191. The Provincial Court, before proceeding in the matter of any application, shall take care to ascertain that the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode in the district of the Court, and shall not for this purpose consider itself bound to rest satisfied with such evidence as is offered by the person applying for the grant.

Identity.

192. The Court shall, where it deems it necessary, require proof, in addition to the oath of the executor or administrator, of the identity of the deceased or of the party applying for the grant.

Value of property.

193. The Court shall take care to ascertain the value of the property of the deceased as correctly as circumstances admit.

Satisfactory answers to Court's inquiries before grant.

194. In no case shall the Court allow probate or letters of administration to issue until all inquires which it sees fit to institute have been answered to its satisfaction.

The Court shall, however, afford as great facility for the obtaining of probate or administration as is consistent with due regard to the prevention of error and fraud.

Cases in which Judge of Supreme Court alone may make grant.

195. In the following cases of probate or administration, a grant shall not issue except from the Supreme Court under the immediate direction of the Judge, namely:

Probate, or administration with will annexed, where the will was executed before the 1st day of January, 1838, and there is no testamentary paper of a later date than the 31st day of December, 1837:

Probate, or administration with will annexed, the will being simply an execution of a special power, or being the will of a married woman made by virtue of a power:

Administration for the use or benefit of a minor or infant, or a lunatic or person of unsound mind:

Administration (with or without will annexed) of the property of a bastard dying a bachelor or spinster, or dying a widower or widow without issue, or of a person dying without known relative:

Limited administration:

Administration to be granted to a person not resident within China or Japan.

Revocation or alteration of grant.

196. Revocation or alteration of a grant of probate or administration shall not be made except by the Supreme Court, under the immediate direction of the Judge.

Notice to prohibit grant.

197. A notice to prohibit a grant of probate or administration (Form 28) may be filed in the Supreme Court, or in any Provincial Court.

Immediately on such a notice being filed in the Supreme Court, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Court of the district (if any) in which it is alleged the deceased had at the time of his death his

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fixed place of abode, and to any other Court to which it appears to the Judge of the Supreme Court expedient to send a copy.

Immediately on such a notice being filed in a Provincial Court, the Court shall send a copy thereof to the Supreme Court, and also to the Court of any other district in which it is known or alleged the deceased had at the time of his death a place of abode.

Such a notice shall remain in force for three months only from the day of filing; but it may be renewed from time to time.

Any such notice shall not affect any grant made on the day on which the notice is filed, or on which a copy of the notice is received, as the case may be.

The person filing such a notice shall be warned by a warning in writing, under the seal of the Court (Form 29), being delivered at the place mentioned in the notice as the address of the person filing the notice.

After such a notice has been filed in a Provincial Court, or after a copy of such a notice has been received by a Provincial Court (as the case may be,) the Provincial Court shall not make a grant of probate or administration, but any grant shall be made only by the Supreme Court, under the immediate direction of the Judge.

Notice in nature of citations.

198. Notices in the nature of citations shall be given by publication in such newspapers, or in such other manner as the Court, in each case, directs.

Procedure in suits for probate or administration.

199. Suits respecting probate or administration shall be instituted and conducted as nearly as may be in the same manner as suits for claims of 100 dollars and upwards.

Custody of original wills.

200. All original wills, of which probate or administration with will annexed is granted, shall be filed and kept in the public office of the Supreme or other Court from which the grant issues, in such manner as to secure at once the due preservation and the convenient inspection of the same; and no original will shall be delivered out for any purpose without the express and special direction in writing of the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Official copies and certificates.

An official copy of the whole or of any part of a will, or an official certificate of a grant of administration, may be obtained from the Supreme or other Court where the will has been proved or the administration granted, on payment of the proper fees.

Half-yearly returns from Provincial to Supreme Court.

201. On the first day of February and the first day of August in every year, every Provincial Court shall send to the Supreme Court,—

A list (Form 30) of the grants of probate and administration made by it up to the last preceding first day of January and first day of July respectively, and not included in any previous list.

And, also, a copy, certified by the Provincial Court to be a correct copy, of every will to which any such probate or administration relates.

II.—Probate and Administration with Will Annexed.

Interpretation of "the proper Officer."

202. In the following rules respecting probate and administration the expression "the proper officer" means,—as to the Provinces, the Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul holding and forming a Court;—as to the Supreme Court, such one of the officers attached thereto, as for the time being acts in matters of probate and administration by the authority and under the direction of the Judge.

Examination of will as to mode to execution.

203. On receiving an application for probate or for administration with will annexed, the proper officer must inspect the will, and see

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whether it appears to be signed by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and subscribed by two witnesses, according to the provisions of the Acts of Pariament, 7 Will. 4, & 1 Vict. c. 26. sect. 9, * and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 24. sect. 1, † and in no case may he proceed further if the will does not appear to be so signed and subscribed.

Examination of attestation clause.

204. If the will appears to be signed by or for the testator, and subscribed by two witnesses, the officer must then refer to the attestation clause (if any), and consider whether the wording thereof shows the will to have been in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts.

Proof of execution according to Acts of Parliament.

205. If there is no attestation clause to the will,—or if the attestation clause thereto is insufficient,—the officer must require an affidavit (Form 9) from at least one of the subscribing witnesses, if either of them is living, to prove that the will was in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts.

The affidavit must be engrossed and form part of the probate, so that the probate may be a complete document on the face of it.

If on perusal of the affidavit it appears that the will was not in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, the officer must refuse probate.

If on perusal of the affidavit it appears doubtful whether or not the will was in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, the officer must lay a statement of the matter before the Judge of the Supreme Court for his directions.

If both the subscribing witnesses are dead,—or if from other circumstances no affidavit can be obtained from either of them,—resort must be had to other persons (if any) who were present at the execution of the will; but if no affidavit of any such other person can be obtained, evidence on oath must be procured of that fact, and of the handwriting of the deceased and of the subscribing witnesses, and also of any circumstances that may raise a presumption in favor of the due execution of the will.

Will of testator, blind, obviously illiterate or ignorant.

206. The officer shall not allow probate of the will, or administration with the will annexed, of any blind person, or of any obviously illiterate or ignorant person, to issue, unless he has previously satisfied

* "And be it further enacted, that no will shall be valid unless it shall be in writing and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say), it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction; and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the will in the presence of the testator, but no form of attestation shall be necessary."

† "Where by an Act passed in the first year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, 'An Act for the Amendment of the Laws with respect to Wills,' it is enacted, that no will shall be valid unless it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence, and by his direction. Every will shall, so far only as regards the position of the signature of the testator, or of the person signing for him as aforesaid, be deemed to be valid within the said enactment, as explained by this Act, if the signature shall be so placed at or after, or following, or under, or beside, or opposite to the end of the will, that it shall be apparent on the face of the will that the testator intended to give effect by such his signature to the writing signed as his will, and that no such will shall be affected by the circumstance that the signature shall not follow or be immediately after the foot or end of the will, or by the circumstance that a blank space shall intervene between the concluding word of the will and the signature, or by the circumstance that the signature shall be placed among the words of the testimonium clause or of the clause of attestation, or shall follow or be after or under the clause of attestation, either with or without a blank space intervening, or shall follow or be after or under or beside the name of one of the names of the subscribing witnesses, or by the circumstance that the signature shall be on a side or page or other portion of the paper or papers containing the will whereon no clause or paragraph or disposing part of the will shall be written above the signature, or by the circumstance that there shall appear to be sufficient space on or at the bottom of the preceding side or page or other portion of the same paper on which the will is written to contain the signature; and the enumeration of the above circumstances shall not restrict the generality of the above enactment; but no signature under the said Act or this Act shall be operative to give effect to any disposition or directions which is underneath or which follows it, nor shall it give effect to any disposition or direction inserted after the signature shall be made."

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himself, by what appears on the face of the will or by evidence on oath, that the will was read over to the deceased before its execution, or that the deceased had at that time knowledge of its contents.

Where this information is not forthcoming, the officer must communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Interlinations, alterations, erasures, or obliterations.

207. Having satisfied himself that the will was duly executed, the officer must carefully inspect the same, to see whether there are any interlineations or alterations or erasures or obliterations appearing in it, and requiring to be accounted for.

Interlineations and alterations are invalid unless they existed in the will at the time of its execution, or,—if made afterwards, unless they have been executed and attested in the mode required by the said Acts of Parliament,—or unless they have been made valid by the re-execution of the will— or by the subsequent execution of some codicil thereto.

Where interlineations or alterations appear in the will (unless duly executed or recited in or otherwise identified by the attestation clause), an affidavit or affidavits in proof of their having existed in the will before its execution, must be filed.

In like manner, erasures and obliterations are not to prevail unless proved to have existed in the will at the time of its execution, —or unless the alterations thereby effected in the will are duly executed and attested,—or unless they have been made valid by the re-execution of the will, or by the subsequent execution of some codicil thereto.

If no satisfactory evidence is adduced as to the time when the erasures or obliterations were made, and the words erased or obliterated are not entirely effaced, and can, on inspection of the paper, be ascertained, they must form part of the probate.

In every case of words having been erased which might have been of importance an affidavit must be required.

If reasonable doubt exists in regard to any interlineation, alteration, erasure, or obliteration, the officer shall, before proceeding further in the matter, communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court for his directions.

Deed, paper, or document referred to in a will;

208. Where a will contains a reference to any deed, paper, memorandum, or other document, of such a nature as to raise a question whether it ought or ought not to form a constituent part of the will, the production of the deed, paper, memorandum or other document must be required, with a view to ascertain whether or not it is entitled to probate; and if not produced the non-production of it must be accounted for by evidence on oath.

Any deed, paper, memorandum, or other document cannot form part of a will or codicil, unless it was in existence at the time when the will or codicil was executed.

or annexed or attached.

If there are any vestiges of sealing wax or wafers or other marks on the testamentary paper, leading to the inference that some paper, memorandum, or other document has been annexed or attached thereto, they must be satisfactorily accounted for by evidence on oath, or the production of such paper, memorandum, or other document must be required; and if not produced, the non-production of it must be accounted for by evidence on oath.

If doubt exists as to whether or not any such deed, paper, memorandum or other document is entitled to probate as a constituent part of the will, the officer shall, before proceeding further in the matter, communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court for his directions.

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209. The foregoing rules respecting wills apply equally to codicils. Codicils.

210. Every will or copy of a will, or other testamentary paper to which an executor or an administrator with will annexed is sworn, shall be marked by such executor or administrator and by the person before whom he is sworn. Marking of will or copy sworn to.

211. The officer shall take care that the copies of wills to be annexed to probates or letters of administration are fairly and properly written, and to reject those which are not so. Writing of copies.

III.—Administration.

212. The duties of the proper officer in granting administration (not with will annexed) are in many respects the same as in cases of probate. Administration not with will annexed.

He shall ascertain the time and place of the deceased's death, and the value of the property to be covered by the administration.

213. Where an executor appointed in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate, or being summoned or called on by the Court to take probate does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases, and the representation to the testator and the administration of his effects without further renunciation go, devolve, and may be committed in like manner as if he had not been appointed executor. Executor dying without proving or not appearing.

214. Where administration is applied for by one or some of the next of kin only, there being another or other next of kin equally entitled thereto, the proper officer shall require proof by affidavit that notice of the application has been given to the other next of kin. Notice to next of kin.

215. Every person to whom administration is granted shall give bond (Form 18, 19), with two or more responsible British subjects as sureties, to the Judge of the Supreme Court, to enure in favour of the Judge for the time being, conditioned for duly collecting, getting in, and administering the personal estate of the deceased. Administration bond.

Where, however, the property is under the value of 250 dollars one such surety only need be taken.

The bond shall be in a penalty of double the amount under which the personal estate of the deceased is sworn, unless the proper officer in any case thinks it expedient to reduce the amount, for reasons to be forthwith certified by him to the Judge of the Supreme Court.

The proper officer may also in any case direct that more bonds that one shall be given, so as to limit the liability of any surety to such amount as the officer thinks reasonable.

216. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, on application, in a summary way, and on being satisfied that the condition of any administration bond has been broken, assign the same to some person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name, as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach of the condition of the bond. Assignment of and suit on bond.

X.—Arbitration.

217. The following rules respecting arbitration apply exclusively to cases where the agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent is made a rule of Court. In what cases these rules apply.

218. Arbitrators shall make their award within one calendar month after they have entered on the reference, or been called on to act by a notice in writing from any party, unless the document authorizing or making the reference contains a different limit of time. Time for award.

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Enlargement of time.

219. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on reasonable notice to all parties, from time to time enlarge the time for making the award for such time as it thinks fit, the reasons for such enlargement being recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

When umpire may enter on reference.

220. An umpire may enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators, if the latter have allowed their time or their extended time to expire without making an award, or have filed in the Court a notice in writing that they cannot agree.

Revocation of authority.

221. The authority of an arbitrator or umpire is not revocable except by the Court.

Special case.

222. Where it appears to the arbitrators or umpire that any difficult question of law is involved in, or raised by, the facts as finally ascertained by them or him, they or he may, if it seems fit, state the award (as to the whole or any part thereof) in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, or of the Supreme Court.

The Court shall consider and deliver judgment on such case, and shall be at liberty to draw inferences of fact from the facts stated, and to amend the case or remit it for amendment by reason of any irregularity, mistake, or imperfection.

Costs.

223. The arbitrators or umpire shall have power to award how the costs of the reference shall be borne, in the whole or in part; but any award as to costs shall not preclude the party or parties against whom costs are awarded from applying to the Court to tax the costs; and on such application the costs, including the remuneration (if any) of the arbitrators and umpire, or any of them, shall be taxed at a reasonable rate by the Court, and the Court shall make such order regarding the costs of taxation as justice requires.

Form and contents of award.

224. Every award must be in writing, signed by the arbitrators or umpire making the same.

It must contain a conclusive finding, and may not find on the contingency of any matter of fact being afterwards substantiated or deposed to.

It must comprehend a finding on each of the several matters referred.

Arbitrators or an umpire may, however, from time to time make several awards on several parts of a matter or on several matters referred, so as the latest of the awards is made within the time limited.

Deposit of award.

225. The arbitrators or umpire making an award shall within the time limited deposit the award in the Court, enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed with the names of the parties to the reference, and the amount claimed by the arbitrators and umpire for remuneration.

Notice thereof.

Notice of the award having been deposited shall be given by the Court to the parties, who shall be at liberty to read the award, and to have copies of it on payment of the proper fees.

Application against award.

226. Any person interested may within seven days after notice of the award apply to the Court by motion to prevent the award, or any specified part of it, being carried into effect.

Order of Court.

227. If no such motion is made, the Court shall proceed, on reasonable notice to all parties, to make such order for carrying into effect the award or any part thereof, and as to costs and other things as seems just.

Remitting of matters referred.

228. The Court shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to remit the matters referred, or any of them, to the reconsideration and redetermination of the arbitrators or umpire, on such terms as to costs and other things as seem just.

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229. The Court shall not refrain from carrying an award into effect merely on the ground of irregularity in the submission, or during the reference, where such irregularity has not been substantially prejudicial to the party applying against the award. Irregularity.

XI.—AFFIDAVIT AND OTHER EVIDENCE.

Affidavits.

230. Every affidavit used in the Court must be either in English, or in the usual and familiar language of the witness swearing it. Language.

An affidavit in any language other than English, must be accompanied by a sworn translation into English, procured by and at the expense of the person using the affidavit.

231. Every affidavit, sworn before any British judicial or Consular officer in China or Japan, in the matter of any suit or other proceeding in Her Majesty's Courts in China and Japan, must be headed in the Court, and in the suit or proceeding in which the affidavit is to be used. Form.

It must state the full name, trade or profession, address, and nationality of the witness.

It may be in the first or in the third person, and may be divided into convenient paragraphs, numbered consecutively. Contents.

232. Every affidavit used in the Court must contain only a statement of facts and circumstances, to which the witness swears, either on his own personal knowledge, or from information which he believes to be true.

It must not contain any extraneous matter, by way of objection, prayer, or legal argument or conclusion; and every statement must be as brief and positive as may be consistent with proper fullness and with truth.

The matter of fact sworn to, whether in affirmation or denial, if within the knowledge of the witness, must be sworn to positively and certainly.

Where a witness swears to his belief in any matter of fact, such belief arising from any source other than his own personal knowledge, he must set forth explicitly the facts and circumstances forming the ground of his belief.

Where the belief in the truth of the matter of fact sworn to arises from information received from another person, the name of such person must be stated, and such particulars must be given as to the informant, and as to the time, place, and circumstances of the information, as may afford means to other parties to verify or contradict the same.

233. Where an affidavit is to be sworn before a British judicial or Consular officer in China or Japan, any erasure, interlineation, or alteration, made before the affidavit is sworn, shall be attested by the officer, who shall affix his signature or initials in the margin immediately opposite to the erasure, interlineation, or alteration. Erasures, interlineations, alterations, bad writing.

Where there are many erasures, interlineations, or alterations, so that the affidavit proposed to be sworn is illegible, or difficult to read, or is in the judgment of the officer before whom it is proposed to be sworn so written as to give any facility for being added to or in any way fraudulently altered, he may refuse to take the affidavit in its existing form, and may require it to be re-written in a clear and legible and unobjectionable manner.

234. An affidavit sworn before any British judicial or Consular officer, authorized to take affidavits,—before any Judge, Officer, or other person in the United Kingdom, or in any British colony or possession, authorized to take affidavits, before any Mayor or other Before whom affidavits may be sworn.

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Magistrate in any foreign country authorized to administer an oath, —or in the case of a foreigner in China or Japan before his own proper Consular or other authority,—may be used in the Court.

Affidavit defective in form.

235. An affidavit may be used, notwithstanding it is defective in form according to these Rules, if the Court is satisfied that it has been sworn before a person duly authorized, and that its form is in accordance with the law and custom of the place where it is sworn.

Affidavit sworn before attorney in suit.

236. An affidavit shall not be admitted which is proved to have been sworn before a person on whose behalf the same is offered, or before his attorney, or before a partner or clerk of his attorney.

Signature of witness.

237. Every affidavit sworn before a British judicial or Consular officer in China or Japan must be signed by the witness; or in case the witness cannot write his name, his mark must be subscribed; such signature or mark to be made in the presence of the officer.

Jurat.

238. The jurat should be written without interlineation or erasure, immediately at the foot of the affidavit, and towards the left side of the paper, and must be signed by the judicial or Consular officer before whom the affidavit is sworn, and be sealed with the seal of the Court of which he is an officer, or with his Consular or other official seal (as the case may be).

It must state the date of the swearing of the affidavit, and the place where it was sworn.

It must state that the affidavit was sworn before the judicial or Consular officer.

Where the witness is blind or illiterate it must state that fact, and that the affidavit was read over to him in the presence of the officer, and that the witness appeared perfectly to understand it.

Where the witness cannot write his name, and therefore subscribes his mark, the jurat must state those facts, and that the mark was made in the presence of the officer.

Where two or more persons join in making an affidavit, their several names must be written in the jurat, and it must appear by the jurat that each of them has been sworn to the truth of the several matters stated by him in the affidavit.

Alteration and re-swearing.

239. The judicial or Consular officer must not allow an affidavit, when once sworn, to be altered in any manner whatever without being re-sworn.

If the jurat has been added and signed, a new jurat must be added if the affidavit is re-sworn; and in the new jurat mention must be made of the alteration.

Any officer before whom an affidavit is proposed to be re-sworn after alteration, may refuse to allow the same to be re-sworn, and may, in lieu thereof, require the witness to make a fresh affidavit.

Amendment.

240. A defective or erroneous affidavit may be amended and re-sworn, by special leave of the Court in which it is to be used, on such terms as to time, costs, and other things, as seems just.

Costs.

241. Where an affidavit used in the Court is not in accordance with these rules, the Court may make such order respecting the costs of, or connected with, the affidavit as seems just.

Filing of original. Office copy.

242. Before an affidavit is used in the Court, the original affidavit must be filed in the Court; and the original, or an office copy thereof (that is, a copy sealed with the seal of the Court as evidence of its being a correct copy, and either made under the direction of the Court or produced to the Court for examination and sealing), shall alone be recognized for any purpose in the Court.

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Other Evidence.

243. On the hearing of any interlocutory or other application in a suit or matter, the Court may, if it thinks it just and expedient, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings, summon a British subject to attend to produce documents before it, or to be examined, or to be cross-examined and re-examined, *viva voce*, by or before it, in like manner as at the hearing of a suit. *Viva voce* evidence on interlocutory or other application.

Such notice as the Court in each case, according to the circumstances, considers reasonable, shall be given to the person summoned, and to such persons (parties to the suit or proceeding or otherwise interested) as the Court considers entitled to inspect the documents to be produced, or to examine, cross-examine, or re-examine the person summoned, or to be present at his examination, cross-examination, or re-examination, as the case may be.

The evidence of a witness on any such examination, cross-examination, or re-examination shall be taken in like manner as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit.

244. Where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings, the Court may, in like manner, take the evidence of any witness at any time in the course of the proceedings, in any suit or application as preparatory to the hearing of the suit or application, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing of the suit or application, saving just exceptions. *Viva voce* evidence taken as preparatory to hearing.

The evidence shall be taken in like manner, as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit, and then the note of the evidence shall be read over to the witness and tendered to him for signature; and if he refuse to sign it, the Court shall add a note of his refusal, and the evidence may be used as if he had signed it.

245. Evidence may be taken in like manner on the application of any person, before suit instituted, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court on oath that the person applying has good reason to apprehend that a suit will be instituted against him in the Court, and that some person, within the particular jurisdiction at the time of application, can give material evidence respecting the subject of the apprehended suit, but that he is about to leave the particular jurisdiction, or that from some other cause the person applying will lose the benefit of his evidence if it be not at once taken. Evidence before suit instituted.

Witness dead, insane, or not appearing.

246. Where any person who might give evidence in any suit or matter is dead, or insane, or unavoidably absent at the time his evidence might be taken, or for any reason considered sufficient by the Court cannot appear to give evidence in the suit or matter, the Court may, if it thinks fit, receive proof of any evidence given by him in any former judicial proceeding; provided that the subject matter of such former judicial proceeding was substantially the same as that of the existing suit, and that the parties to the existing suit were parties to it or bound by it, and in it had cross-examined or had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness of whose evidence proof is so to be given. Proof of former evidence.

Oath.

247. On any occasion the Court may, if it thinks it just and expedient, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings, take without oath the evidence of any person objecting on ground of conscience to take an oath,—the fact of the evidence having been so taken without oath being also recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

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Admission of Documents.

Notice to admit.

248. Where all parties to a suit are competent to make admissions, any party may call on any other party, by notice filed in the Court, and served under order of the Court, to admit any document, saving just exceptions.

Costs.

In case of refusal or neglect to admit, the costs of proof of the document shall be paid by the party refusing or neglecting, whatever be the result of the cause, unless the Court is of opinion that the refusal or neglect to admit was reasonable.

No costs of proof of any document shall be allowed unless such notice has been given, except in cases where the omission to give the notice has in the opinion of the Court produced a saving of expense.

XII.—Miscellaneous Provisions.

Attorneys and Agents.

In whose name, and how proceedings to be taken.

249. Every person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court as plaintiff, or otherwise, must do so in his own name and not otherwise, and either by himself, or by his attorney, procurator, or agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing.

Filing of power of attorney.

250. Where such act is done or proceeding taken by an attorney, procurator, or agent, the power of attorney, or instrument constituting the procurator or agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, must be filed in the Court before or at the commencement of the proceedings.

Where the authority is special, and has reference only to the particular proceeding to be taken, the original document itself must be filed.

Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney, procurator, or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of such document may be filed.

The authority, whether general or special, must be distinct and clear, so as to satisfy the Court that the person professing to act thereon has such authority as he claims to exercise.

Person proceeding without authority.

251. Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorized thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorized, is guilty of a contempt of Court.

Proceedings by or against Partnerships.

In what names.

252. Proceedings by or on behalf of or against a partnership, solely or jointly, must be taken in the several names of the partners as individuals, and not in the name of the firm or otherwise.

Plaintiff out of Jurisdiction.

Place for service,

253. Where a plaintiff, whether suing alone or suing jointly, is out of the jurisdiction of the particular Court, or is only temporarily resident within it, he must file in the Court, at or before the commencement of proceedings, a written statement of a fit place within the jurisdiction where notice or process may be served on him.

Security for costs.

He must also give security for costs and fees by deposit, or by bond, in the penal sum of 500 dollars.

The Court may at any time during the suit or proceeding, either on its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order him to give further or better security for costs and fees, and any direct proceedings to be stayed in the meanwhile.

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Service.

How to be made.

254. Service of a petition, notice, summons, decree, order, or other document of which service is required by these Rules, or according to the course of the Court, shall be made by an officer of the Court, unless in any case the Court thinks fit otherwise to direct; and service shall not be valid unless it is made under an order of the Court (in writing under the seal of the Court), which may be either indorsed on or subscribed or annexed to the document to be served.

Personal service.

255. Unless in any case the Court thinks it just and expedient otherwise to direct, service shall be personal,—that is, the document to be served shall, together with the order of service (indorsed, subscribed, or annexed), be delivered into the hands of the person to be served.

Other service.

256. Where it appears to the Court (either with or without any attempt at personal service) that for any reason personal service cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected either—

(i.) by delivery of the document to be served, together with the order for service, to some adult inmate at the usual or last known place of abode or business within the particular jurisdiction of the person to be served; or

(ii.) by delivery thereof to some agent within the particular jurisdiction of the person to be served, or to some other person within the particular jurisdictions through whom it appears to the Court there is a reasonable probability that the document and order served will come to the knowledge of the person to be served; or

(iii.) by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the particular jurisdiction; or

(iv.) by notice put up at the Court, or at some other place of public resort within the particular jurisdiction.

Service out of jurisdiction.

257. Ordinarily service shall not be made out of the particular jurisdiction except under an order for that purpose made by the Court within whose jurisdiction service is to be made, which order may be made on the request of any other Court, and shall in each case direct in which of the modes above-mentioned service is to be effected.

Where, however, the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to any Court so to require (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings), the Court may order that service be made out of the particular jurisdiction.

Variation of order.

258. Any order for service may be varied from time to time with respect to the mode of service directed by the order, as occasion requires.

Hours for service.

259. Service of a document not required to be served personally must be made before five o'clock in the evening.

If made after that hour on any day but Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following day.

If made after that hour on Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following Monday.

Sundays and Holydays.

260. No service in a civil suit shall be made on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday.

Absconding Defendant.

Bail.

261. Where the Court is satisfied by evidence on oath that there is good reason to believe that a defendant means to abscond in order to avoid the process of the Court, after suit or other proceeding instituted, the Court may make an order to hold him to bail, and may

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require of him such security as seems fit for his remaining within the particular jurisdiction, and abiding and performing by any decree or order to be made in the suit or proceeding, and for costs and fees.

Costs.

Discretion of Court.

262. The costs of the whole suit and of each particular proceeding therein are under the discretion of the Court; but the Court shall not order the successful party in a suit to pay to the unsuccessful party the costs of the suit generally, although the Court may order him, notwithstanding his success in the whole suit, to pay the costs occasioned by any particular proceeding therein.

Security for costs.

263. The Court may, if in any case it seems fit, require any party to any suit or proceeding, either at the commencement or at any time during the progress thereof, to give security for costs to the satisfaction of the Court by deposit or otherwise.

Paupers.

Pauper plaintiff; defendant.

264. The Court may admit any person to sue *in forma pauperis* on being satisfied of his poverty, and that he has *prima facie* a case proper for some relief in the Court; and may admit any person to defend *in forma pauperis* on being satisfied of his poverty.

Counsel or attorney for pauper.

265. If in any case the Court thinks fit to assign a counsel or attorney to assist a person admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*, the counsel or attorney so assigned may not refuse his assistance, unless he satisfies the Court of some good reason for refusing.

Pauper dispaupered for giving fee,

266. If a pauper gives or agrees to give any fee, profit, recompense, or reward for the despatch of his business in Court, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and he shall also be forthwith dispaupered, and shall not be afterwards admitted again in that suit to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*.

or for insufficient poverty.

267. A person admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis* may be dispaupered by order of the Court, on its appearing that he was not when admitted, or no longer is, of sufficient poverty, or that he is abusing his privilege by vexatious proceedings.

Computations of Time.

Days.

268. Where by these Rules, or any special order or the course of the Court, any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, and such time is not limited by hours, the computation of such limited time does not include the day of such date or of the happening of such event, but commences at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding must be done or taken at the latest on the last day of such limited time according to such computation.

Sundays and Holydays, when not reckoned.

269. Where the limited time so appointed or allowed is less than six days, the following days shall not be reckoned in the computation of such time; namely, Sundays, Good Friday, Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, Christmas Day, and the day before and the day next after Christmas Day.

Time expiring on Sunday or Holiday.

270. Where the time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding expires on one of the days last mentioned, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if done or taken on the next day afterwards, that is, not one of the last-mentioned days.

Time in case of security for costs.

271. The day on which an order that a plaintiff do give security for costs is served, and the time thenceforward until and including

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the day on which such security is given, shall not be reckoned in the computation of the time allowed to a defendant or putting in his answer.

Supplemental Statement.

Facts or circumstances occurring after suit.

272. Facts or circumstances occurring after the institution of a suit, may, by leave of the Court, be introduced by way of amendment into the petition or answer (as the case may require) at any stage of the proceedings, and the Court may make such order as seems just respecting the proof of such facts or circumstances, or for affording all parties concerned leave and opportunity to meet the statements so introduced.

Death of Party or other Change.

Change or transmission of interest or liability.

273. Where, pending a suit, any change or transmission of interest or liability occurs in relation to any party to the suit, or any party to the suit dies or (being a woman) marries, or the suit is in any other way rendered defective or incapable of being carried on, any person interested may, on motion *ex parte*, obtain from the Court such order as is requisite for curing the defect, or enabling or compelling proper parties to carry on the proceedings.

But it shall be open to any person served with such an order within such time, not exceeding fourteen days, as the Court in the order directs, to apply to the Court by motion to discharge such order.

Adjournment.

Power of Court.

274. Nothing in these Rules shall affect the power of the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceeding) to refer or adjourn, on application, for such time and on such terms (if any) as justice requires.

Amendment.

Power of Court.

275. Nothing in these Rules shall effect the power of the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to order or allow any amendment of any petition, answer, notice, or other document whatever, at any time, on such terms (if any) as justice requires.

Power of Court as to Time.

Enlargement or abridgment.

276. Nothing in these Rules shall affect the power of the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding on such terms (if any) as justice requires.

Further enlargement.

277. Where the Court is by these Rules or otherwise authorized to appoint the time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding,—or to enlarge the time appointed or allowed for that purpose by these Rules or otherwise,—the Court may further enlarge any time so appointed or enlarged by it on such terms (if any) as seem just, provided that the application for further enlargement is made before the expiration of the time already allowed, and that such further enlargement appears to the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to be required for the purposes of justice, and not to be sought merely for delay.

Guardian for Purposes of Suit.

In what cases.

278. Where on default made by a defendant in answering or otherwise defending the suit after due service of the petition, it appears to the Court that he is an infant or person of weak or unsound mind (not so found by inquisition) so that he is unable of himself to defend

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the suit, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff or of its own motion, appoint some fit person to be guardian of the defendant for the purposes of the suit, by whom he may defend the same.

Notice.

But no such order shall be made except on notice, after expiration of the time for answering, and four days at least before the day named in the notice for the hearing of the application, or for the Court proceeding (as the case may be), on or left at the dwelling-house of the person with whom or under whose care the defendant was at the time of service of the petition, and also, in the case of an infant not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian, served on or left at the dwelling-house of such father or guardian, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to dispense with such last-mentioned service.

XIII.—Criminal Matters.

I.—In General.

Interpretation of "the Court."

279. In the following Rules (under the heading "Criminal Matters") as far as they relate to the Supreme Court, the expression "the Court" means or includes (as the case may require) any officer of, or person attached to, the Supreme Court from time to time authorized to exercise or assist in the exercise of any part of the criminal jurisdiction of that Court.

How charge to be made.

280. A person making a criminal charge (Form 31) against another before the Supreme or other Court, must do so in person, or by attorney or counsel, or an agent lawfully thereunto authorized.

Summons or warrant.

281. In every case, whether the charge is or is not such as must or may be heard and determined in a summary way, the Court shall proceed, if the accused is not already in custody, either by way of summons to him (Form 32) or by way of warrant for his apprehension in the first instance (Form 33), according as the nature and circumstances of the case require.

Summons.

Form of charge.

282. For the issuing of a summons the charge need not be put in writing or be sworn to, unless the Court so directs.

Service.

A summons shall be served by the delivery of it to the person summoned personally, or if he cannot be conveniently met with, then by its being left at his usual or last known place of abode or business within the particular jurisdiction.

Proof of service.

The person effecting service must attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons, to prove service if necessary.

Warrant.

In what cases.

283. If the person summoned does not obey the summons, the Court may (after proof on oath of due service of the summons) issue a warrant for his apprehension (Form 34).

Notwithstanding the issuing of a summons, a warrant (Form 33) may be issued at any time before or after the time appointed in the summons for the appearance of the accused.

A warrant shall not be issued in the first instance unless the charge is in writing on the oath of the person laying the charge, or of some witness.

A warrant need not be made returnable at any particular time, but may remain in force until executed.

Execution;

It may be executed by the apprehension of the accused at any place within the particular jurisdiction, and in case of fresh pursuit

In another Consular district, when.

it may be executed at any place in another Consular district, without any application to the Court of that district.

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Search Warrant.

284. Where positive proof or probable suspicion is shown to the Court by evidence on oath that anything on, by, or in respect of which a crime or offence cognizable by the Court has been committed, is in any house or place over which, by reason of the nationality of the occupier thereof, the Court has jurisdiction, the Court may issue a warrant to search the house or place, and if anything searched for is found, to seize it, and apprehend the occupier of the house or place. In what cases.

The warrant shall be directed to some officer by name, who alone shall be entrusted with its execution, but he may be accompanied by any person or persons necessary to assist him in his search. Contents.

A general warrant to search shall not be granted, but the particular house or place must be indicated in it.

If the house or place is closed, and the officer is denied admission after demanding admission and disclosing his authority and the object of his visit, it may be forced open. Force.

Where there is probable suspicion only, the warrant must be executed in the day time; where there is positive proof, it may be executed in the night time. Day: night.

Witnesses.

285. Where it is shown to the Court, on oath, that any British subject within the particular jurisdiction is likely to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and will not voluntarily attend to give evidence at the preliminary examination, or in summary cases at the hearing of the charge, the Court shall issue a summons (Form 35) for his attendance. Summons.

286. If any person summoned does not obey the summons, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, then (after proof on oath of the service of the summons) the Court may issue its warrant (Form 36) to compel his attendance. Warrant after summons.

287. Where it is shown to the Court, on oath, that any British subject within the particular jurisdiction is likely to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and that it is probable he will not attend to give evidence at the preliminary examination, or in summary cases at the hearing of the charge, unless compelled to do so, then instead of issuing a summons the Court may issue a warrant (Form 37) in the first instance. Warrant in first instance.

288. If on the appearance of the person summoned, either in obedience to a summons, or on being brought up by virtue of a warrant, he refuses to take an oath,—or having taken an oath to answer any question put to him,—and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of the Court, then the Court may, by warrant, (Form 38) commit him to prison, there to remain for not more than seven days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath. Refusal to take oath or to answer.

Issuing, &c., of Warrant on Sunday or Holyday.

289. A warrant for apprehension or commitment or other purpose, or a search warrant, may be issued and may be executed on a Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, as well as on any other days, where the urgency of the case so requires. In what cases.

II.—Proceedings by Preliminary Examination and Indictment.

290. The following Rules (under the sub-heading "Proceedings by Preliminary Examination and Indictment") apply exclusively to cases where the charge is to be heard and determined not in a summary way, but on indictment. Extent of following Rules.

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Preliminary Examination.

Depositions.

291. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons or warrant, or otherwise, the Court before committing him to prison for trial, or admitting him to bail, shall, in his presence, take the depositions on oath (Form 39) of those who know the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall put the same in writing.

Questions by accused.

292. The accused shall be at liberty to put questions to any witness produced against him, and the statements of any witness in answer thereto shall form part of that witness's deposition.

Signature of deposition.

293. The deposition of each witness shall be read over to the witness, and shall be signed by him.

Witness dead or ill.

294. If on the trial of the accused it is proved on oath that any person whose deposition has been taken is dead, or is so ill as not to be able to travel, and that his deposition was taken in the presence of the accused, and that he or his counsel or attorney cross-examined, or had full opportunity of cross-examining the witness, the deposition may be read as evidence in the prosecution without further proof thereof.

Variance of evidence.

295. No objection at the preliminary examination to any charge, summons, or warrant, for any defect in substance or form, or for any variance between it and the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, shall be allowed: but if any variance appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may, on the request of the accused, adjourn the examination, and in the meantime remand the accused or admit him to bail.

Statement of Accused.

How to be taken.

296. After the examination of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution is completed, the Court shall, without requiring the attendance of the witnesses, read over to the accused the depositions taken against him, and shall then say to him these words:—

> "Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you on your trial. And I give you clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat, that may have been held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt; but whatever you now say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat."

Whatever the accused then says in answer thereto shall be taken down in writing (Form 40) and shall be read over to him, and shall be kept with the depositions of the witnesses, and afterwards, on the trial of the accused the same may be given in evidence against him without further proof thereof.

Confession.

297. Nothing in the foregoing Rules, however, is to prevent the prosecutor from giving in evidence any admission or confession or other statement of the accused made at any time, which would, by law, be admissible as evidence against him.

Publicity.

Examination of this kind and public.

298. The room or place in which the preliminary examination is held is not an open or public Court for that purpose; and the Court may, in its discretion, in case it appears to it that the ends of justice will be best answered by so doing, order that no person have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or place, without the special permission of the Court.

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Recognizance to Prosecute or give Evidence.

Prosecutor or witness to enter into recognizance.

299. The Court may, at the preliminary examination, bind by recognizance (Form 41) the prosecutor and every witness to appear at the Court at which the accused is to be tried, to prosecute, or to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence (as the case may be).

A notice of each recognizance (Form 42) shall at the same time be given to the person bound thereby.

If a witness refuses to enter into a recognizance, the Court may, by warrant (Form 43), commit him to prison, there to remain until after the trial of the accused, unless in the meantime he duly enters into a recognizance.

But if afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is not either committed for trial or held to bail, the witness shall be discharged from custody by direction of the Court.

Remand.

In what case.

300. If from the absence of witnesses or any other reasonable cause the Court considers it necessary or advisable to defer or adjourn the preliminary examination, the Court may, be warrant (Form 44), from time to time remand the accused for such time as seems reasonable, not exceeding fourteen days, to some prison or other place of security:

Custody during remand.

Or, if the remand is for not more than eight days, the Court may, by word of mouth, order the officer or person in whose custody the accused is, or any other fit officer or person, to continue or keep the accused in his custody, and to bring him up at the time appointed for commencement or continuance of the examination.

During the period of remand the Court may, nevertheless, order the accused to be brought before it.

Instead of detaining the accused in custody during the period of remand the Court may discharge him, on his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, as the Court may think fit (Form 45), for his appearance.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) shall at the same time be given to each person bound thereby.

Commitment.

In what cases.

301. When all the evidence adduced at the preliminary examination on the part of the prosecution has been heard, if the Court is of opinion that it is not sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall forthwith order him, if in custody, to be discharged as to the particular charge in question.

If, on the contrary, the Court is of opinion that the evidence is sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall either by warrant (Form 47) commit him to prison, there to remain till delivered by due course of law, or admit him to bail.

Bail.

Where discretionary.

302. Where the accused is charge with—

Felony;
Assault with intent to commit felony;
Attempt to commit felony;
Obtaining or attempting to obtain property by false pretences;
Receiving stolen property, or property obtained by false pretences;
Perjury, or subornation of perjury;
Concealing the birth of a child by secret burying or otherwise;

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Wilful or indecent exposure of the person;
Riot;
Assault on a constable or officer of the Court in the execution of his duty, or any person acting in his aid;
Neglect or breach of duty as a constable or officer of the Court;

it shall be in the discretion of the Court to admit him to bail, either in the first instance, instead of committing him to prison for trial, or at any time after his commitment and before trial.

Where ordinarily to be taken.

Where the accused is charged with any indictable misdemeanor other than those herein-before described, the Court shall ordinarily admit him to bail.

In murder or treason.

303. A person charged with murder or treason can be admitted to bail by the Judge of the Supreme Court only.

Power of Judge of Supreme Court.

304. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, on good grounds, admit any person to bail, although the Provincial Court before which the charge is made does not think fit to do so.

Form of bail.

305. The accused who is to be admitted to bail is to produce such surety or sureties as, in the opinion of the Court, will be sufficient to ensure his appearance at the time and place when and where he is to be tried, and with such surety or sureties to enter into a recognizance accordingly (Form 45).

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

Privileges of Accused.

Copies of depositions to accused.

306. At any time after the preliminary examination has been completed, the accused is entitled to have copies of the depositions on which he has been committed for trial, or held to bail, on payment of a reasonable sum, not exceeding sixpence for every one hundred words, or gratis, if the Court so directs.

The Court shall, at the time of commitment or of holding to bail, inform the accused of his rights in this respect.

Preparations for Trial.

Transmission of depositions and other documents to Court.

307. The written charge (if any), the depositions, the statement of the accused, the recognizance of prosecutor and witnesses, and the recognizance of bail (if any) shall be carefully transmitted in proper time to the Court at which the trial is to be held.

Indictment.

Course of proceedings on trials on indictments.

308. A trial before the Judge or an officer of the Supreme Court, with a jury, and the proceedings before and after trial relative thereto, shall be conducted as nearly as may be as a criminal trial before a Judge with a jury and the corresponding proceedings is and are conducted in England.

Other criminal trials, with or without a jury, or with Assessors, and the proceedings before and after trial relative thereto, shall be conducted in like manner *mutatis mutandis*.

Conduct of proceedings before Supreme Court.

309. In criminal cases to be tried on indictment before the Judge or Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, whether with or without a jury, the depositions when completed shall forthwith be delivered to the Law Secretary, as prosecutor on behalf of the Crown, who shall thereupon, in person or by some proper representative appointed by him, in any case by writing under his hand, take all proper steps for indicting and bringing to trial the accused, and conduct the prosecution in Court at the trial; and no such prosecution shall be under the direction or conduct of any private prosecutor.

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Any private prosecutor may, however, retain any member of the English, Irish, or Scottish Bar, or any regular and duly qualified advocate of foreign nationality, to assist in the prosecution; and such barrister or advocate may, with the assent of the prosecutor for the Crown, appear in Court at the trial and take part in the prosecution; but no such prosecution shall be withdrawn or abandoned without the express consent of the Law Secretary, as prosecutor for the Crown, or of his representative, given in open Court.

III.—Summary Proceedings.

Extent of following Rules.

310. The following Rules (under the sub-heading "Summary Proceedings") apply exclusively to cases were the charge is to be heard and determined not on indictment, but in a summary way.

Hearing.

Non-appearance of prosecutor.

311. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons, or warrant, or otherwise, either originally or on adjournment, then if the prosecutor, having had due notice of the time and place appointed for the hearing or adjourned hearing of the charge, does not appear in person, or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall dismiss the charge, unless for some reason it thinks proper to adjourn or further adjourn the hearing, with or without imposing any terms.

Custody in case of adjournment.

312. In case of adjournment the Court may commit the accused in the meantime to prison, or to such other custody as it thinks fit, or may discharge him on his entering into a recognizance (Form 45) with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of the Court, for his appearance at the time and place of adjournment.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

Both parties appearing.

313. If both parties appear in person, or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall proceed to hear and finally determine the charge.

Conduct of charge.

314. The prosecutor shall be at liberty to conduct the charge, and to have the witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf.

Of defence.

315. The accused shall be admitted to make his full answer and defence to the charge, and to have the witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf; and if he does not employ counsel or attorney, he shall, at the close of the examination of each witness for the prosecution, be asked by the Court whether he wishes to put any questions to the witness.

If he puts any question to a witness, the witness may be re-examined for the prosecution.

Publicity.

316. The room or place in which the Court sits to hear and determine the charge is an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access as far as the room or place can conveniently contain them.

Admission of charge by accused.

317. The substance of the charge shall be stated to the accused, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

If he thereupon admits the truth of the charge, and does not show sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Court may convict him accordingly.

Evidence for prosecution.

If he does not admit the truth of the charge, the Court shall proceed to hear the prosecutor and such witnesses as he examines, and such other evidence as he adduces in support of his charge.

Defence.

On the termination of the whole evidence in support of the charge, if it appears to the Court that a *primâ facie* case is made out

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against the accused, he shall be asked by the Court if he wishes to say anything in answer, or has any witnesses to examine or other evidence to adduce in his defence; and the Court shall then hear the accused and his witnesses and other evidence, if any.

Evidence in reply.

318. If the accused adduces any evidence in his defence the prosecutor may adduce evidence in reply thereto; but the prosecutor shall not in any case be allowed to make any observations by way of reply to the evidence adduced by accused, nor shall the accused in any case be allowed to make any observations on evidence adduced by the prosecutor in reply.

Variance between charge and evidence.

319. A variance between the charge and the evidence adduced in support of it as to the time at which the alleged crime or offence was committed is not material, if it is proved that the charge was in fact made within the time (if any) limited by law for the making thereof.

But if any variance between the charge and the evidence appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may adjourn the hearing.

Adjournment.

Hearing may be adjourned in discretion of Court.

320. At any time before or during the hearing of the charge the Court may, in its discretion, for any good cause recorded in the minutes of proceeding, adjourn the hearing.

An adjournment ordered for any cause shall be made to a certain time and place, to be at the time of the adjournment appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the parties, or their respective counsel or attorneys.

Custody during adjournment.

During the period of adjournment the Court may in its discretion, according to the nature and circumstances of each case, either suffer the accused to go at large or commit him by warrant (Form 44) to such prison or other place of security, or to such other safe custody as the Court thinks fit, or may discharge him on his entering into a recognizance (Form 45) with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of the Court, for his appearance at the time and place of adjournment.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

If at any time and place of adjournment of a hearing, which has once begun, the accused does not appear in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court may in its discretion proceed with the further hearing as if the accused were present.

Decision.

Conviction or dismissal.

321. The Court having heard what each party has to say as aforesaid, and the witnesses, and the evidence adduced, shall consider the whole matter and finally determine the same, and shall either convict the accused or dismiss the charge.

Conviction.

Minute.

322. In case of conviction a minute thereof shall be made, and the conviction (Forms 48, 49) shall afterwards be drawn up in form, to be preserved among the records of the Court.

Dismissal.

Certificate.

323. In case of dismissal of the charge the Court may, if it thinks fit, on being requested so to do, make an order of dismissal (Form 55) and give the accused a certificate thereof (Form 56), which certificate shall on being produced, without further proof, be a bar to any subsequent charge for the same matter against the same person.

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Costs.

On conviction. 324. In case of conviction the Court may, in and by the conviction, award and order that the person convicted do pay to the prosecutor such costs as seem just and reasonable, to be specified in the conviction.

On dismissal. 325. In case of dismissal the Court may, in and by the order of dismissal, award and order that the prosecutor do pay to the accused such costs as seem just and reasonable, to be specified in the order of dismissal.

Execution of Conviction or Order of Dismissal.

Imprisonment. 326. Where a conviction does not adjudge the payment of money, but adjudges that the offender be imprisoned, the Court shall issue a warrant of commitment (Form 50) accordingly.

Levying of penalty or other moneys. 327. Where a conviction or order of dismissal adjudges any money to be paid by any person convicted or any prosecutor for penalty, compensation, costs, charges, or otherwise, the money to be paid may be lieved on the goods of the person adjudged to pay the same by distress and sale under warrant. (Forms 52, 57.)

Commitment for want of distress. 328. If the officer having the execution of the warrant returns (Form 53) that he could find no goods or no sufficient goods whereon to levy the money mentioned in the warrant, together with costs, the Court may by warrant (Forms 54, 58,) commit the person adjudged to make the payment to prison for not more than two months, unless the money adjudged to be paid, and all costs and charges of the distress, commitment, and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant of commitment, are sooner paid.

Commitment in lieu of distress. 329. Where it appears to the Court that such distress and sale of goods as aforesaid would be ruinous to the person ordered to pay the money and his family, or (by confession of that person or otherwise) that he has no goods whereon a distress may be levied, then the Court, if it thinks fit, may, instead of issuing a warrant of distress, commit him to prison, with or without hard labour, for not more than two months, unless the money adjudged to be paid, and all costs and charges of the commitment and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant of commitment, are sooner paid (Form 51.)

Payment or tender before distress. 330. Any person against whom a warrant of distress issues may pay or tender to the officer having the execution of the warrant the sum therein mentioned, together with the amount of the expenses of the distress up to the time of such payment or tender, and thereupon the officer shall cease to execute the same.

Payment after commitment. 331. Any person committed for non-payment may pay the sum mentioned in the warrant of commitment, together with the amount of costs and charges therein mentioned (if any), to the person in whose custody he is, who shall thereupon discharge him, if he is in custody for no other matter.

XIV.—Appeal to Supreme Court in Criminal Cases.

Time in summary cases. 332. The application for a special case, on a summary conviction, shall be made within 48 hours after the sentence.

Form of application. 333. The application for a special case shall state shortly the grounds on which the appellant considers the conviction erroneous in point of law, and may contain any argument in support of the appeal, or may include an application that time be allowed for the filing of such an argument, which may be allowed accordingly.

Time for statement. 334. The special case, when granted, shall be stated within ten days after application for the same, or after expiration of the time allowed for filing such argument.

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Copy of application.

335. A copy of the appellant's application for a special case, and of any argument filed by him in support thereof, shall be annexed to the special case.

Security.

336. The appellant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court, by recognizance, deposit, or otherwise, to prosecute the appeal without delay, and to submit to the judgment of the Supreme Court, and to pay any costs awarded against him.

Discharge from custody.

337. The appellant, if in custody, shall be liberated on his further giving security to the satisfaction of the Court, by recognizance, deposit, or otherwise, to appear and receive judgment at an appointed time and place, unless the conviction is set aside by the Supreme Court.

Copy of case to prosecutor.

338. The prosecutor shall be entitled, on payment of the proper fees, to have a copy of any special case or other documents sent to the Supreme Court on any appeal in a criminal case.

XV.—General Provisions (Civil and Criminal Matters.)

Observance of procedure of Supreme Court, &c., in England.

339. In all matters not in these Rules expressly provided for, the procedure of the Superior Courts and of Justices of the Peace in England in like cases shall, as far as possible, be followed, save that with respect to matters arising under the Admiralty or other special jurisdiction, the procedure of the Courts having such jurisdiction in England shall, as far as possible, be followed.

Sealing of notices, &c.

340. Notices, summonses, warrants, decrees, orders, and other documents issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

Interpretation.

341. In these Rules the words "oath" and "affidavit," and words referring thereto, or to swearing, include affirmation and declaration and refer thereto, or to the making of an affirmation or declaration, where an affirmation or declaration is admissable in lieu of an oath or affidavit.

Terms used in these Rules have the same meanings as in the Order in Council under which these Rules are framed.

Forms.

342. The Forms appended to these Rules may be used with such variations as the circumstances of each case require.

Fees.

343. The Fees specified in the List appended to these Rules shall be paid.

The Court may, however, remit any such fee, wholly or in part, if it thinks fit.

Commencement.

344. These Rules shall commence and have effect at the same time as the Order in Council under which they are framed.

(Signed) Edmund Hornby,

Judge.

Approved:

(Signed) Russell.

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FORMS.

Issue for Decision of Questions of Fact without formal Suit.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
[*Saturday*] the] day of [ ]
18

Between *A.B.*
and
C.D.

This Court has ordered that the above-named *A.B.* of [*gentleman*] and the above-named *C.D.* of [*merchant*] may proceed to the trial of the questions of fact to be determined between them without any petition presented or other pleading.

This Court therefore now further orders that the following questions be tried.

1. Whether, &c.
2. Whether, &c.

the said *A.B.* maintaining the affirmative, and the said *C.D.* the negative thereof respectively.

(Seal)

2.

Summons in Summary Procedure for Claim under 100 *dollars.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ]
18

Between *A.B.* - - Plaintiff,
and
C.D. - - Defendant,
[*or*
In the matter of *E.F.* an infant]

To *C.D.* of [*gentleman*] the above-named defendant.

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court at [ ] on [ ] the [ ] day of [ ] at o'clock in the [ ] noon on the hearing of a claim [*or* an application] on the part of *A.B.* of [*merchant*] the above-named Plaintiff *(state the precise nature and particulars of the claim, and the amount sought to be recovered, or the precise object of the application, as the case may be.)*

(Seal)

The following note is to be added to the original summons, and when the time is altered by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below.

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [*or* at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

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3.

Summons to Administrator or Executor for Summary Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ] 18
In the matter of the property of *A.B.*, late of deceased.

Between *C.D.* - - Plaintiff,
and
E.F. - - Defendant.

To E.F. of the above-named defendant, executor of the above-named *A.B.*

On the application of *C.D.* of , Esq., the above-named plaintiff, who claims to be a creditor of the said *A.B.*

You are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to attend this Court at on [ ] o'clock in the [ ] noon, and show cause, if you can, why an order for the administration of the property of the said *A.B.* under the direction of this Court should not be granted.

(Seal)

The following note is to be added to the original summons, and when the time is allowed by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below.

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [*or* at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

4.

Special Summons on Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
[*Thursday*] the [ ] day of [ ] 18

Between *A.B.* - - Plaintiff,
and
C.D. - - Defendant.

To C.D. of , the above-named defendant.

You are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to attend this Court within seven days after service of this summons on you, inclusive of the day of service, and obtain leave from this Court to defend this suit: otherwise *A.B.* of the above-named plaintiff, will be entitled, as of course, to an immediate absolute decree against you.

(Seal)

[*Indorsement on Summons*].

The plaintiff claims [ ] pounds sterling, principal and interest [*or* balance of principal and interest] due to him as the payee [*or* indorsee] of a bill of exchange or promissory note, of which the following is a copy:—

[*Here copy bill or note and all indorsement on it*]

And if the amount thereof be paid to the Plaintiff within [ ] days from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

NOTICE.

If the Defendant does not within seven days after having been

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served with this summons, inclusive of the day of service, obtain leave from the Court to defend this suit, the Plaintiff will be entitled, as of course, at any time after the expiration of those seven days, to an immediate absolute decree, from which there is no appeal, for any amount not exceeding the sum above claimed, and such sum as may be fixed by the Court for costs.

Leave to defend the suit may be obtained on application *ex parte* to the Court, supported by evidence on oath, showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that the defendant should be allowed to defend the suit; or on payment into Court of the sum hereon indorsed.

5.

Petition.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Between *A.B.* - - - - - Plaintiff,

and

C.D. and - - - }
E.F. - - - - - } Defendants.

To *X.Y.*, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at *(Canton)*.

The petition of *A.B.* of *(Merchant)*, the above-named Plaintiff,

Shows as follows:—

1. (On the 1st day of June, 1859, the Defendant, &c.)
2. (On the next day the Plaintiff wrote and sent a letter to the Defendant, the material parts of which were as follows, &c.)
3. .....
4. .....

The Plaintiff therefore prays:—

1. [That an account may be taken of what is due for principal and interest on, &c.]
2. That the Defendant may be decreed to pay to the Plaintiff the amount which shall be so found due within one calendar month, &c.]
3. [That the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.]

The Defendants to this Petition are,

C.D. of [*merchant*],
E F. of [*widow*].

A.B.
[*or* *A.B.*, the Plaintiff,
by *L.M.*, his Attorney.]

6.

Answer.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Between *A.B.* - - - - - Plaintiff,

and

C.D. and - - - }
E.F. - - - - - } Defendants.

The answer of *C.D.*, one of the above-named Defendants, to the petition of the above-named Plaintiff.

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In answer to the said petition I, *C.D.*, say as follows:—

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....

C.D.

or *C.D.*, the Defendant,
by *N.O.*, his Attorney.

7.

Notice of Transfer of Cause to Hearing Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ] 18

Between *A.B.* - - - - - Plaintiff,

and

C.D. and - - - - }
E.F. - - - - } Defendants.

To *A.B.*, the above-named Plaintiff,

[*or*,

To *C.D.*, one of the above-named Defendants.]

This case will be transferred from the General Hearing List to the Hearing Paper for the day of , 18 , and will come on to be heard in its turn on that day, if the business of the Court permits, or otherwise on some adjournment day, of which you will receive no further notice.

You are desired to pay attention to the following directions:—

If the Plaintiff fails to attend in person or by counsel or attorney on the day appointed, the case if called on may be struck out, and the Plaintiff will be liable to pay to the Defendant such costs as may be fixed by the Court. Also, the case must be set down in the General Hearing List afresh, by which the Plaintiff will incur delay and expense.

If the Defendant fails to attend in person or by counsel or attorney on the day appointed, the case if called on may, if the Court so directs, be heard and determined in his absence on the evidence adduced on behalf of the Plaintiff, and the Court will issue execution on the judgment so obtained.

If either party has any application to make to the Court to postpone the hearing, it should be made as soon as possible, on application for a summons for that purpose, and if the application is based on any matter of fact, as the absence of a material witness or the like, the facts relied on must be set out and verified in one or more affidavit or affidavits filed in the Court before such application.

If either party considers that the questions between the parties are not fairly raised or put in issue by the pleadings, or thinks that the questions raised are obscure, and that he is prejudiced thereby, he may apply to the Court on summons to settle issues, and such application should be made at once.

The parties are warned that at the hearing they are required to adduce all the testimony, written and oral, which each of them desires to rely on, in support of his own case and in contradiction of that of his opponent. The proof will be required at the hearing and not on a subsequent day, and parties failing to bring their testimony forward at the proper time may find themselves absolutely precluded from adducing it at all, or at best only allowed to do so on payment of substantial costs to the other side, and on such other terms as the Court thinks fit to impose.

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Parties desirous to enforce the attendance of witnesses should apply at once to the Court to issue to or to procure from the national authority of the witness required a summons for his attendance.

It is indispensable that the application should be made so as to allow time for a reasonable notice to the witness required.

If the witness is required to bring books or papers, they must be particularized in the summons sufficiently to enable him clearly to understand what is meant.

Any party summoning a witness through the Court, thereby becomes liable to pay such witness a reasonable sum of money to be summarily fixed by the Court for his expenses and loss of time.

The Court will not *enforce* the attendance of a witness unless such sum has been deposited in the Court.

If either party desires to use in evidence at the hearing any book, paper, or document in the possession or power of the other party, he must give the other party reasonable notice in writing to produce it at the hearing, failing which he will not be allowed to give any secondary evidence of its contents.

No person is excluded from giving evidence by reason of interest or relationship. The parties themselves, their wives, relations, partners, and servants respectively are competent witnesses.

(Seal)

8.

Motion Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Between *A.B.* - - - Plaintiff.

and

C.D. - - - Defendant.

The Plaintiff [*or as the case may be*] moves that [*here state the terms of the motion*].

9.

Affidavit of attesting Witness in proof of the due Execution of a Will or Codicil dated after 31*st December*, 1837.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased,

I, *C.D.* of , make oath and say that I am one of the subscribing witnesses to the last Will [*or* Codicil, *as the case may be*,] of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, the said Will [*or* Codicil] being now hereto annexed, bearing date , and that the testator executed the said Will [*or* Codicil] on the day of the date thereof, by signing his name at the foot or end thereof [*or* in the testimonium clause thereof, *or* in the attestation clause thereto, *as the case may be*], as the same now appears thereto, (1) in the presence of me and of the other subscribed witness thereto, both of us being present at the same time, and we thereupon attested and subscribed the said Will [*or* Codicil] in the presence of the testator.

(1) If the signature is in the testimonium clause or attestation clause, insert, "intending the same for his final signature to his will."

C.D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me,

X.Y.

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10.

Oath for Executor.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, C.D. of (1) , make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [*or* the paper writings] hereto annexed and marked by me (2) to contain the true and original last Will [or last Will with Codicils] of *A.B.* late of , deceased, and that I am the sole executor [or one of the executors] therein named [*or* executor according to the tenour thereof, executor during life, executrix during widowhood, *or as the case may be,*] and that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his Will [*or* Will and Codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me; that I will exhibit an inventory, and render an account of my executorship, whenever lawfully required; that the testator died at on the day of 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of , to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me.
E.F.

(1) Insert besides the name, &c., of the deponent, his relationship, if any, to the testator.

(2) Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

Where more executors than one are appointed, and all are not sworn, a memorandum should be made in the margin of the oath that power is to be reserved to the other executors or executor, or that they have or he has renounced.

11.

Oath for Administrator with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of , make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [*or* the paper writings] hereto annexed, and marked by me (1) to contain the true and original last Will [or last Will with Codicils] of *A.B.*, late of , deceased; that the executor therein named is dead without having taken probate thereof [*or as the fact may be*]; that I am the residuary legatee in trust named therein [*or as the fact may be, stating the relationship, if any, of the deponent to the testator*]; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator, by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his Will [*or* Will and Codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me, and distributing the residue of his personal property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration, whenever lawfully required; that the testator died at on the 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of , to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me,
E.F.

(1) Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

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12.

Oath for Administrator (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of , make oath and say that *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died intestate, a bachelor, without parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, and that I am his lawful cousin german and one of his next of kin [*this must be altered in accordance with the circumstances of the case*]; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the deceased, by paying his just debts, and distributing the residue of his property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required; that the deceased died at on the day of 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me,
E. F.

13.

Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

Be it known, that on the day of 18 the last Will [*or* the last Will with Codicils] (a copy whereof is hereto annexed) of *A.B*, late of , deceased, who died on at , and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court; and that the administration of the personal property of the said deceased was granted by this Court to *C.D.*, the sole executor [*or as the case may be*] named in the said Will, he having been first duly sworn.

To be written in margin. *Sworn under and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18*

X.Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*]
(Seal)

14.

Letters of Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

Be it known, that *A.B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, made and duly executed his last Will [*or* his last Will with Codicils thereto], and did therein name [*according to the facts*]

And be it further known, that on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration with the said Will [and Codicils] annexed of the personal property of the deceased were granted by this

Sworn under and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18

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Court to *C.D.* [*insert the character in which the grant is taken*], he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*]
(Seal)

15.

Letters of Administration (not with Will annexed).

Sworn under and that the Intestate died on or about the day of 18

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
Be it known, that on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property of *A.B.*, late of deceased, who died on 18 , at intestate, and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, were granted by this Court to *C.D.*, of , the widow [*or as the case may be*] of the said intestate, she having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*]
(Seal)

16.

Double Probate.

Sworn under and that the Testator died on the day of

Former grant, Jan. 18 , under the same sum

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
Be it known, that on the day of 18 , the last Will [with Codicils] of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, who died on , at and who at the time of his death has his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court, and that administration of his personal property and any way concerning his Will, was granted by this Court to *C.D.*, one of the executors named in the said Will [*or* Codicil], he having been first duly sworn, power being reserved of making the like grant to *E.F.*, the other executor named in the said Will. And be it further known, that on the day of , 18 , the said Will of the said deceased was also proved in this Court, and that the like administration was granted by this Court to the said *E.F.*, he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*]
(Seal)

17.

Letter of Administration de Bonis non.

Sworn under and that the Intestate died on the day of

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
Be it known, that *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died on 18 , at , intestate, and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that since his death, namely, on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration of his personal property were granted by this Court to *C.D.* [*insert the relationship or character of administrator*] (which Letters of Administration now remain on record in this Court) who, after taking such Administration upon him, partly administered

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the personal property of the deseased, and afterwards, on , died, leaving part thereof unadministered, and that on the day of , 18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property so left unadministered were granted by this Court to , he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.
H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*]
(Seal)

18.

Administration Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A.B.* of , *C.D.* of , and *E.F.* of are jointly and severally bound unto *G.H.*, the Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan, in the sum of to be paid to the said *G.H.* or the Judge of the said Court for the time being; for which payment we bind ourselves, and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of 18

A.B. (L.S.)
C.D. (L.S.)
E.F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such, that if the above-named *A.B.*, the intended Administrator of the personal property of *I.J.*, late of deceased, who died on the day of [left unadministered by] do make a true and perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased [so left unadministered], which has or shall come into [his] possession, or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court or Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*], whenever required by law so to do; and the same personal property, and all other the personal property of the deceased, which shall at any time after the making and exhibition of such inventory come into the possession of the said *A.B.* or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer according to law; (that is to say), to pay the debts which the deceased owed at [his] death, and all the residue of the said personal property do deliver and pay to such person or persons as shall be entitled thereto under the Act of Parliament intituled "*An Act for the better settling of Intestates' Estates;*" and further do make a true and just account of [his] administration whenever lawfully required; and in case it shall hereafter appear that any Will was made by the deceased, and the executor or executors therein named do exhibit the same for probate, then if the said *A.B.*, being thereunto required, do duly render and deliver up the Letters of Administration granted to him, then this obligation shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal)

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19.

Administration Bond for Administrators with Will Annexed.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A.B.*, of *C.D.* of , and *E.F.* of are jointly and severally bound unto *G.H.*, the Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan, in the sum of , to be paid to the said *G.H.* or Judge of the said Court for the time being, for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of 18

A.B. (L.S.)
C.D. (L.S.)
E.F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such that if the above-named *A.B.*, the intended Administrator with Will annexed of the personal property of *I.J.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , do make a true and perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased, left unadministered by which has or shall come into [his] possession, or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court or Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*], whenever required by law so to do, and the same personal property [so left unadministered] and all other the personal property of the deceased which shall at any time after the making and exhibition of such inventory come into the possession of the said *A.B.*, or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer, (that is to say,) do pay the debts which the deceased owed at [his] death, and then the legacies given by the said Will annexed to the said Letters of Administration as far as such personal property will extend, and the law bind [him], and all the residue of the said personal property shall deliver and pay unto such person or persons as shall be by law entitled thereto, and further do make a true and just account of [his] said Administration whenever lawfully required, then this obligation shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal)

20.

Declaration of the Personal Property of a Testator or an Intestate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

A true declaration of all the personal property of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, which have at any time since his death come to the possession, or knowledge of *C.D.*, the administrator with the Will annexed of the said *A.B.*, [*or* administrator, *as the case may be*], made and exhibited upon and by virtue of the oath [*or* solemn affirmation] of the said *C.D.* as follows:

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First, I declare that the deceased was at the time or his death possessed of or entitled to - - -

[*The details of the deceased's property must be here inserted, and the value inserted opposite to each particular.*]

Lastly, I say that no personal property of the deceased has at any time since his death come to my possession or knowledge, save as is herein-before set forth.

C.D.

On the day of 18 the said *C.D.* was duly sworn to [*or* solemnly affirmed] the truth of the above-written inventory.

Before me,

[*person authorized to administer oaths.*]

21.

Justification of Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

We, *C.D.* of , and *E.F.* of , severally make oath and say, that we are the proposed sureties in the penal sum of on behalf of *G.H.*, the intended administrator of the personal property of *A.B.*, late of deceased, for his faithful administration thereof; and I the said *C.D.* for myself make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of ; and I the said *E.F.* for myself make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of

Sworn by the deponents, *C.D.* and *E.F.*, at , this day of 18 .

C.D.
E.F.

Before me,

X.Y.

22.

Renunciation of Probate and Administration will Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.*, deceased.

Whereas *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died on the day of 18 , at , having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas he made and duly executed his last Will, dated the day of 18 (1), and thereof appointed *C.D.* executor and residuary legatee in trust [*or as the case may be*].

(1) If there are codicils their dates should be also inserted.

Now I, the said *C.D.*, do hereby declare, that I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and will not hereafter intermeddle therein, with intent to defraud creditors, and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to probate of the said Will [and Codicils, *if any*], and to Administration with the said Will [and Codicils, *if any*], annexed, of the personal property of the deceased.

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In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, this day of 18

C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named *C.D.* in the presence of

G.H.

23.

Renunciation of Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Whereas *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died on the day of 18 , at , intestate, a widower, having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas I, *C.D.*, of , am his lawful child, and his only next of kin [*or as the case may be*]:

Now I, the said *C.D.* , do hereby declare that I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to Administration thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, this day of 18 .

C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said *C.D.* in the presence of

G.H.

24.

Order to a Person to bring in a Paper purporting to be testamentary.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

The day of 18 .

To *C.D.*, of

Whereas it appears by a certain affidavit filed in the Court on the day of 18 , and made by of , that a certain original paper, being or purporting to be testamentary, namely [*here describe the paper*], bearing date the day of 18 , is now in your possession or under your control:

Now this is to command you, in Her Majesty's name, that within eight days after service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do bring into and leave in this Court the said original paper, or in case the said original paper be not in your possession or under your control, that you, within eight days after the service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, do file in this Court an affidavit to that effect, and therein set forth what knowledge you have of and respecting the said paper

(Seal)

25.

Affidavit of Handwriting.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *C.D.*, deceased.

I, *A.B.* of , make oath and say, I knew and was well acquainted with *C.D.*, late of

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deceased, who died on the day of , at , for many years before and down to his death, and that during that time I have frequently seen him write and sign his name, whereby I have become well acquainted with his handwriting and signature, and having now with care and attention inspected the paper writing hereunto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of the said *C.D.*, beginning thus , ending thus , dated the day of and signed thus, "*C.D.*," I say that I believe [the whole body and contents of the said Will, together with] the signature "*C.D.*" thereto, to be of the handwriting of the said *C.D.*, deceased.

A.B.

Sworn at ,
this , day of
18 , before me,
E.F.

26.

Affidavit of Finding and Condition of Will.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *E.F.* deceased.

I, *A.B.*, of , make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be Will of *E.F.*, late of , deceased, (who died on the day of , at , and had at his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court) the said Will bearing date the day of , beginning thus , ending thus , and being signed thus "*E.F.*," and that [*here describe the finding of the Will, and the various obliterations, interlineations, erasures, and alterations (if any) and the general condition of the Will, and state any other matters requiring to be accounted for, and clearly trace the Will from the possession of the deceased in his lifetime up to the time of the making of this affidavit*]; and I lastly say, that the same paper writing is now in all respects in the same condition as when found [*or as the case may be*].

A.B.

Sworn at , this
day of
18 , before me,
I.J.

27.

Affidavit of Search.

This form of affidavit is to be used when it is shown by affidavit that neither the subscribing witnesses nor any other person can depose to the precise time of the execution of the will.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton.*]

In the matter of *C.D.* deceased.

I, *A.B.*, of , make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of *C.D.*, late of , deceased (who died on the day of 18 , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court), the said Will beginning thus, " ," ending thus, "In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this day "of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

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"and fifty-four" [*or as the case may be*], and being signed thus, "*C.D.*" And referring particularly to the fact that the blank spaces originally left in the said Will for the insertion of the day and the month of the date thereof have never been supplied [*or* that the said Will is without date, *or as the case may be*], I further say, that I have made enquiry of [*E.F.*, the solicitor of the said deceased,] and that I have also made diligent and careful search in all places where the said deceased usually kept his papers of moment, in order to ascertain whether he had or had not left any other Will. And I lastly say, that I believe the deceased died without having left any Will, Codicil, or Testamentary Paper whatever other than the said Will by me herein-before deposed to.

A.B.

Sworn at , this
day of
18 , before me,
G.H.

28.

Notice to prohibit Grant of Probate or Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.*, deceased.

Let nothing be done in the matter of *A.B.*, late of deceased, who died on the day of , at , and had at the time his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, without warning being given to *C.D.*, , [*or* to *E.F*, of the attorney of *G.H.*, of].

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed) *C.D.*, of [*or E.F.* of the attorney of *G.H.*], of

29.

Warning to Person filing Notice to prohibit Grant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.*, late of , deceased.

To *C.D.*, of [*or* to *E.F.*, of attorney of *G.H.*, of].

You are hereby warned, within six days after the service of this warning upon you, inclusive of the day of such service, to come to this Court, and file therein an affidavit setting forth your [*or* your client's] interest in this matter; and in default of your so doing this Court will proceed to all such acts and things as shall be needful to be done in this matter.

NOTE.—The warning is issued at the instance of *R.S.* of [*here state what interest* R.S. *has, and if under a will or codicil state its date*].

(Seal)

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30.

List of Probate and Administration.

Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

The [1st] day of [August] 18[66].

LIST of PROBATE and ADMINISTRATIONS granted by this COURT up to the 1st day of July, 1866, and not included in any previous List.

Date of Grant.	Name in full of Deceased.	His or Her Business, Profession, or other Description.	Place of his or her Death.	Time of his or her Death.	Name and Description of each Executor or Administrator taking Probate or Administration.	Value of the Personal Property.

(Signed) *X. Y.*,
H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*].
(Seal)

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31.

Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

C.D. of [*labourer*] [being first duly sworn] charges that [&c., *state the offence*].

(Seal)

32.

Summons to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *A.B.* of [*labourer*].

You have this day been charged [on oath] before this Court for that you [*&c., stating shortly the offence charged.*]

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to appear before this Court on [*Saturday next*] the day of at [10 o'clock *in the forenoon*] at [ ] to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal)

33.

Warrant in first instance for Apprehension of Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B. of [*labourer*] has this day been charged [on oath] before this Court for that he [*&c., stating shortly the offence charged.*]

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said A.B., and to bring him before this Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal)

34.

Warrant of Apprehension of Accused where Summons is disobeyed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B. of [*labourer*] was on the day of 18 , charged [on oath] before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And the said *A.B.* was by summons of this Court commanded to appear before this Court on [ ] at [ ] at [ ] to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly served with the summons. But he has not appeared according to the said summons.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said *A.B.*, and to bring him before this Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal)

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35.

Summons of a Witness.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *E.F.* of [*labourer*]

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons or warrant against the accused*].

And it appears to this Court that you are likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to appear before this Court on [*Saturday next*] the [ ] day of [ ] 18 [ ] at [10 o'clock *in the forenoon*] at [ ] to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal)

36.

Warrant where Witness has not obeyed Summons.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And it appearing to the said Court that *E.F.* of [*labourer*] is likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge, the said *E.F.* was by summons of this Court commanded to appear before this Court on [ ] at [ ] at [ ] to testify what he should know concerning the said charge.

And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly served with the said summons.

But he has not appeared according to the said summons, and has not excused his failure to do so to the satisfaction of this Court.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to bring and have the said *E.F.* before this Court on [ ] at [*ten* o'clock *in the forenoon*] at [ ] to testify what he shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal)

37.

Warrant for Witness in first Instance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*as in summons*].

And it appears to this Court that *E.F.* of [*labourer*] is likely give material evidence concerning the said charge, and that it is probable he will not attend to give evidence unless compelled to do so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to bring and have the said *E.F.* before this Court on

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[*Saturday next*] the day of 18 [ ] at [10 o'clock *in the forenoon*] at [ ] to testify what he knows concerning the said charge.

(Seal)

38.

Warrant of Commitment for Witness for refusing to be sworn or to give Evidence.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's] Prison at [ ].

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And *E.F.* of [*labourer*] now being before this Court to testify what he knows concerning the said charge in pursuance of a summons [*or* warrant] issued by this Court, and being required refuses to take an oath [*or* having taken an oath, refuses to answer a certain question now put to him concerning the said charge] and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of this Court.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *E.F.* and convey him safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the prison, to receive the said *E.F.* into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely for [*seven*] days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath.

(Seal)

39.

Deposition of Witness on Preliminary Examination before Indictment.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands charged before this Court for that he [*&c., as in summons*].

And in the presence and hearing of the said *A.B.* , *C.D.* of [*labourer*] and *E.F.* of [*labourer*] depose on oath as follows.

First, the said *C.D.* says as follows:—[*state the deposition of the witness as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. When his deposition is complete let him sign it.*]

Secondly, the said *E.F.* says as follows:—[*state his deposition in same manner*].

(Seal)

40.

Statement of the Accused on Preliminary Examination.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And the said charge having been read to the said *A.B.*, and *C.D.* and *E.F.*, witnesses for the prosecution, having been severally ex-

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examined in his presence and hearing, and their respective depositions having been read over to the said *A.B.*, these words are now said to the said *A.B.* by this Court, namely—

"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you on your trial. And I give you clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat, that may have been held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt; but whatever you now say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat."

Whereupon the said *A.B.* says as follows:—[*state whatever the accused says, and as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. Get him to sign the statement if he will*].

[*A.B.*]
(Seal)

41.

Recognizance to prosecute or give Evidence.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

C.D. of [*labourer*] comes personally before this Court and acknowledges himself to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of , to be levied on his goods if he fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

(Signed) *C.D.*
(Seal)

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:—

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

If, therefore the within-named *C.D.* appears before this Court on [ ] at [ ] *and then and there prefers an indictment against the said *A.B.* for the said offence, and duly prosecutes the same [and gives evidence thereon*], then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[*Where the recognizance is only to give evidence, substitute for the words between the asterisks* * *the following:*—] and then and there give evidence on an indictment, to be then and there preferred against the said *A.B.* for the said offence.

42.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Prosecutor and each of his Witnesses.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

C.D. of [*labourer*].

You are bound in the sum of to appear before this Court on [ ] at [ ] and then and there to prosecute and give evidence against *or* to prosecute *or* to give evidence against] *A.B.* of [*labourer*] and unless you do so, the recognizance entered into by you will be forthwith levied on your goods.

(Seal)

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43.

Commitment of Witness for refusing to enter into Recognizance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at [ ]

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And *E.F.* of [*labourer*] having been now examined before this Court concerning the said charge, and being required, refuses to enter into a recognizance to give evidence against the said *A.B.*

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name,—you the above-named *X.Y.* to take the said *E.F.*, and convey him safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *E.F.* into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely until after the trial of the said *A.B.* for the said offence, unless the said *E.F.* in the meantime consents to enter into such recognizance as aforesaid.

(Seal)

44.

Warrant remanding the Accused, or (in summary cases) committing him for safe custody during an adjournment of the hearing, or where the hearing is not at once proceeded with.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at [ ]

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

* And it appears to this Court to be necessary to remand the said *A.B.**

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.* forthwith to convey the said *A.B.* to the above mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him until the day of instant, and then to have him before this Court at [*ten* o'clock *in the forenoon*] of the same day at [ ] to answer further to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal)

*In summary cases substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following:—*

And the hearing of the said charge is adjourned [*or* cannot be at once proceeded with], and it is necessary that the said *A.B.* should in the meantime be kept in safe custody.

45.

Recognizance of Bail instead of remand on an adjournment of preliminary examination, or for surrender for trial, or (in summary cases), on adjournment of hearing, or where hearing is not at once proceeded with.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

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We, *A.B.*, of [*labourer*,] *L.M.*, of [*grocer*,] and *N.O.*, of [*butcher*,] come personally before this Court, and severally acknowledge ourselves to owe to our sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following, namely, the said *A.B.*, the sum of , and the said *L.M.* and *N.O.* the sum of each, to be levied on our several goods if the said *A.B.* fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

A.B.
L.M.
N.O. (Seal)

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:—

The within-bounden *A.B.* has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

If therefore the said *A.B.* appears* before this Court on [ ], at [o'clock,] at [ ], to answer [further] to the said charge, and to be [further] dealt with according to law,* then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[*Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks * *, the following:*—] before [ ], on [ ], at [o'clock], at [ ], and then and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the [ ] prison there, and plead to such indictment as may be preferred against him for the offence aforesaid, and take his trial thereon, and not depart from the Court without leave.

46.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Accused and each of his Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
[*Thursday*], the day of 18 ,
To *A.B.*, of [*labourer*] *L.M.* of [*grocer*,] and *N.O.*, of [*butcher*].

You *A.B.* are bound in the sum of , and your sureties, *L.M.* and *N.O.*, in the sum of each, that you *A.B.* appears before* this Court on the day of , at [o'clock], at [ ] to answer [further] to the charge made against you by *C.D.*, and to be [further] dealt with according to law*; and unless you *A.B.* do so, the recognizance entered into by you *A.B.*, *L.M.*, and *N.O.* will be forthwith levied on your respective goods.

(Seal)

[*Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks * *, words corresponding to the terms of the condition.*]

47.

Warrant of Commitment of Accused for trial.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at [ ].

A.B. stands charged before this Court on the oath of *C.D.*, of , [*labourer*] and others for that [*&c., as in summons*].

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Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, —you the above-mentioned *X.Y.*, to convey the said *A.B.* to the above-mentioned prison, and there to deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him till he is thence delivered in due course of law.

(Seal)

48.

Summary Conviction where the Punishment is Imprisonment and no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. [*labourer*] is this day convicted before this Court for that [*&c., state the offence and the time and place when and where committed*].

And this Court adjudges the said *A.B.* for his said offence to be imprisoned in (Her Majesty's Consular) prison at [ ] there to be kept to hard labour for the space of [ ].

And this Court also adjudges the said *A.B.* to pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in this behalf. And if the same be not paid forthwith (*or* on or before next) then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*

And in default of sufficient distress* this Court adjudges the said *A.B.* to be imprisoned in the said prison [to be there kept to hard labour] for the space of [ ] to commence at and from the termination of his imprisonment aforesaid, unless the sum for costs be sooner paid.

(Seal)

[*Where the issuing of a distress warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following:—*]

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to the Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress in this behalf would be ruinous to the said *A.B.* and his family [*or* that the said *A.B.* has no goods whereon the said sum could levied by distress].

49.

Summary Conviction for a Penalty to be levied by Distress, and in default of sufficient Distress, Imprisonment, or for a Penalty, and in default of Payment Imprisonment,

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. of [*labourer*] is this day convicted before this Court for that [*&c., state the offence, and time and place when and where committed*].

And this Court adjudges the said *A.B* for his said offence to forfeit and pay the sum of [*state the penalty and also the compensation if any*] to be paid and applied according to , and also to pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in this behalf.

And if the said sums be not paid forthwith [*or* on or before next] then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*

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And in default of sufficient distress, * this Court adjudges the said *A.B.* to be imprisoned in [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at [ ] [there to be kept to hard labour] for the space of [ ] unless the said sums and all costs and charges † of the said distress [and † of the commitment and conveyance of the said *A.B.* to the said prison] be sooner paid.

(Seal)

[*Where the issuing of a distress warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following:*

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to this Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress would be ruinous to the said *A.B.* and his family [*or* that the said *A.B.* has no goods whereon the said sums can be levied by distress].

[*Where the conviction is for as a penalty, and in default of payment, imprisonment, omit the words between the asterisks * * and also the words between the marks † †*].

50.

Warrant of Commitment on a Conviction where the Punishment is imprisonment and no penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [ ] prison at [ ].

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A.B.* for his said offence should be imprisoned in the [ ] prison at [ ], and there be kept to hard labour for the space of [ ].

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.*, and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [ ].

(Seal)

51.

Warrant (on Conviction for a Penalty) for Commitment of the person convicted in the first Instance without previous Warrant of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [ ] prison at [ ].

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that, [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A.B.* should for his said offence forfeit and pay [*&c., as in conviction*], and should also pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in that behalf.

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And that if the said sums should not be paid forthwith [*or* on or before the day of], the said *A.B.* should be imprisoned in the above-mentioned prison [and be there kept to hard labour] unless the same [and the costs and charges of the conveying of the said *A.B.* to the said prison] should be sooner paid.

And the said *A.B.* being required to pay the said sums according to said conviction has not done so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.* and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [ ] unless the said several sums [and the costs and charges of the conveying of him to the said prison amounting the further sum of] be sooner paid.

(Seal)

52.

Warrant of Distress upon Conviction for a Penalty, or where the Person convicted is to pay Costs but no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court.

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A.B.* should, * for his said offence, forfeit and pay [*&c., as in conviction*], and should also* pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the same should not be paid forthwith [*or* on or before the day of] the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*

And the said *A.B.*, although required to pay the same according to the said conviction, has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, that you forthwith make distress of the goods of the said *A.B.*, and if within the space of days next after the making of such distress, the said sums † together with the reasonable charges of the making and keeping of the said distress be not paid, then that you sell the said goods by you distrained, and pay the money arising thereby into this Court, in order that it may be applied according to law, and that the overplus, if any, may be rendered on demand to the said *A.B.*, and that if no such distress can be found, then you certify the same to this Court, in order that further proceedings may be had according to law.

(Seal)

[*Where the person convicted is to pay costs but no penalty, omit the words between asterisks * *, and for the word "sums" marked †, substitute "sum."*]

53.

Officer's Return, if no sufficient Distress, to be indorsed on Warrant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

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I, *X.Y.* of , Police Officer of this Court, do hereby certify to this Court that by virtue of the within written warrant, I have made diligent search for the goods of the within named *A.B.*, and that I can find no sufficient goods of the said *A.B.*, whereon the sums within mentioned can be levied.

X.Y.

54.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [ ] prison at [ ]

[*Proceed as in warrant of distress (Form 52), down to the commencement of the commanding part, and then thus*:—]

And on the day of 18 , this Court issued a warrant to you, the above-named *X.Y.*, commanding you to levy the said sum of and , [*or* the said sum of for costs] by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*, and it now appears to this Court, as well by the return of you the said *X.Y.* to the said warrant as otherwise, that you have made diligent search for the goods of the said *A.B.*, but that no sufficient distress whereon the said sums could be levied could be found.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the said *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.* and convey him safely to the above-mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [ ] unless the said sums [*or* sum] and all the costs and charges of the said distress [and of the commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said *A.B.*] amounting to the further sum of be sooner paid.

(Seal)

55.

Order of Dismissal of Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. of [*labourer*] was on the day of 18 charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons or warrant*].

And now both the said parties appear before this Court in order that it may hear and determine the said charge [*or* the said *A.B.* appears before this Court, but the said *C.D.*, although duly called, does not appear].

Whereupon, the matter of the said charge being by this Court duly considered,* it manifestly appears to this Court that the said charge is not proved, and* this Court dismisses the same.

And adjudges that the said *C.D.* do pay to the said *A B.* the sum of for his costs in this behalf, and if the same be not paid forthwith [*or* on or before] this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *C.D.*, and in default of sufficient distress, this Court adjudges the said *C.D.* to be imprisoned in [ ] prison at [ ] [and there kept to hard labour] unless the same sum and costs and charges of the said distress [and of the

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commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said *C.D.*] be sooner paid.

(Seal)

*Where the person making the charge does not appear at the hearing the words between asterisks * * may be omitted.*

56.

Certificate of Dismissal of Charge to be given to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

This is to certify that a charge made on the [ ] day of [ ] by *C.D.*, of , [*labourer*], against *A.B.*, of , [*labourer*], for that [*&c., as in summons or warrant*] is now considered by this Court, and is by this Court dismissed [with costs].

(Seal)

57.

Warrant of Distress for Costs to be paid by the Person making the Charge, on an Order for Dismissal of the Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court.

A.B., of , [*labourer*], was on the day of 18 , charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons or warrant*].

And afterwards, namely, on the day of 18 , both parties appeared before this Court in order that it should hear and determine the said charge [*or* the said *A.B.* appeared before this Court, but the said *C.D.*, although duly called did not appear], and thereupon the matter of the said charge being duly considered by this Court*, and it manifestly appearing to this Court that the said charge was not proved,* this Court did dismiss the same, and adjudged that the said *C.D.* should pay to the said *A.B.* the sum of for his costs in that behalf, and that if the said sum should not be paid forthwith [*or* on or before] then the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *C.D.*

And the said *C.D.*, although required to pay the same according to the said order has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded—

Proceed as in the commanding part of Form 52, only substituting the name of C.D., the prosecutor, for the name of A.B., the accused, and, for the word "sums" at the mark † read "sum."

(Seal)

58.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress in the last Case.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [ ] prison at [ ].

Proceed as in last form down to the commencement of the commanding part, and then thus:—

And on the day of 18 . this Court issued a warrant to you, the above-named *X.Y.*, [*proceed as in Form 54, only substituting the name of C.D., the prosecutor, for the name of A.B., the accused*].

(Seal)

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FEES.

For service of summons, petition, motion-paper, notice, warrant, decree, order, or other document (except an answer) on a party, witness, juror, assessor, or other person under any branch whatever of the civil jurisdiction—

	Dollars
Within one mile (English) of Court	1
Beyond, for every further complete mile	0½
Serving of an answer	0½
Decision of Questions without formal Suit.	
On Summons for issue or special case	7
On issue or special case	5
On hearing	7
Summary Procedure for Administration of Property of Deceased Persons.	
On summons	10
On order	10
Summary Orders before Suit.	
On application for order	5
On recognizance	5
On order	2½
Bankruptcy and Arrangement.	
On petition for adjudication	20
On order of adjudication	10
On appointment of each assignee	5
For every meeting or adjourned meeting	10
For every notice (exclusive of printing expenses)	5
On order of discharge	50
On petition to annul adjudication	10
On order annulling adjudication	20
To official assignee	Two per cent. on assets collected.
On trust deed for benefit of creditors or other instrument of arrangement registered...	One half per cent. on value of estate.
Maritime Cases.	
On application for commission of survey	10
On appointment of commission	5
To each surveyor	Such sum as the Court (but in the case of a Provincial Court, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court) thinks fit and reasonable.
For extension of Report of survey and copies	
On petition for appointment of adjusters	
To each adjuster	
On extending average bond	
To agent of owners of cargo	

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Probate and Administration.

	Dollars.
On application for probate or administration	5
On oath of every executor, administrator, and surety	3
On probate or letters of administration	The like sum as is for the time being payable in England for stamp duty in like cases, with one per cent. additional in case of appointment of official administrator.
On Filing account	5
On passing account	10

Ordinary Suits.

In every suit of any kind whatever, other than such as are before specified:—

	Dollars. On Summons or Petition.	Dollars. On Hearing.
Where amount involved is—		
Under 100 dollars	1	1
100 dollars and under 250 dollars	2	2
250 dollars or upwards	One per cent. on amount.	One and a half per cent. on amount.
Where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	10	10
On every summons, motion, application, or demand, taken out, made, or filed, (not particularly charged)		1
On every decree or order (not particularly charged)		1
On motion for new trial after trial with a jury		5
On order for adjournment of hearing rendered necessary by default of either party (to be paid by that party)		3

On every warrant of execution against goods—

	Dollars.
For less than 250...	2
For 250 dollars or upwards...	5
For keeping possession, per diem	3

Appeal to Supreme Court.

	Dollars. Where amount involved is 1,250 dollars or upwards.	Dollars. Where amount involved is under 1,250 dollars.
On motion for leave to appeal	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$
On every security	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$
On order for leave to appeal	10	5
	On petition or Motion.	On Hearing.
On appeal against adjudication of bankruptcy ...	20	20
On appeal against allowance, suspension, or refusal of order of discharge in bankruptcy	20	20
On appeal where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	10	10
On any appeal other than such as are before specified	Two per cent. on amount involved.	Two per cent. on amount involved.

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

On motion for leave to appeal	15
On every security	15
On order for leave to appeal	25
On record of appeal (including expense of transmission)...	Such sum as the Court direct.

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Miscellaneous.	*Dollars.*
On deposit of money	Two and a half per cent. on amount.
On deposit or registration of bill of sale, will, deed of partnership, or other document	5
On notice of bill of sale filed	5
For taking inventory, per diem	5
For protest of a bill of exchange, and copy	2
For noting same	1
For taking an affidavit	1
For drawing a will	Such sum as the Court directs.
For certifying signature or seal	1
For attendance at a sale:	
Where the purchase money is under 500 dollars ...	1
Where 500 dollars or upwards	Two per cent. on amount.
On a reference to the archives	0½
For certified copy of document in the archives—	
For first 100 words	1
For every further 100 words	0½
For an official certified translation of any document in Chinese, Japanese, or Dutch	Such sum as the Court directs
For an official certified translation of a document in any other language—	
For first 200 words	10
For every further 200 words	2½
For communication between two Courts	2½
For communication in writing to a foreign Consulate, or to local Chinese or Japanese authority	5
For attendance of any of Her Majesty's officers at Chinese or Japanese office or tribunal:—	
Where amount involved is—	
Under 1,250 dollars	5
1,250 dollars and under 2,500 dollars	10
2,500 dollars and under 5,000 dollars	20
5,000 dollars or upwards	50
II.—Criminal Matters.	
On every summons or warrant, unless specially directed by the Court to be issued	0½
On hearing in summary case	0½
On warrant of commitment	0½
On recognizance or other security	0½
For service of notice on each juror or assessor	0½
On trial with a jury	5
On record of sentence on trial with a jury	5
For copies of documents	As in civil cases
Appeal to Supreme Court.	
On application for special case on summary conviction ...	5
On argument filed separately from application	5
On special case on summary conviction	5
On special case on point of law reserved	15
On recognizance or other security	5
Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.	
On each step required	The like fee as on the corresponding step in civil appeals to Her Majesty in Council.

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TREATIES WITH CHINA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA, SIGNED IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT NANKING, AUGUST 29, 1842.

Ratifications Exchanged at Hongkong, June 26, 1843.

Article 1. There shall henceforward be peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Majesty the Emperor of China, and between their respective subjects, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

2. His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai; and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., will appoint superintendents, or consular officers, to reside at each of the above-named cities or towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese government, as hereafter provided for, are duly discharged by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

3. It being obviously necessary and desirable that British subjects should have some port whereat they may careen and refit their ships when required, and keep stores for that purpose, his Majesty the Emperor of China cedes to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., the Island of Hongkong, to be possessed in perpetuity by Her Britannic Majesty, her heirs, and successors, and to be governed by such laws and regulations as Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., shall see fit to direct.

4. The Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of six millions of dollars, as the value of the opium, which was delivered up at Canton in the month of March, 1839, and as a ransom for the lives of Her Britannic Majesty's Superintendent and subjects who had been imprisoned and threatened with death by the Chinese high officers.

5. The government of China having compelled the British merchants trading at Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called Hong merchants (or Co-Hong), who had been licensed by the Chinese government for that purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please; and his Imperial Majesty further agrees to pay to the British government the sum of three millions of dollars, on account of debts due to British subjects by some of the said Hong merchants, or Co-Hong, who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

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6. The government of Her Britannic Majesty having been obliged to send out an expedition to demand and obtain redress for the violent and unjust proceedings of the Chinese high authorities towards Her Britannic Majesty's officers and subjects, the Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of twelve millions of dollars, on account of expenses incurred; and Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary voluntarily agrees on behalf of Her Majesty, to deduct from the said amount of twelve millions of dollars, any sums which may have been received by Her Majesty's combined forces, and towns in China, subsequent to the 1st day of August, 1841.

7. It is agreed that the total amount of twenty-one millions of dollars, described in the three preceding articles, shall be paid as follows:—

Six millions immediately.

Six millions in 1843; that is, three millions on or before the 30th of June, and three millions on or before the 31st of December.

Five millions in 1844; that is, two millions and-a-half on or before the 30th of June, and two millions and-a-half on or before the 31st of December.

Four millions in 1845; that is, two millions on or before the 30th of June, and two millions on or before the 31st of December.

And it is further stipulated, that interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, shall be paid by the government of China on any portion of the above sums that are not punctually discharged at the periods fixed.

8. The Emperor of China agrees to release, unconditionally, all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India), who may be in confinement at this moment in any part of the Chinese Empire.

9. The Emperor of China agrees to publish and promulgate, under his imperial sign manual and seal, a full and entire amnesty and act of indemnity to all subjects of China, on account of their having resided under, or having had dealings and intercourse with, or having entered the service of, Her Britannic Majesty, or of Her Majesty's officers; and His Imperial Majesty further engages to release all Chinese subjects who may be at this moment in confinement for similar reasons.

10. The Emperor of China agrees to establish at all the ports which are, by the second article of this treaty, to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information; and the Emperor further engages that, when British merchandise shall have been once paid at any of the said ports the regulated customs and dues, agreeable to the tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by the Chinese merchants to any province or city in the interior of the empire of China, on paying a further amount as transit duties, which shall not exceed —— per cent. on the tariff value of such goods.—(See, for Tariff Act, CANTON.)

11. It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty's chief high officer in China shall correspond with the Chinese officers, both at the capital and in the provinces, under the term "communication;" the subordinate British officers and Chinese high officers in the provinces under the term "statement," on the part of the former, and on the part of the latter, "declaration," and the subordinates of both countries on a footing of perfect equality: merchants and others not holding official situations, and therefore not included in the above, on both sides to use the term "representation" in all papers addressed to, or intended for, the notice of the respective governments.

12. On the assent of the Emperor of China to this treaty being received, and the discharge of the first instalment of money, Her Britannic Majesty's forces will retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and will no longer molest or stop the trade of China. The military port at Chinhae will also be withdrawn; but the islands of Koolangsoo, and that of Chusan, will continue to be held by Her Majesty's forces until the money payments, and the arrangements for opening the ports to British merchants, be completed.

13. The ratification of this treaty by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be exchanged as soon as the great distance which separates England from China will admit; but, in the meantime, counterpart

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copies of it, signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective sovereigns, shall be mutually delivered, and all its provisions and arrangements shall take effect.

Done at Nankin, and signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, this 29th day of August, 1842; corresponding with Chinese date, twenty-fourth day, of seventh month, in the twenty-second year of Taoukwang.

HENRY POTTINGER,

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

And signed by the seals of four Chinese Commissioners.

(This Treaty is given, because by the subsequent Treaties, it is still in force).

CONVENTION AND TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA, 1860.

Proclamation.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Special Ambassador in China, &c., &c., has much satisfaction in informing Her Majesty's subjects in China that a Convention for re-establishment of Peace between Great Britain and China was concluded, and the Ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin of the Year 1858, duly exchanged at Peking, on the 24th of October, 1860.

The Earl of Elgin now publishes for general information the text of the said Convention and Treaty, together with the text of the tariff, and rules which form part of the Treaty, and were agreed to by him and the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China at Shanghai, on the 8th of November, 1858.

The Earl of Elgin trusts that by a considerate treatment of the natives with whom they may come into contact, and a faithful observance of their obligations towards the Chinese Government, Her Majesty's subjects in China will do what in them lies to reconcile the people and authorities of China, to the changes in their relations with foreigners, which are about to be introduced under the international compacts herewith promulgated—changes which if they be carried into effect in such a manner as to afford greater scope to the commercial activity of the Chinese people, without doing unnecessary violence to their habits and traditions, will, it may be hoped, prove beneficial to them, and to all who have dealings with them.

Due notice will be given whenever the arrangements for carrying into execution the provisions of this Convention and Treaty, at the Ports thereby opened to British Trade, shall be completed.

God Save the Queen.

Dated at Tientsin, this twentieth day of November, A.D., 1860.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

CONVENTION OF PEACE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA,

Signed at Peking, 24th October, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desirous to bring to an end the misunderstanding at present existing between their respective Governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

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Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung; who having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention, in Nine Articles:—

Art. I.—A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the Garrison of Taku, which obstructed Her Britannic Majesty's Representative when on his way to Peking, for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Tientsin in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

Art. II.—It is further expressly declared, that the arrangement entered into at Shanghai, in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, between Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and His Imperial Majesty's Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, regarding the residence of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, is hereby cancelled, and that, in accordance with Article III. of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, Her Britannic Majesty's Representative will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally, at Peking, as Her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

Art. III.—It is agreed that the separate Article of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight is hereby annulled, and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall pay the sum of eight millions of taels, in the following proportions or instalments, namely, —at Tientsin, on or before the 30th day of November, the sum of five hundred thousand taels; at Canton on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, three hundred and thirty-three thousand and thirty-three taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British Factory site of Shameen; and the remainder at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consists of one-fiftieth of the gross revenue from Customs there collected; the first of the said payments being due on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, for the quarter terminating on that day.

It is further agreed that these monies shall be paid into the hands of an officer whom Her Britannic Majesty's Representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the amounts shall, before payment, be duly ascertained by British and Chinese officers appointed to discharge this duty.

In order to prevent future discussion, it is moreover declared that of the eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British Mercantile Community at Canton, for losses sustained by them; and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

Art. IV.—It is agreed that on the day on which this Convention is signed, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall open the port of Tientsin to trade, and that it shall be thereafter competent to British subjects to reside and trade there, under the same conditions as at any other port of China by Treaty open to trade.

Art. V.—As soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, will, by decree, command the high authorities of every province to proclaim throughout their jurisdictions, that Chinese, in chosing to take service in British Colonies or other parts beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any British vessels at the open ports of China; also, that the high authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating as above as the circumstances of the different open ports may demand.

Art. VI.—With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbour of Hongkong, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to Her heirs and successors, to

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have and to hold as a dependancy of Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of Hongkong, that portion of the township of Cowloon, in the province of Kwang-Tung, of which a lease was granted in perpetuity to Harry Smith Parkes, Esquire, Companion of the Bath, a Member of the Allied Commission at Canton, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government, by Lan Tsung-kwang, Governor-General of the Two Kwang.

It is further declared that the lease in question is hereby cancelled, that the claims of any Chinese to property on the said portion of Cowloon shall be duly investigated by a mixed Commission of British and Chinese officers, and that compensation shall be awarded by the British government to any Chinese whose claim shall be by that said Commission established, should his removal be deemed necessary by the British government.

Art. VII.—It is agreed that the provisions of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, except in so far as these are modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged. It is further agreed, that no separate ratification of the present Convention shall be necessary, but that it shall take effect from the date of its signature, and be equally binding with the Treaty above mentioned on the high contracting parties.

Art. VIII.—It is agreed that, as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by decree, command the high authorities in the capital, and in the provinces, to print and publish the aforesaid Treaty and the present Convention, for general information.

Art. IX.—It is agreed that, as soon as the Convention shall have been signed, the ratifications of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, and an Imperial Decree respecting the publication of the said Convention and Treaty shall have been promulgated, as provided for by Article VIII. of this Convention, Chusan shall be evacuated by Her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and Her Britannic Majesty's force now before Peking shall commence its march towards the city of Tientsin, the forts of Taku, the north coast of Shuntung, and city of Canton, at each or all of which places, it shall be at the option of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to retain a force, until the indemnity of eight millions of taels, guaranteed in Article III., shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of Chinese Plenipotentiary	Signature of Chinese Plenipotentiary.

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TREATY
OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

SIGNED AT TIENTSIN, 26TH JUNE, 1858.

Ratifications exchanged at Peking, 24th October, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous to put an end to the existing misunderstanding between the two countries, and to place their relations on a more satisfactory footing in future, have resolved to proceed to a revision and improvement of the Treaties existing between them; and, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners Kweiliang, a Senior Chief Secretary of State, styled of East Cabinet, Captain-General of the Plain White Banner of the Manchu Banner Force, Superintendent-General of the Administration of Criminal Law: and Hwashana, one of His Imperial Majesty's Expositors of the Classics, Manchu President of the office for the regulation of the Civil Establishment, Captain-General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, and visitor of the office of Interpretation;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Art. I.—The Treaty of Peace and Amity between the two nations, signed at Nankin on the twenty-ninth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, is hereby renewed and confirmed.

The Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade having been amended and improved, and the substance of their provisions having been incorporated in this Treaty, the said Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade are hereby abrogated.

Art. II.—For the better preservation of harmony in future, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the Emperor of China mutually agree that, in accordance with the universal practice of great and friendly nations, Her Majesty the Queen may, if she see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of Peking; and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in like manner, if he see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of St. James'.

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Art. III.—His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees, that the Ambassabor, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent, so appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside, with his family and establishment, permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government. He shall not be called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him as representing the Sovereign of an independent nation on a footing of equality with that of China. On the other hand, he shall use the same forms of ceremony and respect to His Majesty the Emperor as are employed by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of Her Majesty towards the Sovereigns of independent and equal European nations.

Is is further agreed, that Her Majesty's Government may acquire at Peking a site for building, or may hire houses for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Mission, and that the Chinese Government will assist it in so doing.

Her Majesty's Representative shall be at liberty to choose his own servants and attendants, who shall not be subjected to any kind of molestation whatever.

Any person guilty of disrespect or violence to Her Majesty's Representative, or to any member of his family or establishment, in deed or word, shall be severely punished.

Art. IV.—It is further agreed that no obstacle or difficulty shall be made to the free movement of Her Majesty's Representative, and that he, and the persons of his suite, may come and go, and travel at their pleasure. He shall moreover, have full liberty to send and receive his correspondence to and from any point on the sea-coast that he may select; and his letters and effects shall be held sacred and inviolable. He may employ, for their transmission, special couriers, who shall meet with the same protection and facilities for travelling as the persons employed in carrying despatches for the Imperial Government; and, generally, he shall enjoy the same privileges as are accorded to officers of the same rank by the usage and consent of Western nations.

All expenses attending the Diplomatic mission of Great Britain shall be borne by the British Government.

Art. V.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or a President of one of the Boards, as the high officer with whom the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Majesty the Queen shall transact business, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. VI.—Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain agrees that the privileges hereby secured shall be enjoyed in her dominions by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of the Emperor of China, accredited to the Court of Her Majesty.

Art. VII.—Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China; and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China, as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interests of British commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

Consuls, and Vice-Consuls in charge, shall rank with Intendants of Circuit; Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls, and Interpreters, with Prefects. They shall have access to the official residences of these officers, communicate with them, either personally or in writing, on a footing of equality, as the interests of the public service may require.

Art. VIII.—The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do so as he would be done by. Persons teaching it or professing it, therefore, shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling and not offending against the laws, be persecuted or interfered with.

Art. IX.—British subjects are hereby authorized to travel, for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior, under passports which will be issued by their Consuls, and countersigned by the local authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons, or hiring vessels for the carriage of his baggage or merchandize. If he be without a passport, or if he commit any offence against the

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law, he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, but he must not be subjected to any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint. No passports need be applied for by persons going on examinations from the ports open to trade to a distance not exceeding 100 *li*, and for a period not exceeding five days.

The provisions of this Article do not apply to crews of ships, for the due restraint of whom regulations will be drawn up by the Consul and the local authorities.

To Nanking, and other cities, disturbed by persons in arms against the Government, no pass shall be given, until they shall have been recaptured.

Art. X.—British merchant-ships shall have authority to trade upon the Great River (Yang-tsze). The Upper and Lower Valley of the river being however, disturbed by outlaws, no port shall be for the present opened to trade, with the exception of Chinkiang, which shall be opened in a year from the date of the signing of this Treaty.

So soon as peace shall have been restored, British vessels shall also be admitted to trade at such ports as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consultation with the Chinese Secretary of State, may determine shall be ports of entry and discharge.

Art. XI.—In addition to the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai, opened by the Treaty of Nanking, it is agreed that British subjects may frequent the cities and ports of New-Chwang, Tung-Chow, Tai-Wan (Formosa), Chan-Chow (Swatow) and Kiung-Chow (Hainan).

They are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed to and from at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise.

They shall enjoy the same privileges, advantages, and immunities at the said towns and ports as they enjoy at the ports already opened to trade, including the right of residence, of buying or renting houses, of leasing land therein, and of building churches, hospitals, and cemeteries.

Art. XII.—British subjects, whether at the ports or at other places, desiring to build or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial grounds shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require, at the rates prevailing among the people, equitably, and without exaction on either side.

Art. XIII.—The Chinese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects, in any lawful capacity.

Art. XIV.—British subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the transport of goods or passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly in respect either of the boats or of the porters or coolies engaged in carrying the goods, be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them, the offenders will, of course, be punished according to law.

Art. XV.—All questions in regard to rights whether of property or person, arising between British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. XVI.—Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by Chinese authorities according to the laws of China.

British subjects who may commit any crime in China, shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary authorised thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. XVII.—A British subject having reason to complain of a Chinese, must proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

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Art. XVIII.—The Chinese authorities shall at all times afford the fullest protection to the persons and property of British subjects, whenever these shall have been subjected to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism or robbery, the local authorities shall at once take the necessary steps for the recovery of the stolen property, the suppression of disorder, and the arrest of the guilty parties, whom they will punish according to law.

Art. XIX.—If any British merchant-vessel, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by robbers, or pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every endeavour to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates and recover the stolen property, that it may be handed over to the Consul for restoration to the owner.

Art. XX.—If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities on being apprised of the fact shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and shall be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XXI.—If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hongkong or on board the British ships there, they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and, on proof of their guilt, be delivered up.

In like manner, if Chinese offenders take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports, they shall not be harboured or concealed, but shall be delivered up, on due requisition by the Chinese authorities, addressed to the British Consul.

Art. XXII.—Should any Chinese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a British subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Chinese authorities will do their utmost to effect his arrest, and enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities will likewise do their utmost to bring to justice any British subjects fraudulently absconding or failing to discharge debts incurred by him to a Chinese subject.

Art. XXIII.—Should natives of China who may repair to Hongkong to trade, incur debts there, the recovery of such debts must be arranged for by the British Court of Justice on the spot; but should the Chinese debtors abscond, and be known to have property, real or personal, within the Chinese territory, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities, on application by, and in concert with the British Consul, to do their utmost to see justice done between the parties.

Art. XXIV.—It is agreed that British subjects shall pay, on all merchandize imported or exported by them, the duties prescribed by the tariff; but in no case shall they be called upon to pay other or higher duties than are required of the subjects of any other foreign nation.

Art. XXV.—Import duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

Art. XXVI.—Whereas the tariff fixed by Article X. of the Treaty of Nanking, and which was estimated so as to impose on imports and exports a duty at about the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*, has been found, by reason of the fall in value of various articles of merchandize, therein enumerated, to impose a duty upon these considerably in excess of rate originally assumed, as above, to be a fair rate, it is agreed that the said tariff shall be revised, and that as soon as the Treaty shall have been signed, application shall be made to the Emperor of China to depute a high officer of the Board of Revenue to meet, at Shanghai, officers to be deputed on behalf of the British Government, to consider its revision together, so that the tariff, as revised, may come into operation immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

Art. XXVII.—It is agreed that either of the high contracting parties to the Treaty may demand a further revision of tariff, and of the Commercial Article of this Treaty, at the end of ten years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years; and so it shall be at the end of each successive ten years.

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Art. XXVIII.—Whereas it was agreed in Article X. of the Treaty of Nanking that British imports, having paid the tariff duties, should be conveyed into the interior free of all further charges, except a transit duty, the amount whereof was not to exceed a certain per-centage on tariff value; and whereas no accurate information having been furnished of the amount of such duty, British merchants have constantly complained that charges are suddenly and arbitrarily imposed by the provincial authorities as transit duties upon produce on its way to the foreign market, and on imports on their way into the interior to the detriment of trade; it is agreed that within four months from the signing of this Treaty, at all ports now open to British trade, and within a similar period at all ports that may hereafter be opened, the authority appointed to superintend the collection of duties shall be obliged, upon application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the places of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the Consular port in the question and the inland market named by the Consul; and that a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese for general information.

But it shall be at the option of any British subjects desiring to convey produce purchased inland to a port, or to convey imports from a port to an inland market, to clear his goods of all transit duties, by payment of a single charge. The amount of this charge shall be leviable on exports at the first barrier they may have to pass, or, on imports, at the port at which they are landed; and on payment thereof, a certificate shall be issued, which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever.

It is further agreed that the amount of this charge shall be calculated, as nearly as possible, at the rate of two and-a-half per cent. *ad valorem*, and that it shall be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghai for the revision of the tariff.

It is distinctly understood that the payment of transit dues, by commutation or otherwise, shall in no way affect the tariff duties on imports, or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

Art. XXIX.—British merchant-vessels, of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden, shall be charged tonnage dues at the rate of four mace per ton: if of one hundred and fifty tons and under, they shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

Any vessel clearing from any of the open ports of China for any other of the open ports, or for Hongkong, shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special certificate from the Customs, on exihibition of which she shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China, for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of her port-clearance.

Art. XXX.—The master of any British merchant-vessel may, which forty-eight hours after the arrival of his vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk, in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage-dues. But tonnage-dues shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. No other fees or charge upon entry or departure shall be levied.

Art. XXXI.—No tonnage-dues shall be payable on boats employed by British subjects in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty, between any of the open ports. All cargo-boats, however, conveying merchandize subject to duty shall pay tonnage dues once in four months, at the rate of one mace per register ton.

Art. XXXII.—The Consul and Superintendent of Customs shall consult together regarding the erection of beacons or lighthouses, and the distribution of buoys and lightships, as occasion may demand.

Art. XXXIII.—Duties shall be paid to the bankers, authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the same in its behalf, either in sycee or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton on the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Art. XXXIV.—Sets of standard weights and measures, prepared according to the standard issued to the Canton Custom-house by the Board of Revenue, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity and prevent confusion.

Art. XXXV.—Any British merchant-vessel arriving at one of the open ports

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shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties, and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to select a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XXXVI.—Whenever a British merchant-vessel shall arrive off one of the open ports, the Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs' officers to guard the ship. They shall either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses shall be supplied them from the custom-house, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted.

Art. XXXVII.—Within twenty-four hours after the arrival, the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., shall be lodged in the hands of the Consul, who will within a further period of twenty-four hours report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, her registered tonnage, and the nature of her cargo. If, owing to neglect on the part of the master, the above rule is not complied with, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty taels for every day's delay: the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred taels.

The master will be responsible for the correctness of the manifest, which shall contain a full and true account of the particulars of the cargo on board. For presenting a false manifest, to a fine of five hundred taels; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Customs' officers, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring this penalty.

Art. XXXVIII.—After receiving from the Consul the report in due form, the Superintendent of Customs shall grant the vessel a permit to open hatches. If the master shall open hatches, and begin to discharge any goods without such permission, he shall be fined five hundred taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

Art. XXXIX.—Any British merchant who has cargo to land or ship, must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit, will be liable to confiscation.

Art. XL.—No transhipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped.

Art. XLI.—When all dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a port clearance, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage.

Art. XLII.—With respect to articles subject, according to the Tariff, to an *ad valorem* duty, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in affixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase them shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

Art. XLIII.—Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of congee, &c. To fix the tare on any articles, such as tea, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole; and under this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods and packages. If there should be any other points in dispute which cannot be settled, the British merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitable arranged. But the appeal must be made within twenty-four hours or it will not be attended to. While such points are still unsettled, the Superintendent of Customs shall postpone the insertion of the same in his books.

Art. XLIV.—Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any dispute arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this Treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

Art. XLV.—British merchants who may have imported merchandize into any of the open ports, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall

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be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made by suitable officers, so that the duties paid on such goods, as entered in the Custom House books, correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain, with their original marks unchanged. He shall then make a memorandum on the port-clearance of the goods, and of the amount of duties paid, and deliver the same to the merchant; and shall also certify the fact to the officers of Customs of the other ports. All which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, everything being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

British merchants desiring to re-export duty-paid imports to a foreign country, shall be entitled, on complying with the same conditions as in the case of re-exportation to another port in China, to a drawback-certificate, which shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Foreign grain brought into any port of China in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. XLVI.—The Chinese authorities at each port shall adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

Art. XLVII.—British merchant-vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open by this Treaty, they are not unlawfully to enter other ports in China or to carry on clandestine trade along the coast thereof. Any vessel violating this provision, shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. XLVIII.—If any British merchant-vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods, whatever their value or nature, shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her account shall have been adjusted and paid.

Art. XLIX.—All penalties enforced, or confiscation made, under this Treaty, shall belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Government of China.

Art. L.—All official communications, addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty the Queen to the Chinese authorities, shall, henceforth, be written in English. They will for the present be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that, in the event of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense as expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the Treaty now negociated, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

Art. LI.—It is agreed, henceforward the character 夷 "*I*" (barbarian) shall not be applied to the Government or subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities, either in the capital or in the provinces.

Art. LII.—British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and, if occasion require, for the making of repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities, on terms of equality and courtesy.

Art. LIII.—In consideration of the injury sustained by native and foreign commerce from the prevalence of piracy in the seas of China, the high contracting parties agree to concert measures for its suppression.

Art. LIV.—The British Government and subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities, and advantages conferred on them by previous Treaties; and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation, in all privileges, immunities and advantages that

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may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. LV.—The ratifications of this Treaty, under the hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, respectively, shall be exchanged at Peking, within a year from the day of signature.

In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty. Done at Tientsin, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signature of First Chinese Plenipotentiary — Signature of Second Chinese Plenipotentiary

Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries

Separate Articles annexed to the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and China on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight.

It is hereby agreed that a sum of two millions of taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects through the misconduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of two millions on account of the Military expenses of the expedition which Her Majesty the Queen has been compelled to send out for the purpose of obtaining redress, and of enforcing the due observance of Treaty provisions; shall be paid to Her Majesty's Representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang Tung province.

The necessary arrangements with respect to the time and the mode of effecting this payment shall be determined by Her Majesty's Representative, in concert with the Chinese authorities of Kwang Tung.

When the above amounts shall have been discharged in full, the British forces will be withdrawn from the city of Canton. Done at Tientsin, this twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signature of First Chinese Plenipotentiary. — Signature of Second Chinese Plenipotentiary.

Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

AGREEMENT IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLES 26 AND 28 OF THE TREATY OF TIENTSIN.

SIGNED AT SHANGHAI, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1858.

Whereas it was provided, by the Treaty of Tientsin, that a conference should be held at Shanghai, between Officers deputed by the British Government on the one part, and by the Chinese Government on the other part, for the purpose of determining the amount of tariff duties and transit dues to be henceforth levied, a conference has been held accordingly; and its proceedings having been submitted to the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen on the one part; and to Kweiliang, Hwashana, Ho Kweitsing, Mingshen, and Twan Chingshih, High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, on the other part, these High Officers have agreed and determined upon the revised Tariff hereto appended, the rate of transit dues therewith declared, together with other Rules and Regulations for the better explanation of the Treaty aforesaid; and do hereby agree that the said Tariff and Rules—the latter being in the ten Articles, thereto appended—shall be equally binding on the Government and subjects of both countries with the Treaty itself.

In witness whereof, they hereto affix their Seals and Signatures.

Done at Shanghai, in the Province of Kiangsu, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, being the third day, of the sixth moon, of the eighth year of the reign of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of Chinese Plenipotentiaries — Signature of the Five Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

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CUSTOMS' TARIFF, IN ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

The following arrangement of the Tariff, containing the Chinese names for each article of merchandize, supplies a means for ready reference to the Chinese version in use at all the open Ports:—

I.—TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

No.	*Articles.*	*No. in Chinese Tariff.*	*Chinese Characters.*	*Duty.*	*t. m. c. c.*
1	Agar-agar	60	海菜石花菜	per 100 catties	0 1 5 0
2	Asafœtida	13	柯魏	„	0 6 5 0
3	Beeswax, Yellow.....	4	黃蠟	„	1 0 0 0
4	Betel-nut	21	檳榔	„	0 1 5 0
5	„ Husk.....	33	檳榔衣	„	0 0 7 5
6	Beche-de-mer, Black	52	黑海參	„	1 5 0 0
7	„ White	53	白海參	„	0 3 5 0
8	Birdnests, 1st quality.....	49	上燕窩	per catty	0 5 5 0
9	„ 2nd „	50	中燕窩	„	0 4 5 0
10	„ 3rd „ or uncleaned	51	下燕窩	„	0 1 5 0
11	Buttons, Brass.....	42	銅鈕扣	per gross	0 0 5 5
12	Camphor, Baroos, clean..	14	上冰片	per catty	1 3 0 0
13	„ „ refuse..	15	下冰片	„	0 7 2 0
14	Canvas & Cotton Duck, not exceeding 50 yards long	95	蘇棉帆布	per piece	0 4 0 0
15	Cardamons, Superior	26	白荳蔻	per 100 catties	1 0 0 0
16	„ Inferior, or Grains of Paradise....	34	砂仁	„	0 5 0 0
17	Cinnamon	35	肉桂	„	1 5 0 0
18	Clocks.....	90	自鳴鐘	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*	
19	Cloves.....	16	丁香	per 100 catties	0 5 0 0
20	„ Mother.....	17	母丁香	„	0 1 8 0
21	Coal, Foreign	47	煤	per ton	0 0 5 0
22	Cochineal..... ...	65	牙蘭米	per 100 catties	5 0 0 0
23	Coral.....	159	珊瑚	per catty	0 1 0 0
24	Cordage, Manila.....	44	呂宋繩	per 100 catties	0 5 3 0
25	Cornelians	154	瑪瑙	per 100 stones	0 3 0 0
26	„ Beads.....	155	瑪瑙珠	per 100 catties	7 0 0 0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	
					t. m. c. c.
27	Cotton, Raw	96	棉花	per 100 catties	0 3 5 0
28	Cotton Piece Goods,—Grey, White, Plain, & Twilled, exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding, 40 yds. long.	97	原色布	per piece	0 0 8 0
29	Cotton Piece Goods,—exceeding 34 in. wide, exceeding 40 yds. long.	98	白色布	every 10 yds.	0 0 2 0
30	Cotton Piece Goods,—Drills and Jeans, and exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.....	99	無花布	per piece	0 1 0 0
31	Cotton Piece Goods,—not exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long.	100	斜紋布	,,	0 0 7 5
32	Cotton Piece Goods,—*T*-Cloths, not exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 48 yds. long.....	101	扣布	,,	0 0 8 0
33	Cotton Piece Goods,—not exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long	102	扣布	,,	0 0 4 0
34	Cotton—Dyed, Figured and Plain, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.	103	色布	,,	0 1 5 0
35	,, Fancy White Brocades and White Shirtings, spotted, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.	104	花布 白提布 白點布	,,	0 1 0 0
36	,, Printed Chintzes and Furnitures, not exceeding 31 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long.	105	印花布	,,	0 0 7 0
37	,, Cambrics, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long.	106	袈裟布	,,	0 0 7 0
38	,, Cambrics, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long.	107	袈裟布	,,	0 0 3 5
39	,, Muslins, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long.	108	袈裟布	,,	0 0 7 0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
40	Cotton, Muslins, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long.....	109	袈裟布	per piece	0	0	3	5
41	„ Damasks, not exceeding 36 in. wide and not exceeding 40 yds. long,	110	緞布	„	0	2	0	0
42	„ Dimities, or Quiltings, not exceeding 40 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long.	111	柳條布	„	0	0	6	5
43	„ Ginghams, not exceeding 28 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long,	112	毛布各色	„	0	0	3	5
44	„ Handkerchiefs, not exceeding 1 yd. square, 35 yds. long.....	120	手帕	per dozen	0	0	2	5
45	„ Fustians, not exceeding 35 yds. long.....	118	回絨	per piece	0	2	0	0
46	„ Velveteens, not exceeding 34 yds. long.....	133	花剪絨	„	0	1	5	0
47	„ Threads.....	114	棉線	per 100 catties	0	7	2	0
48	„ Yarn.....	115	棉紗	„	0	7	0	0
49	Cow Bezoar, Indian.....	18	牛黃	per catty	1	5	0	0
50	Cutch.....	19	兒茶	per 100 catties	0	1	8	0
51	Elephants' Teeth, Whole,	173	象牙	„	4	0	0	0
52	„ „ Broken,	174	象牙碎	„	3	0	0	0
53	Feathers, Kingfishers', Peacocks'.....	177	翠毛孔雀毛	per hundred	0	4	0	0
54	Fishmaws.....	57	魚肚	per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
55	Fish-skins.....	59	魚皮	„	0	2	0	0
56	Flints.....	40	火石	„	0	0	3	0
57	Gambier.....	20	檳榔膏	„	0	1	5	0
58	Gamboge.....	72	藤黃	„	1	0	0	0
59	Ginseng, American, Crude.....	22	花旗國參	„	6	0	0	0
60	„ American, Clarified....	23	洗淨參鬚參	„	8	0	0	0
61	Glass, Window.....	158	玻璃片	box of 100 sq. ft.	0	1	5	0
62	Glue.....	71	皮膠	per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
63	Gold Thread, Real.....	121	眞金線	per catty	1	6	0	0
64	„ „ Imitation...	122	假金線	„	0	0	3	0
65	Gum, Benjamin.....	6	安息香	per 100 catties	0	6	0	0
66	„ „ Oil of.....	7	安息油	„	0	6	0	0
67	„ Dragon's Blood....	38	血竭	„	0	4	5	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
68	Gum, Myrrh.....	25	沒藥	per 100 catties	0	4	5	0
69	„ Olibanum....	24	乳香	„	0	4	5	0
70	Hides, Buffalo and Cow..	161	生牛皮	„	0	5	0	0
71	„ Rhinoceros.....	176	犀皮	„	0	4	2	0
72	Horns, Buffalo.....	160	牛角	„	0	2	5	0
73	„ Deer.	37	鹿角	„	0	2	5	0
74	„ Rhinoceros... ..	30	犀角	„	2	0	0	0
75	Indigo, Liquid.....	69	水靛	„	0	1	8	0
76	Isinglass.....	70	魚膠	„	0	6	5	0
77	Lacquéred Ware.....	43	漆器	„	1	0	0	0
78	Leather.....	162	熟牛皮	„	0	4	2	0
79	Linen, fine, as Irish or Scotch, not exceeding 50 yds. long.....	116	細蔴布	per piece	0	5	0	0
80	„ coarse, as Linen and Cotton, or Silk and Linen mixtures, not exceeding 50 yds. long	117	粗蔴布	„	0	2	0	0
81	Lucraban Seed.....	39	大風子	per 100 catties	0	0	3	5
82	Mace.....	26	荳蔻花	„	1	0	0	0
83	Mangrove Bank.....	73	栲皮	„	0	0	3	0
84	Metals,—Copper-manufactured, as in Sheet, Rods, Nails.....	141	熟銅銅片銅條	„	1	5	0	0
85	„ Copper, unmanufactured, as in Slabs....	140	生銅銅磚	„	1	0	0	0
86	„ Copper, Yellow Metal Sheating, and Nails.....	151	黃銅釘黃皮鎦	„	0	9	0	0
87	„ Copper, Japan.....	148	日本銅	„	0	6	0	0
88	„ Iron, manufactured, as in Sheets, Rods, Bars, Hoops.....	143	熟鐵如條板箍	„	0	1	2	5
89	„ Iron, unmanufactured as in Pigs..... ...	142	生鐵如錠磚	„	0	0	7	5
90	„ Iron, Kentledge.....	152	商船壓載鐵	„	0	0	1	0
91	„ „ Wire.....	153	鐵線	„	0	2	5	0
92	„ Lead in Pigs.... ...	144	鉛塊	„	0	2	5	0
93	„ „ in Sheets... ...	149	鉛片	„	0	5	5	0
94	„ Quicksilver.....	31	水硃	„	2	0	0	0
95	„ Spelter (saleable only under Regulation appended).....	150	白鉛	„	0	2	5	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
96	Metals, Steel.....	145	鋼	per 100 catties	0	2	5	0
97	„ Tin.....	146	錫	„	1	2	5	0
98	„ Tin Plates.....	147	馬口鐵	„	0	4	0	0
99	Mother-o'-Pearl Shell....	41	雲母殼	„	0	2	0	0
100	Musical Boxes.....	94	八音琴	5 per cent.	*ad valorem*			
101	Mussels, Dried.....	63	淡菜	per 100 catties	0	2	0	0
102	Nutmegs.....	27	肉菓荳蔻	„	2	5	0	0
103	Olives, Unpickled, Salted, or Pickled.....	138	橄欖	„	0	1	8	0
104	Opium.....	34	鴉片	„	30	0	0	0
105	Pepper, Black.....	10	黑胡椒	„	0	3	6	0
106	„ White.....	9	白胡椒	„	0	5	0	0
107	Prawns, Dried.....	62	蝦米	„	0	3	6	0
108	Putchuck.....	29	木香	„	0	6	0	0
109	Rattans.....	74	沙藤	„	0	1	5	0
110	Rose Maloes.....	2	蘇合油	„	1	0	0	0
111	Salt Fish.....	58	鹹魚	„	0	1	8	0
112	Saltpetre, (saleable only under Regulation appended).....	3	硝	„	0	5	0	0
113	Sandalwood.....	8	檀香	„	0	4	0	0
114	Sapanwood.....	67	蘇木	„	0	1	0	0
115	Seahorse Teeth.....	172	海馬牙	„	2	0	0	0
116	Sharks' Fins, Black....	54	黑魚翅	„	0	5	0	0
117	„ „ White.....	55	白魚翅	„	1	5	0	0
118	„ Skins.....	64	鯊魚皮	per hundred	2	0	0	0
119	Silver Thread, Real....	123	眞銀線	per catty	1	3	0	0
120	„ „ Imitation..	124	假銀線	„	0	0	3	0
121	Sinews, Buffalo & Deer...	61	牛鹿筋	per 100 catties	0	5	5	0
122	Skins, Fox, large.....	164	大狐狸皮	each	0	1	5	0
123	„ „ small.....	165	小狐狸皮	„	0	0	7	5
124	„ Marten.....	167	貂皮	„	0	1	5	0
125	„ Sea Otter.....	163	海虎皮	„	1	5	0	0
126	„ Tiger & Leopard	166	虎皮豹皮	„	0	1	5	0
127	„ Beaver.....	170	海騾皮	per hundred	5	0	0	0
128	„ Doe, Hare, & Rabbit....	175	兎皮麑皮	„	0	5	0	0
129	„ Squirrel.....	171	灰鼠皮銀鼠皮	„	0	5	0	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
130	Skins, Land Otter.....	168	獺皮	per hundred	2	0	0	0
131	„ Racoon.....	169	貉獾皮	„	2	0	0	0
132	Smalts.....	66	大青	per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
133	Snuff, Foreign.....	139	鼻烟	„	7	2	0	0
134	Sticklac.....	68	紫梗	„	0	3	0	0
135	Stockfish.....	56	柴魚	„	0	5	0	0
136	Sulphur and Brimstone, (saleable only under Regulation appended)	5	硫磺	„	0	2	0	0
137	Telescopes, Spy & Opera Glasses, Looking Glasses and Mirrors.....	93	千里鏡雙眼鏡	5 per cent.	*ad valorem*			
138	Tigers' Bones.....	36	虎骨	per 100 catties	1	5	5	0
139	Timber,—Masts and Spars, Hard-wood, not exceeding 40ft.....	76		each	4	0	0	0
140	„ not exceeding 60ft.....	77		„	6	0	0	0
141	„ exceeding 60ft,.....	78	輕重木桅	„	10	0	0	0
142	„ Soft-wood, not exceeding 40ft.....	79		„	2	0	0	0
143	„ not exceeding 60ft.....	80		„	4	5	0	0
144	„ exceeding 60ft.....	81		„	6	5	0	0
145	„ Beams, Hard-wood, not exceeding 26 feet long and under 12 in. square.....	82	樑	„	0	1	5	0
146	„ Planks, Hard-wood, not exceeding 24 feet long, 12 in. wide, and 3 in. thick.....	83	木板	per hundred	3	5	0	0
147	„ Planks, Hard-wood, not exceeding 16 feet long, 12 in. wide, and 3 in. thick.....	84		„	2	0	0	0
148	„ Planks, Soft-wood.....	85		per 1,000 sq. ft.	0	7	0	0
149	„ Planks, Teak.....	86	蒜栗樹板	each cubic ft.	0	0	3	5
150	Tinder.....	48	火絨	per 100 catties	0	3	5	0
151	Tortoise Shell.....	156	玳瑁	per catty	0	2	5	0
152	„ „ Broken.....	157	玳瑁碎	„	0	0	7	2
153	Umbrellas.....	45	傘各樣	each	0	0	3	5
154	Velvets, not exceeding 34 yds. long.....	137	花剪絨	per piece	0	1	8	0
155	Watches.....	91	時辰鏢	per pair	1	0	0	0
156	„ émaillées à perles.	92	珠邊時辰鏢	„	4	5	0	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
157	Wax, Japan	1	日本蠟	per 100 catties	0	6	5	0
158	Woods, Camagon	88	毛柿	„	0	0	3	0
159	„ Ebony	75	烏木	„	0	1	5	0
160	„ Garroo	11	沉香	„	2	0	0	0
161	„ Fragrant	46	香柴	„	0	4	5	0
162	„ Kranjee, 35 ft. long, 1 ft. 8 in. wide, and 1 ft. thick	89	呀蘭治木	each	0	8	0	0
163	„ Laka	12	降香	per 100 catties	0	1	4	5
164	„ Red	78	紅木	„	0	1	1	5
165	Woollen Manufactures, viz.: Blankets	132	床氈	per pair	0	2	0	0
166	Woollen Broadcloth and Spanish Stripes, Habit and Medium Cloth, 51 to 64 in. wide	125	多羅呢	per chang	0	1	2	0
167	Woollen Long Ells, 31 in. wide	126	畢機	„	0	0	4	5
168	Woollen Camlets, English, 31 in. wide	128	羽紗	„	0	0	5	0
169	Woollen Camlets, Dutch, 33 in. wide	127	羽緞	„	0	1	0	0
170	Woollen Camlets, Imitation and Bombazettes	129	羽綢	„	0	0	3	5
171	Woollen Cassimeres, Flannel and Narrow Cloth	130	小呢番絨等類	„	0	0	4	0
172	Woollen Lastings, 31 in. wide	134	羽綾	„	0	0	5	0
173	Woollen Lastings, Imitation and Orleans, 34 in. wide	135	小羽綾	„	0	0	3	5
174	Woollen Bunting, not exceeding 24 in. wide 40 yds. long	119	羽布	per piece	0	2	0	0
175	Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, viz.: Lustres, Plain and Brocaded, not exceeding 31 yds long	113	絨棉布各樣	„	0	2	0	0
176	Woollen, Inferior Spanish Stripes	136	下等絨	per chang	0	1	0	0
177	Woollen Yarn	131	絨線	per 100 catties	3	0	0	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
1	Alum	1	白礬	per 100 catties	0	0	4	5
2	„ Green or Copperas	2	青礬	„	0	1	0	0
3	Anniseed, Star	12	八角	„	0	5	0	0
4	„ Broken	14	八角渣	„	0	2	5	0
5	„ Oil	3	八角油	„	5	0	0	0
6	Apricot Seeds, or Almonds	156	杏仁	„	0	4	5	0
7	Arsenic	18	信石	„	0	4	5	0
8	Artificial Flowers	62	紙花	„	1	5	0	0
9	Bamboo Ware	44	竹器	„	0	7	5	0
10	Bangles, or Glass Armlets	43	料手鐲	„	0	5	0	0
11	Beans and Peas	168	荳	„	0	0	6	0
12	Bean Cake	169	荳餅	„	0	0	3	5
13	Bone and Horn Ware	88	牛骨角器	„	1	5	0	0
14	Brass Buttons	104	銅鈕扣	„	3	0	0	0
15	„ Foil	64	銅薄	„	1	5	0	0
16	„ Ware	103	黃銅器	„	1	0	0	0
17	„ Wire	105	銅線	„	1	1	5	0
18	Camphor	17	樟腦	„	0	7	5	0
19	Canes	108	各色竹竿	per thousand	0	5	0	0
20	Cantharides	32	斑貓	per 100 catties	2	0	0	0
21	Capoor Cutchery	16	三奈即三賴	„	0	3	0	0
22	Carpets and Druggets	104	氈	per hundred	3	5	0	0
23	Cassia Lignea	19	桂皮	per 100 catties	4	6	0	0
24	„ Buds	20	桂子	„	0	8	0	0
25	„ Twigs	23	桂枝	„	0	1	5	0
26	„ Oil	4	桂皮油	„	9	0	0	0
27	Castor Oil	9	草蓖油	„	0	2	0	0
28	Chestnuts	172	栗子	„	0	1	0	0
29	China Root	21	土茯苓	„	0	1	3	0
30	Chinaware, Fine	89	細磁器	„	0	9	0	0
31	„ Coarse	90	粗磁器	„	0	4	5	0
32	Cinnabar	71	硃砂	„	0	7	5	0
33	Clothing, Cotton	111	布衣服	„	1	5	0	0
34	„ Silk	112	綢衣服	„	10	0	0	0
35	Coal	63	土煤	„	0	4	5	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
36	Coir	77	棕	per 100 catties	0	1	0	0
37	Copper Ore	106	生銅	„	0	5	0	0
38	„ Sheating, Old	107	舊銅片	„	0	5	0	0
39	„ and Pewter Ware	91	紫黃銅器	„	1	1	5	0
40	Corals, False	45	假珊瑚	„	0	3	5	0
41	Cotton, Raw	123	棉花	„	0	3	5	0
42	„ Rags	121	舊棉絮	„	0	0	4	5
43	Cow Bezoar	31	牛黃	per catty	0	3	6	0
44	Crackers, Fireworks	46	各色爆竹	per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
45	Cubebs	22	澄茄	„	1	5	0	0
46	Curiosities, Antiques	55	古玩	5 per cent. *ad valorem*.				
47	Dates, Black	173	黑棗	per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
48	„ Red	174	紅棗	„	0	0	9	0
49	Dye, Green	80	綠膠	per catty	0	8	0	0
50	Eggs, Preserved	154	皮蛋	per thousand	0	3	5	0
51	Fans, Feather	47	羽扇	per hundred	0	7	5	0
52	„ Paper	53	紙扇	„	0	0	4	5
53	„ Palm Leaf, trimmed	56	細葵扇	per thousand	0	3	6	0
54	„ Palm Leaf, untrimmed	57	粗葵扇	„	0	2	0	0
55	Felt, Cuttings	61	氈碎	per 100 catties	0	1	0	0
56	„ Caps	116	氈帽	per hundred	1	2	5	0
57	Fungus, or Agaric	159	木耳	per 100 catties	0	6	0	0
58	Galangal	164	良羌	„	0	1	0	0
59	Garlic	171	蒜頭	„	0	0	3	5
60	Ginseng, Native	37	關東人參	5 per cent. *ad valorem*.				
61	„ Corean or Japan, 1st quality	27	高麗日本參上	per catty	0	5	0	0
62	„ Corean or Japan, 2nd quality	28	高麗日本參下	„	0	3	5	0
63	Glass Beads	49	各色料珠	per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
64	„ or Vitrified Ware	48	料器	„	0	5	0	0
65	Glasscloth, Fine	118	細夏布	„	2	5	0	0
66	„ Coarse	119	夏布粗	„	0	7	5	0
67	Ground-nuts	165	花生	„	0	1	0	0
68	„ Cake	166	花生餅	„	0	0	3	0
69	Gypsum, Ground, or Plaster of Paris	40	石羔	„	0	0	3	0
70	Hair, Camels	58	駱駝毛	„	1	0	0	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
71	Hair, Goats	60	山羊毛	per 110 catties	0	1	8	0
72	Hams	153	火腿	„	0	5	5	0
73	Hartall, or Orpiment	24	石黃	„	0	3	5	5
74	Hemp	78	蔴	„	0	3	5	0
75	Honey	42	蜂蜜	„	0	9	0	0
76	Horns, Deers', Young	29	嫩鹿茸	per pair	0	9	0	0
77	„ „ Old	30	老鹿茸	per 110 catties	1	3	5	0
78	India Ink	75	墨	„	4	0	0	0
79	Indigo, Dry	86	土靛	„	1	0	0	0
80	Ivory Ware	93	象牙器	per catty	0	1	5	0
81	Joss-sticks	15	時辰香	per 100 catties	0	2	0	0
82	Kittysols, or Paper Unbrellas	50	雨遮即紙遮	per hundred	0	5	0	0
83	Lacquered Ware	94	漆器	per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
84	Lamp wicks	79	燈草	„	0	6	0	0
85	Lead, Red, *(Minium)*	65	紅丹	„	0	3	5	0
86	„ White *(Ceruse)*	69	鉛粉白丹	„	0	3	5	0
87	„ Yellow *(Massicot)*	70	黃丹	„	0	3	5	0
88	Leather Articles, as Pouches, Purses	101	皮器	„	1	5	0	0
89	„ Green	85	綠皮	„	1	8	0	0
90	Lichees	162	荔枝	„	0	2	0	0
91	Lily Flowers, Dried	158	金針菜	„	0	7	2	0
92	„ Seeds or Lotus Nuts	163	蓮子	„	0	5	0	0
93	Liquorice	39	甘草	„	0	1	3	5
94	Lung-ngan	160	桂圓	„	0	2	5	0
95	„ without the Stone	161	桂圓肉	„	0	3	5	0
96	Manure Cakes, or Poudrette	87	坑砂	„	0	0	9	0
97	Marble Slabs	51	雲石	„	0	2	0	0
98	Mats of all kinds	137	蓆子各樣	per hundred	0	2	0	0
99	Matting	138	地蓆	roll of 40 yds.	0	2	0	0
100	Melon Seeds	167	瓜子	per 100 catties	0	1	0	0
101	Mother-o'-Pearl Ware	99	雲母殼器	per catty	0	1	0	0
102	Mushrooms	157	香信	per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
103	Musk	13	麝香	per catty	0	9	0	0
104	Nankeen and Native Cotton Cloths	120	土市各色	per 100 catties	1	5	0	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t. m. c. c.
105	Nutgalls.....	41	五貝子	per 100 catties	0 5 0 0
106	Oil, as Bean, Tea, Wood, Cotton and Hemp Seed	8	油	„	0 3 0 0
107	Oiled Paper.....	74	油紙	„	0 4 5 0
108	Olive Seed.....	155	欖仁	„	0 3 0 0
109	Oyster-shells, Sea-shells	84	蠣殼	„	0 0 9 0
110	Paint, Green.....	33	綠漆	„	0 4 5 0
111	Palampore, or Cotton, Bed Quilts.....	122	棉胎被	per hundred	2 7 5 0
112	Paper, 1st quality.....	72	紙上等	per 100 catties	0 7 0 0
113	„ 2nd „	73	紙下等	„	0 4 0 0
114	Pearls, False.....	54	假珍珠	„	2 0 0 0
115	Peel, Orange.....	34	陳皮	„	0 3 0 0
116	„ Pumelo, 1st quality	35	柚皮上等	„	0 4 5 0
117	„ „ 2nd „	36	柚皮下等	„	0 1 5 0
118	Peppermint Leaf.....	38	薄荷葉	„	0 1 0 0
119	„ Oil..... ..	5	薄荷油	„	3 5 0 0
120	Pictures and Paintings..	68	油漆畫	each	0 1 0 0
121	Pictures on Pith or Rice Paper.....	52	蓪紙畫	per hundred	0 1 0 0
122	Pottery, Earthenware..	102	窰貨	per 100 catties	0 0 5 0
123	Preserves, Comfits, and Sweetmeats.....	141	蜜餞 糖菓	„	0 5 0 0
124	Rattans, Split.....	109	籐肉	„	0 2 5 0
125	Rattan Ware.....	96	各樣籐器	„	0 3 0 0
126	Rhubarb.....	25	大黃	„	1 2 5 0
127	Rice or Paddy, Wheat, Willet, and other Grains.....	170	米麥雜糧	„	0 1 0 0
128	Rugs of Hairs or Skins..	139	毛毯	each	0 0 9 0
129	Samshoo.....	151	酒	per 100 catties	0 1 5 0
130	Sandalwood Ware. ...	97	檀香器	per catty	0 1 0 0
131	Seaweed.....	152	海菜	per 100 catties	0 1 5 0
132	Sessamun Seed.....	164	芝蔴	„	0 1 3 5
133	Shoes and Boots, Leather or Satin.....	118	各色靴鞋皮緞	per 100 pairs	3 0 0 0
134	Shoes, Straw..... ...	114	草鞋	„	0 1 8 0
135	Silks, Raw and Thrown..	124	湖絲土絲	per 100 catties	10 0 0 0
136	„ Yellow, from Szechuen.....	129	四川黃絲	„	7 0 0 0
137	„ Reeled from dupions	130	同功絲	„	5 0 0 0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
138	Silk, Wild, Raw.....	125	野蠶絲	per 100 catties	2	5	0	0
139	„ Refuse.....	136	亂絲頭	„	1	0	0	0
140	„ Cocoons.....	135	蠶繭	„	3	0	0	0
141	„ Floss, Canton....	134	絨	„	4	3	0	0
142	„ from other provinces	133	各省絨	„	10	0	0	0
143	„ Ribbons and Thread	126	絲帶欄杆桂帶各色絲線	„	10	0	0	0
144	„ Piece Goods,—Pongees, Shawls, Scarfs, Crape, Satin, Gauzes, Velvet and Embroidered Goods	127	綢緞絹縐紗綾羅剪絨繡貨等類	„	12	0	0	0
145	„ Piece Goods,—Szchuen, Shantung	131	川綢山東繭綢	„	4	5	0	0
146	„ Tassels.....	132	緯線	„	10	0	0	0
147	„ Caps.....	115	帽帽	per hundred	0	9	0	0
148	Silk & Canton Mixtures	128	絲棉雜貨	per 100 catties	5	5	0	0
149	Silver and Gold Ware..	98	金銀器	„	10	0	0	0
150	Snuff.....	148	鼻烟	„	0	8	0	0
151	Soy.....	142	醬油	„	0	4	0	0
152	Straw Braid.....	117	草帽緶	„	0	7	0	0
153	Sugar, Brown.....	144	赤糖	„	0	1	2	0
154	„ White.....	143	白糖	„	0	2	0	0
155	„ Candy.....	145	冰糖	„	0	2	5	0
156	Tallow, Animal.....	6	柏油	„	0	2	0	0
157	„ Vegetable.....	7	桕油	„	0	3	0	0
158	Tea.....	11	茶葉	„	2	5	0	0
159	Tin Foil.....	66	錢薄	„	1	2	5	0
160	Tobacco, Prepared	146	烟絲各樣	„	0	4	5	0
161	„ Leaf..... ...	147	烟葉	„	0	1	5	0
162	Tortoiseshell Ware....	95	玳瑁器	per catty	0	2	0	0
163	Trunks, Leather.....	100	皮箱皮櫃	per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
164	Turmeric.....	26	黃薑即羌黃	„	0	1	0	0
165	Twine Hemp, Canton..	81	廣東索	„	0	1	5	0
166	„ „ Soochow	82	蘇州索	„	0	5	0	0
167	Turnips, Salted.....	149	大頭菜	„	0	1	8	0

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No.	*Articles.*	*No. in Chinese Tariff.*	*Chinese Characters.*	*Duty.*				
					t.	*m.*	*c.*	*c.*
168	Varnish, or Crude Lacquer.....	76	漆	per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
169	Vermicelli.....	150	粉絲	„	0	1	8	0
170	Vermillion.....	67	硃砂	„	2	5	0	0
171	Wax, White or Insect..	10	白蠟	„	1	5	0	0
172	Wood—Piles, Poles, & Joists..	110	木	each	0	0	3	0
173	Wood Ware.....	92	木器	per 100 catties	1	1	5	0
174	Wool.....	95	綿羊毛	„	0	3	5	0

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RULES.

RULE 1.—*Unenumerated Goods.*—Articles not enumerated in the list of exports, but enumerated in the list of imports, when exported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of imports: and similarly, articles not enumerated in the list of imports, but enumerated in the list of exports, when imported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of exports.

Articles not enumerated in either list, nor in the list of duty-free goods, will pay an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., calculated on their market value.

RULE 2.—*Duty-free Goods.*—Gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, flour, Indian meal, sago, biscuits, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionery, foreign clothing, jewellery, plated-ware, perfumery, soap of all kinds, charcoal, firewood, candles (foreign), tobacco (foreign), cigars (foreign), wine, beer, spirits, household stores, ship's stores, personal baggage, stationery, carpeting, druggeting, cutlery, foreign medicines, glass and crystal ware.

The above pay no import or export duty, but, if transported into the interior will, with the exception of personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, pay a transit duty at the rate of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

A freight, or part freight of duty-free commodities (personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, excepted) will render the vessel carrying them, though no other cargo be on board, liable to tonnage dues.

RULE 3.—*Contraband Goods.*—Import and export trade is alike prohibited in the following articles:—gunpowder, shot, cannon, fowling-pieces, rifles, muskets, pistols, and all other munitions and implements of war, and salt.

RULE 4.—*Weights and Measures.*—In the calculations of the Tariff, the weight of a picul of one hundred catties is held to be equal to one hundred and thirty-three and one-third pounds avoirdupois; and the length of a chang of ten Chinese feet, to be equal to one hundred and forty one English inches.

One Chinese chih is held to equal fourteen and one-tenth inches English; and four yards English, less three inches, to equal one chang.

RULE 5.—*Regarding certain Commodities heretofore Contraband.*—The restrictions affecting trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, sulphur, brimstone, saltpetre, and spelter, are relaxed, under the following conditions:—

I. Opium will henceforth pay thirty taels per picul import duty. The importer will sell it only at the port. It will be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property; the foreign trader will not be allowed to accompany it. The provisions of Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which British subject are authorized to proceed into the interior with passports to trade, will not extend to it, nor will those of Article XXVIII. of the same Treaty, by which the transit-dues are regulated. The transit-dues on it will be arranged as the Chinese Government see fit; nor in future revisions of the Tariff is the same rule of revision to be applied to opium as to other goods.

II. *Copper Cash.*—The export of cash to any foreign port is prohibited; but it shall be lawful for British subjects to ship it at one of the open ports of China to another, on compliance with the following Regulations: The shipper shall give notice of the amount of cash he desires to ship, and the port of its destination, and shall bind himself, either by a bond, with two sufficient sureties, or by depositing such other security as may be deemed

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by the Customs satisfactory, to return, within six months from the date of clearance to the collector at the port of shipment, the certificate issued by him, with an acknowlegdment thereon of the receipt of the cash at the port of destination, by the collector at that port, who shall thereto affix his seal; or, failing the production of the certificate, to forfeit a sum equal in value to the cash shipped. Cash will pay no duty inwards or outwards; but a freight or part freight of cash, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel carrying it liable to pay tonnage dues.

III. The export of rice and all other grain whatsoever, native or foreign, no matter where grown or whence imported, to any foreign port, is prohibited; but these commodities may be carried by British merchants from one of the open ports of China to another, under the same conditions in respect of security as cash, on payment at the port of shipment of the duty specified in the Tariff.

No import duty will be leviable on rice or grain; but a freight or part freight of rice or grain, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel importing it liable to tonnage dues.

IV.—*Pulse.*—The export of pulse and beancake from Tung-chau and Newchwang, under the British flag, is prohibited. From any other of the ports they may be shipped, on payment on the tariff duty, either to other ports of China, or to foreign countries.

V. Saltpetre, sulphur, brimstone, and spelter, being munitions of war, shall not be imported by British subjects, save at the requisition of the Chinese Government, or for sale to Chinese duly authorised to purchase them. No permit to land them will be issued until the Chinese have proof that the necessary authority has been given to the purchaser. It shall not be lawful for British subjects to carry these commodities up the Yang-tsze-kiang, or into any port other than those open to the interior on behalf of Chinese. They must be sold at the ports only, and, except at the ports, they will be regarded as Chinese property.

Infractions of the conditions, as above set forth, under which trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, saltpetre, brimstone, sulphur, and spelter may be henceforward carried on, will be punishable by confiscation of all the goods concerned.

RULE 6.—*Liability of Vessels entering Port.*—To the prevention of misunderstanding, it is agreed that the term of twenty-four hours, within which British vessels must be reported to the Consul under Article XXXVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, shall be understood to commence from the time a British vessel comes within the limits of the port; as also the term of forty-eight hours allowed her by Article XXX. of the same Treaty to remain in port without payment of tonnage dues.

The limits of the ports shall be defined by the Customs, with all consideration for the convenience of trade, compatible with due protection of the revenue; also the limits of the anchorages within which lading and discharging is permitted by the Customs; and the same shall be notified to the Consul for Police information.

RULE 7.—*Transit Dues.*—It is agreed that Article XXXVIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin shall be interpreted to declare the amounts of transit-dues legally leviable upon merchandise imported or exported by British subjects, to be one-half of the tariff duties, except in the case of the duty-free goods liable to a transit-duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, as provided in Article II. of these Rules. Merchandise shall be cleared of its transit dues under the following conditions:—

In the case of Imports.—Notice being given at the port of entry, from which the Imports are to be forwarded inland, of the nature and quantity of the goods, the ship from which they have been landed, and the place inland to which they are bound, with all other necessary particulars, the Collector of Customs will, on due inspection made, and on receipt of the transit-duty due, issue a transit-duty certificate. This must be produced at every barrier station, *viséd*. No further duty will be leviable upon imports so certificated, no matter how distant the place of their destination.

In the case of Exports.—Produce purchased by a British subject in the interior will be inspected, and taken account of, at the first barrier it passes on its way to the port of shipment. A memorandum showing the amount of the produce and the port at which it is to be shipped, will be deposited there by the person in charge of the produce; he will then receive a certificate, which must be exhibited and *viséd* at every barrier on

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his way to the port of shipment. On the arrival of the produce at the barrier nearest the port, notice must be given to the Customs at the port, and the transit-dues due thereon being paid, it will be passed. On exportation the produce will pay the tariff-duty.

Any attempt to pass goods inwards or outwards, otherwise than in compliance with the rule here laid down, will render them liable to confiscation.

Unauthorised sale, *in transitu*, of goods that have been entered as above for a port, will render them liable to confiscation. Any attempt to pass goods in excess of the quantity specified in the certificate will render all the goods of the same denomination, named in the certificate, liable to confiscation. Permission to export produce, which cannot be proved to have paid its transit-dues, will be refused by the Customs until the transit-dues shall have been paid. The above being the arrangement agreed to regarding the transit-dues, which will thus be levied once and for all, the notification required under Article XXVIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, for the information of British and Chinese subjects, is hereby dispensed with.

RULE 8.—*Foreign Trade under Passport.*—It is agreed that Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin shall not be interpreted as authorising British subjects to enter the capital city of Peking for the purpose of trade.

RULE 9.—*Abolition of the Meltage Fee.*—It is agreed that the percentage of one tael two mace, hitherto charged in excess of duty payments to defray the expenses of melting by the Chinese Government, shall be no longer levied on British subjects.

RULE 16.—*Collection of Duties under one System at all Ports.*—It being by Treaty at the option of the Chinese Government to adopt what means appear to it best suited to protect its revenue accruing on British trade, it is agreed that one uniform system shall be enforced at every port.

The high officer appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend foreign trade, will accordingly, from time to time, either himself visit, or will send a deputy to visit the different ports. The said high officer will be at liberty, of his own choice, and independently of the suggestion or nomination of any British authority, to select any British subjects he may see fit to aid him in the administration of the Customs' revenue, in the prevention of smuggling, in the definition of port boundaries, or in discharging the like, the maintenance of which shall be provided for out of the tonnage dues.

The Chinese Government will adopt what measures it shall find requisite to prevent smuggling upon the Yang-tsze-kiang, when that river shall be opened to trade.

Done at Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, being the third day of the tenth moon of the year of the reign of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Signature of Five Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

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ARTICLES BETWEEN MR. WADE AND PRINCE KUNG, RELATIVE TO CASES OF CUSTOMS' SEIZURE.

NOTIFICATION No. 41, OF 1865.

British Consulate, 29th November, 1865.

The undersigned circulates for the information of the British Mercantile Community, the English Text of four rules agreed to between the Prince Kung and H. B. M. Chargé d'Affairs, T. F. Wade, Esq., C.B, under which public enquiry is to be conducted at Shanghai in any case in which a British subject conceives his vessel or goods to be wrongfully withheld from him by the Customs' Department of the Port. The said rules do not affect the penalties recoverable under Articles 37 and 38 of the Treaty of Tientsin, the same belonging to the jurisdiction of H. M.'s officers in China.

It is understood that these rules are open to revision after a twelve months' trial.

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

Revised Draft of Articles inclosed in Mr. Wade's Despatch to the Prince Kung.

27th October, 1865.

Art. I.—Wherever a ship or goods belonging to a British subject may be seized in a port of China by the Customs, the seizure is to be reported without delay to the Superintendent. If he consider the seizure justified, he will direct the Foreign Commissioner of Customs to give notice to the party to whom the ship or goods are declared to belong, that the ship or goods have been seized because such or such an irregularity has been committed, and that the said ship or goods will be confiscated unless before noon on a certain day, being the sixth day from the date of the delivery of the notice, the Superintendent receive from the British Consul an official application to have the case fully investigated.

The British subject to whom the ship or goods belong, if prepared to maintain that the alleged irregularity has not been committed, is free to appeal within the term of six days direct to the Commissioner. If satisfied with the explanations, the Superintendent will direct the release of the ship or goods; otherwise, if he elect not so to appeal to the Customs, or if, after receiving his explanations, the Superintendent still decline to release the ship or goods, he may appeal to his Consul, who will write to inform the Superintendent of the particulars of his appeal, and to request him, the Superintendent, to name a day for the public investigation of the evidence on which the action of the Customs is founded.

Art. II.—The Superintendent, on receipt of the Consul's communication, will name a day for meeting him at the Custom House, and the Consul will desire the merchant to appear with the witnesses at the Custom House on the day named, and will himself on that day proceed to the Custom House. The Superintendent will invite the Consul to take his seat with him.

The Commissioner of Customs will also be seated to assist the Superintendent. Proceedings will be opened by the Superintendent, who will call on the Customs employés who have seized the ship or goods, to state the circumstance which occasioned the seizure, and will question them according to their evidence. Whatever the merchant interested may have to state in contradiction of their evidence he will state to the Consul, who will cross-examine them for him. Such will be the proceedings in the interest of truth and fairness.

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The Consul and Superintendent may, if they see fit, appoint Deputies to meet at the Custom House in their stead, in which case the order of proceeding will be the same as if they were present in person.

Art. III.—Notes will be taken of the statements of all parties examined, and the paper containing these will be signed and sealed by the Consul and the Superintendent. The room will be then cleared, and the Superintendent will inform the Consul of the course he proposes to pursue. If he propose to confiscate the vessel or goods, and the Consul having given notice of the appeal to the Superintendent, they will forward copies of the above notes, the Consul to his Minister, and the Superintendent to the Yamen of Foreign Affairs at Peking. If the Consul agrees with the Superintendent that the ship or goods ought to be confiscated, the merchant will not be entitled to appeal. In no case will the release of ship or goods entitle the merchant to indemnification for the seizure, whether these be released after the investigation at the Custom House, or after appeal to the high authorities of both nations at Peking.

Art. IV.—The case being referred to superior authority, the merchant interested shall be at liberty to give a bond, binding himself to pay the full value of his ship or goods attached, should the ultimate decision be against him, which bond being sealed with the Consular Seal, and deposited with the Superintendent, the Superintendent will restore to the merchant the ship or goods attached, and when the superior authority shall have decided whether so such money is to be paid, or the whole of the property seized confiscated, the merchant will be called on to pay accordingly.

If the merchant decline to give the necessary security, the ship or merchandize attached will be detained. But whether the decision of the superior authority be favorable to the appellant or not, the appellant will not be entitled to claim indemnity.

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CONVENTION OF PEACE BETWEEN THE EMPERORS OF FRANCE AND CHINA.

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE TEXT.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperors of China and France, being desirous to resume the amicable relations that of yore existed, and to effect a peaceable settlement of the points in which their Governments disagree, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince Kung, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, Baron Gros, who, having communicated to each other their full powers, and finding the same to be in proper order, now append the Articles of the Convention, as by them determined.

Art. I.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China deeply regrets that the Representative of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, when on his way in 1859, to Peking, for the purpose of exchanging Treaty Ratifications, should have been obstructed on his arrival at Taku by the soldiers that were there.

Art. II.—The Representative of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, when visiting Peking to exchange Treaty Ratifications, shall, whether on the way or at the capital, be treated by all Chinese officials with the highest consideration.

[Literally, "shall receive from all Chinese officials the most polite and most considerate treatment due to an Ambassador, so that he may without prejudice assert his position, authority, or rights."]

Art. III.—The provisions of the Tientsin Treaty of 1858, and of the Supplementary Articles, except in so far as modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation, as soon as the Ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged.

Art. IV.—The fourth Article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin in the year 1858, by which it was provided that an Indemnity of Two Millions of Taels should be paid by the Chinese Government, is hereby annulled; and it is agreed, in the stead thereof, that the amount of the Indemnity shall be Eight Millions of Taels. [Of that sum] the Canton Customs last year paid Three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three Taels; the remainder (Tls. 7,666,666) shall be collected from the various Custom Houses, which shall pay quarterly one-fifth of duties received by them, and the first quarterly payment shall be due on the 31st December, 1860. The payment may be in either Hae-kwan Sycee or foreign coin, and shall be made to either the Representative of France resident in China, or the officer by him deputed. But, on or before the 30th November, there shall be paid at Tientsin a sum of Five hundred thousand Taels. The French Representative and the Chinese High Officers shall hereafter, respectively, appoint deputies to consult together and arrange the manner in which the instalments are to be paid and receipts granted.

Art. V.—The money to be paid by China is on account of French military expenditure, and losses sustained by French merchants and others under (French) protection, whose Hongs and chattels at Canton were burnt and plundered by the populace. The French Government will at a future period divide the money in fair

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proportions among each sufferers,—the amount to be appropriated for the losses and injuries incurred by such French subjects and others protected, to be One Million of Taels. The remainder will be retained for military expenses.

Art. VI.—It shall be promulgated throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the terms of the Imperial Edict of the 20th February, 1846, that it is permitted to all people in all parts of China to propagate and practice the "teachings of the Lord of Heaven," to meet together for the preaching of the doctrine, to build churches and to worship; further, all such as indiscriminately arrest [Christians] shall be duly punished; and such churches, schools, cemeteries, lands, and buildings, as were owned on former occasions by persecuted Christians shall be paid for, and the money handed to the French Representative at Peking, for transmission to the Christians in the localities concerned. It is in addition, permitted to French Missionaries to rent and purchase land in all the provinces, and to erect buildings thereon at pleasure.

Art. VII.—On the day on which the Ministers of the two countries affix their seals and signatures, the port of Tientsin, in the province of Chih-le, shall be opened to trade on the same conditions as the other ports. The provisions of the present Convention shall take effect from the day on which it is signed, no separate Ratification of the same being necessary: they shall be observed and enforced just as if forming part of the text of the Treaty of Tientsin. And on the receipt of Five hundred thousand Taels at Tientsin, the French forces, Naval and Military, shall retire from Tientsin and occupy the two ports of Taku and Yen-tae (Chefoo,) where they are to remain until the payment in full of the Indemnity,—upon which the French forces, at whatever places stationed, shall one and all be withdrawn from Chinese territory; but the Naval and Military Commanders in Chief may encamp soldiers for the winter in Tientsin, and on the payment of the ready money indemnity [? the Taels 500,000 to be paid 30th November, at Tientsin] the force shall retire from Tientsin.

Art. VIII.—On the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of 1858, Chusan shall at once be evacuated by the French forces now stationed there; and on the payment in full of the sum of Five hundred thousand Taels for which this Convention provides—with the exception of (that portion of) the force which being about to winter at Tientsin, will remain there for a time, and which it is considered inconvenient to at once withdraw, as is stated in the seventh Article, the various forces occupying Tientsin shall be withdrawn from that city, and shall retire to the Taku forts, the North Coast of Tang-chow, and the city of Canton, where they will be stationed until the Indemnity of Eight Millions of Taels, guaranteed by this Convention, shall have been paid in full; the occupant forces, as above referred to, shall be entirely withdrawn.

Art. IX.—On the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of 1858, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China will, by Decree, notify to the High Authorities of every Province, that the Chinese chosing to take service in the French Colonies, or other ports beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with French subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any vessel at any of the open ports of China; also that High Authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with the Representative in China of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating as above, as the circumstances of the different ports may demand.

Art. X.—A mistake having crept into the text of the 22nd Article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin in the year 1858, to the effect that Tonnage Dues would be charged on French ships over one hundred and fifty tons burthen at the rate of Five Mace per ton, it is now agreed that on vessels of more than one hundred and fifty tons Tonnage Dues shall be levied at the rate of Four mace per ton; on vessels of less than one hundred and fifty tons, One mace per ton shall be collected. From henceforth, French vessels entering port shall each and all pay Tonnage Dues in accordance with the rates hereby fixed.

Signed and Sealed at Peking, by the Plenipotentiaries of China and France, on the 25th day of October, in the year 1860.

[Hien Fung, 10th year, second month, 12th day.]

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TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND CHINA.

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the States of the German Customs' Union, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the free Hanseatic Towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg on the one part, and China on the other part.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, for himself, as also on behalf of the other members of the German Zollverein, that is to say:—

The Crown of Bavaria, the Crown of Saxony, the Crown of Hanover, the Crown of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Duchy of Brunswick, the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Duchies of Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Duchy of Nassau, the Principalities Waldeck and Pyamont, the Duchies Anhalt, Dessau, Koethen and Anhalt Bernburg, the Principalities Lippe, the Principalities Schwarzburg Sondershousen and Schwarzburg Audolotadz, Reuss the Elder, and Reuss the Younger Line, the Free City of Frankfort, the Grand Baillewick Meisenheim of the Landgravate Hesse, the Baillewick Hamburg of the Landgravate Hesse, and:—The Grand Duchies Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Senates of the Hanseatic Towns, Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg *of the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of China* of the other part, being sincerely desirous to establish friendly relations between the said States and China, have resolved to confirm the same by a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, mutually advantageous to the subjects of both High Contracting Parties, and for that purpose have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia, Frederick Albrecht Count of Eulenburg, Chamberlain, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Knight of the Red Eagle, Knight of St. John, &c., &c., &c.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, Cheongheen, a member of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, Director-general of Public Supplies, and Imperial Commissioner.

Chonghee, Honorary under-Secretary of State, Superintendent of the three Northern Ports, and Deputy Imperial Commissioner, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found the same in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and unchanging friendship between the contracting States. The subjects of both States shall enjoy full protection of person and property.

Art. II.—His Majesty the King of Prussia may, if he see fit, accredit a diplomatic agent to the Court of Peking, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, may in like manner, if he see fit, nominate a diplomatic agent to the Court of Berlin.

The diplomatic agent nominated by His Majesty the King of Prussia, shall also represent the other contracting German States, who shall not be permitted to be represented at the Court of Peking by diplomatic agents of their own. His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the diplomatic agent, so appointed by His Ma-

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jesty the King of Prussia, may, with his family and establishment, permanently reside at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the Prussian government.

Art. III.—The diplomatic agents of Prussia and China shall, at their respective residences, enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to them by international law. Their persons, their families, their residences, and their correspondence shall be held inviolable. They shall be at liberty to select and appoint their own officers, couriers, interpreters, servants, and attendants, without any kind of molestation.

All expenses occasioned by the diplomatic mission shall be borne by the respective governments.

The Chinese government agrees to assist His Prussian Majesty's diplomatic agent, upon his arrival at the capital, in selecting and renting a suitable house and other buildings.

Art. IV.—The contracting German States may appoint a Consul General, and for each port or city opened to foreign commerce, a Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent, as their interests may require.

These officers shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular officers of the most favoured nations.

In the event of the absence of a German Consular Officer, the subjects of the contracting German States shall be at liberty to apply to the Consul of a friendly power, or, in case of need, to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall use all efforts to secure to them the privileges to this treaty.

Art. V.—All official communications addressed by the diplomatic agent of His Majesty the King of Prussia, or by the Consular Officers of the contracting German States, to the Chinese authorities, shall be written in German. At present and until otherwise agreed, they shall be accompanied by a Chinese translation; but it is hereby mutually agreed, that in the event of a difference of meaning appearing between the German and Chinese text, the German governments shall be guided by the sense expressed in the German text.

In like manner shall all official communications addressed by the Chinese authorities to the Ambassadors of Prussia, or to the Consuls of the contracting German States, be written in Chinese, and the Chinese authorities shall be guided by this text. It is further agreed, that the translations may not be adduced as a proof in deciding differences.

In order to avoid future differences, and in consideration that all diplomatists of Europe are acquainted with the French language, the present treaty has been executed in the German, the Chinese, and the French languages. All these versions have the same sense and signification; but the French text shall be considered the original text of the treaty, and shall decide wherever the German and Chinese versions differ.

Art. VI.—The subjects of the contracting German States may, with their families, reside, frequent, carry on trade or industry, in the ports, cities and towns of Canton, Swatow, or Chau-chau, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Tungchau, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Hankow, Kingchau (Hainan), and at Taiwan and Tamsui on the Island of Formosa. They are permitted to proceed to and from these places with their vessels and merchandize, and within these localities purchase, rent, or let houses or land, build or open churches, church-yards, and hospitals.

Art. VII.—Merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States, may not enter other ports than those declared open in this treaty. They may not contrary to law, enter other ports, or carry on illicit trade along the coast. All vessels detected in violating this stipulation, shall, together with their cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. VIII.—Subjects of the contracting German States may make excursions in the neighbourhood of the open ports to a distance of one hundred li, and for a time not exceeding five days.

Those desirous of proceeding into the interior of the country, must be provided with a passport, issued by their respective Diplomatic or Consular authorities, and countersigned by the local Chinese authorities. These passports must upon demand be exhibited.

The Chinese authorities shall be at liberty to detain merchants or travellers, subjects of any of the contracting German States, who may have lost their passport until they

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have procured new ones, or to convey them to the next consulate; but they shall not be permitted to subject them to ill-usage or allow them to be ill-used.

It is, however, distinctly understood, that no passports may be given to places at present occupied by the rebels, until peace has been restored.

Art. IX.—The subjects of the contracting German States shall be permitted to engage compradores, interpreters, writers, workmen, sailors, and servants from any part of China, upon a compensation agreed to by both parties, as also to hire boats for the transport of persons and merchandise. They shall also be permitted to engage Chinese for acquiring the Chinese language or dialects, or to instruct them in foreign languages. There shall be no restriction in the purchasing of German or Chinese books.

Art. X.—Persons professing or teaching the Christian religion shall enjoy full protection of their person and property, and be allowed free exercise of their religion.

Art. XI.—Any merchant-vessel of any of the contracting German States arriving at any of the open ports, shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties, and is ready to take her departure, she shall be permitted to select a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XII.—Wherever a vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States has entered a harbor, the Superintendent of Customs may, if he see fit, depute one or more Customs' officers to guard the ship, and to see that no merchandise is smuggled. These officers shall live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their salary, food, and expenses shall be defrayed by the Chinese Customs' authorities, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Each violation of this regulation shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted, which shall be returned in full.

Art. XIII.—Within twenty-four (24) hours after the arrival of the ship, the master, unless he be prevented by lawful causes, or in his stead the supercargo or the consignee, shall lodge in the hands of the Consul the ship's papers and a copy of the manifest.

Within a further period of twenty-four (24) hours the Consul will report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, the number of the crew, her register tonnage, and the nature of the cargo.

If owing to neglect on the part of the master the above rule be not complied with within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty (50) dollars for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred (200) dollars.

Immediately after the receipt of the report, the Superintendent of Customs shall issue a permit to open hatches.

If the master shall open the hatches and begin to discharge the cargo without said permit, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be liable to confiscation.

Art. XIV.—Whenever a merchant, subject of any of the contracting German States, has cargo to land or ship, he must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Merchandise landed or shipped without such permit shall be subject to forfeiture.

Art. XV.—The subjects of the contracting German States shall pay duties on all goods imported or exported by them at the ports open to foreign trade, according to the tariff appended to this treaty; but in no case shall they be taxed with higher duties than at present or in future, subjects of the most favored nations are liable to.

The commercial stipulations appended to this treaty shall constitute an integral part of the same, and shall therefore be considered binding for both the high contracting parties.

Art. XVI.—With respect to articles subject to an *ad valorem* duty, if the German merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers as to their value, then each party shall call in two or three merchants to examine and appraise the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants might declare himself willing to purchase them, shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

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Art. XVII.—Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, tare therefore to be deducted. If the German merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers on the exact amount of tare, then each party shall choose from among the goods, respecting which there is a difference, a certain number of chests or bales, which being first weighed gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the tare fixed accordingly. The average tare upon these chests or bales shall constitute the tare upon the whole lot of packages.

Art. XVIII.—If in the course of verification there arise other points of dispute, which cannot be settled, the German merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the differences of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, and both will endeavour to bring about an amicable arrangement. But the appeal to the Consul must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be attended to.

As long as no settlement be come to, the Superintendent of Customs shall not enter the matter at issue in his books, in order that by such entry a thorough investigation and the final settlement of the differences be not prejudiced.

Art. XIX.—Should imported goods prove to be damaged, a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, in proportion to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the same manner agreed upon in Art. XVI. of this treaty, having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

Art. XX.—Any merchant-vessel belonging to one of the contracting German States, having entered any of the open ports, and not yet opened the hatches, may quit the same within forty-eight hours after her arrival, and proceed to another port, without being subject to the payment of tonnage-dues, duties, or any other fees or charges; but tonnage-dues must be paid after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours.

Art. XXI.—Import duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipping of the same. When all tonnage-dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a receipt in full (port-clearance), which being produced at the Consulate, the Consular Officer shall then return to the captain the ship's papers, and permit him to depart on his voyage.

Art. XXII.—The Superintendent of Customs will point out one or more bankers, authorized by the Chinese government to receive the duties on its behalf. The receipts of these bankers shall be looked upon as given by the Chinese government itself. Payment may be made in bars or in foreign coin, whose relative value to the Chinese Sycee silver shall be fixed by special agreement, according to circumstances, between the Consular Officers and the Superintendent of Customs.

Art. XXIII.—Merchant-vessels belonging to the contracting German States of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden, shall be charged four mace per ton; merchant-vessels of one hundred and fifty tons and under, shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

The captain or consignee having paid the tonnage-dues, the Superintendent of Customs shall give them a special certificate, on exhibition of which, the ship shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China, which the captain may visit, for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of the port-clearance mentioned in Article XXI.

Boats employed by subjects of the contracting German States in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provisions, or articles not subject to duties, shall not be liable to tonnage-dues. Any boat of this kind, however, conveying merchandize subject to duty, shall come under the category of vessels under one hundred and fifty tons, and pay tonnage-dues at the rate of one mace per register ton.

Art. XXIV.—Goods on which duties have been paid in any of the ports open to foreign trade, upon being sent into the interior of the country, shall not be subject to any but transit duty. The same shall be paid according to the tariff now existing, and may not be raised in future. This also applies to goods sent from the interior of the country to any of the open ports.

All transit duties on produce brought from the interior to any of the open ports,

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or importations sent from any of the open ports into the interior of China, may be paid once for all.

If any of the Chinese officers violate the stipulations of this article by demanding illegal or higher duties than allowed by law, they shall be punished according to Chinese law.

Art. XXV.—If the master of a merchant-vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, having entered any of the open ports, should wish to land only a portion of his cargo, he shall only pay duties for the portion so landed. He may take the rest of the cargo to another port, pay duties there, and dispose of the same.

Art. XXVI.—Merchants of any of the contracting German States, who may have imported merchandize into any of the open ports and paid duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall cause examination to be made to satisfy himself of the identity of the goods, and of their having remained unchanged.

On such duty-paid goods the Superintendent of Customs shall, on application of the merchant wishing to re-export them to any other open port, issue a certificate, testifying the payment of all legal duties thereon.

The Superintendent of Customs of the port to which such goods are brought, shall, upon presentation of said certificate, issue a permit for the discharge and landing of them free of all duty, without any additional exactions whatever. But if, on comparing the goods with the certificate, any fraud on the revenue be detected, them the goods shall be subject to confiscation.

But if the goods are to be exported to a foreign port, the Superintendent of Customs of the port, from which they are exported, shall issue a certificate, stating that the merchant who exports the goods has a claim on the Customs equal to the amount of duty paid on the goods. The certificate shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Art. XXVII.—No transhipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission of the Superintendent of Customs, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped, unless it be proved that there was danger in delaying the transhipment.

Art. XXVIII.—Sets of standard weights and measures, such as are in use at the Canton Custom House, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port open to foreign trade. These measures, weights and balances shall represent the ruling standard on which all demands and payments of duties are made, and in case of any dispute they shall be referred to.

Art. XXIX.—Penalties enforced, or confiscations made for violation of this Treaty, or for the appended regulations, shall belong to the Chinese Government.

Art. XXX.—Ships-of-war belonging to the contracting German States cruizing about for the protection of trade, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates shall be at liberty to visit, without distinction, all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China. They shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, the procuring of water, and for making repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy. Such ships shall not be liable to the payment of duties of any kind.

Art. XXXI.—Merchant-vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States, if from injury sustained, or from other causes, compelled to seek a place of refuge, shall be permitted to enter any port within the dominion of the Emperor of China without being subject to the payment of tonnage-dues or duties on the goods, if only landed for the purpose of making the necessary repairs of the vessel, and remaining under the supervision of the Superintendent of Customs. Should any such vessel be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, the Chinese authorities shall immediately adopt measures for rescuing the crew and for securing the vessel and cargo. The crew thus saved shall receive friendly treatment, and if necessary, shall be furnished with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XXXII.—If sailors or other individuals of ships-of-war, or merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States, desert their ships and take

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refuge in the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities shall, upon due requisition by the Consular Officer, or by the Captain, take the necessary steps for the detection of the deserter, and hand him over to the Consular Officer or to the Captain.

In like manner, if Chinese deserters or criminals take refuge in the houses or on board ships belonging to subjects of the contracting German States, the local Chinese authorities shall apply to the German Consular Officer, who will take the necessary measures for apprehending the said deserter or criminal, and deliver him up to the Chinese authorities.

Art. XXXIII.—If any vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every means to capture and punish the said pirates, to recover the stolen property where and in whatever condition it may be, and to hand the same over to the Consul for restoration to the owner. If the robbers or pirates cannot be apprehended, or the property taken cannot entirely be recovered, the Chinese authorities shall then be punished in accordance with the Chinese law, without, however, in that case, being compelled to restore the property taken.

Art. XXXIV.—If subjects of any of the contracting German States have any occasion to address a communication to the Chinese authorities, they must submit the same to their Consular Officer, to determine if the matter be just, and the language be proper and respectful, in which event he shall transmit the same to the proper authorities, or return the same for alterations. If Chinese subjects have occasion to address a Consul of one of the contracting German States, they must adopt the same course, and submit their communication to the Chinese authorities, who will act in like manner.

Art. XXXV.—Any subject of any of the contracting German States having reason to complain of a Chinese, must first proceed to the Consular Officer and state his grievance. The Consular Officer having inquired into the merits of the case, will endeavour to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a subject of any of the contracting German States, the Consular Officer shall listen to his complaint and endeavour to bring about a friendly settlement. If the dispute, however, is of such a nature that the Consul cannot settle the same amicably, he shall then request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may conjointly examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

Art. XXXVI.—The Chinese authorities shall at all times afford the fullest protection to the subjects of the contracting German States, especially when they are exposed to insult or violence In all cases of incendiarism, robbery, or demolition, the local authorities shall at once dispatch an armed force to disperse the mob, to apprehend the guilty, and to punish them with the rigour of the law. Those robbed or whose property have been demolished, shall have a claim upon the despoilers of their property for indemnification, proportioned to the injury sustained,

Art. XXXVII.—Whenever a subject of His Majesty of China fails to discharge the debts due to one of the contracting German States or fraudulently absconds, the Chinese authorities, upon application by the creditor, will do their utmost to effect his arrest and to enforce payment of the debt. In like manner the authorities of the contracting German States shall do their utmost to enforce the payment of the debts of their subjects towards Chinese subjects, and to bring to justice any who fraudulently abscond. But in no case shall either the Chinese government or the governments of the contracting German States be held responsible for the debts incurred by their respective subjects

Art. XXXVIII.—Any subject of His Majesty the Emperor of China, having committed a crime against a subject of one of the contracting German States, shall be apprehended by the Chinese authorities and punished according to the laws of China.

In like manner, if a subject of one of the contracting German States is guilty of a crime against a subject of His Majesty of China, the Consular Officer shall arrest him and punish him according to the laws of the State to which he belongs.

Art. XXXIX.—All questions arising between subjects of the contracting German States in reference to the right of property or person shall be submitted to the

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jurisdiction of the authorities of their respective States. In like manner will the Chinese authorities abstain from interfering in differences that may arise between subjects of one of the contracting German States and foreigners.

Art. XL.—The contracting parties agree that the German States and their subjects shall fully and equally participate in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that have been, or may be hereafter granted, by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the government or subjects of any other nation. All changes made in favor of any nation in the tariff, in the customs' duties, in tonnage and harbor dues, in import, export, or transit duties, shall, as soon as they take effect, immediately and without a new treaty, be equally applied to the contracting German States, and to their merchants, ship-owners, and navigators.

Art. XLI.—If in future the contracting German States desire a modification of any stipulation contained in this treaty; they shall be at liberty, after the lapse of ten years, dated from the day of the ratification of this treaty, to open negociations to that effect. Six months before the expiration of the ten years it must be officially notified to the Chinese government that modifications of the treaty are desired, and in what these consist. If no such notification is made, the treaty remains in force for another ten years.

Art. XLII.—The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications be exchanged within one year dated from the day of signature; the exchange of the ratifications to take place at Shanghai or Tientsin, at the option of the Prussian government. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications has taken place, the treaty shall be brought to the knowledge of the Chinese authorities, and be promulgated in the Capital and throughout the provinces of the Chinese Empire, for the guidance of the authorities.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting powers, have signed and sealed the present treaty.

Done in four copies, at Tientsin, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding with the Chinese date, the twenty-eighth day of the seventh month, of the eleventh year of Hien Fung.

(Signed) [L.S.] COUNT EULENBURG.
„ [L.S.] CHONG MEEN.
„ [L.S.] CHONG HEE.

The preceding treaty has been ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Shanghai, January 14th, 1863.

Art. I.—In addition to a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded this day between Prussia, the other states of the German Customs Union, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hanseatic towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg on the one part, and China on the other part, which treaty shall take effect after exchange of the ratifications within twelve months from its signature, and which stipulates that His Majesty the King of Prussia may nominate a diplomatic agent at the Court of Peking with a permanent residence at that Capital, it has been convened between the respective Plenipotentiaries of these States, that, owing to and in consideration of disturbances now reigning in China, His Majesty the King of Prussia shall wait the expiration of five years after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, before he deputes a diplomatic agent to take his fixed residence at Peking.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their signature and affixed their seals.

Done in four copies, at Tientsin, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding to the Chinese date of the twenty-eighth day of the seventh moon, of the eleventh year in the reign of Hien Fung.

(Signed) [L.S.] COUNT EULENBURG.
„ [L.S.] CHONG MEEN.
„ [L.S.] CHONG HEE.

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Art. II.—In addition to a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between Prussia, the other States of the German Customs Union, the grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Hanseatic towns of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg on the one part, and China on the other part.

It has been separately agreed that the Senates of the Hanseatic towns shall have the right to nominate for themselves a Consul of their own at each of the Chinese ports open for commerce and navigation.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if included and by word in the above-mentioned treaty.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this present separate article, and affixed their seals.

Done in four copies, at Tientsin, the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding to the Chinese date of the twenty-eighth day of the seventh month of the eleventh year in the reign of Hien Fung.

(Signed) [L.S.] COUNT EULENBURG.
„ [L.S.] CHONG MEEN.
„ [L.S.] CHONG HEE.

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CONVENTION SIGNED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA, AT PEKING, ON THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1860.

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE TEXT.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperors of China and Russia, having made themselves fully acquainted with the terms of the Treaty concluded in the year 1858, propose to establish certain regulations with a view to the consolidation of amity, commerce, and alliance between the two States, and in order to provide against all misunderstanding and disputes, and for this purpose, have appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung; His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, His Excellency Privy Councillor *F-ko-na-te-yay-fuh*:*—who, and after communicating to each other their full powers, have conjointly agreed upon the following convention.

Art. 1.—In accordance with the first article of the Treaty concluded at Gaehwan (Ay-Kom, on the Amoor), on the 2nd of June, 1858, and the ninth article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin, on the 13th of June of the same year, it is agreed that the Eastern boundaries, separating Russia from Chinese territory, shall be as follows:—from the junction of the rivers Shih-lih-ngih-urh (Songary River) and Koona:—that is to say, down the Amoor to its junction with the Usuri, the country to the North belongs to Russia, and that to the South, as far as the mouth of the Usuri, to China; from the mouth of the Usuri, southwards, to Lake Hin-Ka, the rivers Usuri, and Songatchan shall be the boundaries,—that is to say, the tract of country east of the said rivers belongs to Russia, and that west of the same to China; from the source of the Songatchan, the boundary shall traverse Lake Hin-Ka in a right line from the Songatchan to the Pih-ling; and from the mouth of the Pih-ling, it shall follow the range of mountains to the Houptou's mouth, from which it shall pass to the mouth of the Toumen, running along the Houchun and the Hae-chung-keen range,—that is to say, the country east of the boundary line thus indicated (from Lake Hin-Ka to the mouth of the Toumen) belongs to Russia, and that lying to the west thereof to China. From the point at which the frontiers of the two countries meet at the Toumen to the mouth of the said river, there shall be neutral territory, separating the Russian from the Chinese possessions, 20 *le* in width. Further, in accordance with the ninth article of the Tientsin Treaty, it is agreed that a chart shall be made, in which the portion colored red shall indicate the frontiers, and on which shall be written the Russian words "*A-pa-wa-kih-ta-yay-jene-keae-e-yih-gih-la-ma-na-wo-pa-la-sa-too-woo*," in order to facilitate accurate reference: and the said charts shall be duly authenticated by the seals and signatures of the High Ministers of the two countries.

The tract of country above referred to is unoccupied waste land. Should Chinese squatters be found in any part of it, or should any portions be used by Chinese as fishing or hunting grounds, Russia shall not take possession of such, but the Chinese shall be allowed to fish and to hunt as they have been wont to do.

From the time of setting up the boundary marks there shall never be any changes made; and Russia engages not to encroach upon the Chinese territory in the vicinity of the frontiers, nor will ground be seized in any other part of China.

Art. 2.—Following the range of hills along the Amoor's course, the long established Chinese frontier posts, and the marks put down in the 6th year of Yung-ching's reign

* This is the Chinese expression for Ignatieff, the Russian Plenipotentiary's name—Translator.

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(1728) at Sha-peen Ta-pa-ha, (in the vicinity of Tarbagatai), it is agreed that, where these marks terminate, the Western boundaries, not yet laid down, shall commence; they shall extend westward to the Lake Tse-sang-cho-urh, from which, after running in a south-westerly direction along the Tih-mih-urh Too-choo-rh of the Tee-shan range, they shall go southwards to Kho-Kand.

Art. 3.—Should there hereafter occur disputes or misunderstandings in respect of frontier boundaries, it is agreed that they shall be determined by the two articles that precede. With reference to the placing of boundary marks in the tracts of country lying on the East, between Lake Hin-Ka and the Toumen, and, on the West, between Sha-peen Ta-pa-ha and Kho-Kand, it is agreed that trustworthy officers shall be appointed by the two governments for that purpose. For the placing of the marks along the eastern frontiers the officers appointed shall meet at the mouth of the Usuri in May, 1861; and for similar duty on the Western frontiers, officers shall meet at Tarbagatai, —but the time of meeting, it is unnecessary to fix. The officers appointed for the above work shall act with all fairness and justice; and, as in accordance with the boundaries indicated in the First and Second articles of this convention, they shall make four charts, two of which shall be Russian and two either Manchurian or Chinese, and the said charts having been duly signed and sealed by the officers in question, shall be deposited, two (one Russian and one Manchurian or Chinese) in Russia, and two (one in Russian and one in Manchurian or Chinese) in China. On the interchange of these charts, they shall be appended hereto as forming part of this article.

Art. 4.—At all places along the frontiers agreed upon in the first article of this convention, Russian and Chinese subjects may hold intercourse at pleasure. There shall not, in any case, be duties levied; and all frontier officers shall afford protection to merchants quietly carrying on trade.

In order to greater precision, the substance of the second article of Gae-kwan (Ay-Kom), is hereby again enunciated.

Art. 5.—Russian merchants, in addition trading at Kiachta, may, when passing in the old established manner from Kiachta to Peking, dispose of sundries at Koo-lun and Chang-kia-kow. A [*Russian*] Consul with a limited retinue may be stationed at Koo-lun, he shall himself supervise the building of a consulate, but the site, the number of buildings, and the land for pasturage of cattle, shall all be determined by the High officers stationed at Koo-lun.

Chinese merchants, desirous of so doing, are at liberty to repair to Russia, and there carry on trade.

Russian merchants visiting the Chinese marts shall be under no restrictions, whether as to the time at which they may visit such places or the duration of their stay; but the number of merchants at any one place shall not exceed two hundred. The Russian officers stationed on the frontiers shall supply each party of merchants with a passport, in which shall be specified the name of the chief merchant, the number of people that accompany him, and the place about to be visited by them for trade. The merchants shall themselves provide funds for the expenditure attendant on their business and for the purchase of food and cattle.

Art. 6.—In the establishment of trade, the same regulations shall be applied at Kashgar as at Ili and Tarbagatai. At Kashgar, China agrees to make a grant of land whereon to build residences, warehouses, and churches, in order to the convenience of such Russian merchants as may live there; ground shall likewise be granted for burial purposes, and as at Ili and Tarbagatai, a tract of pasture land for cattle. The high officer stationed at Kashgar shall be officially directed to determine the amount of grounds to be granted for the purpose, and to make the other requisite arrangements.

Should people from the outside enter the Russian concessions at Kashgar, and plunder the property of Russian merchants trading there, China will not take any action in the matter.

Art. 7.—The merchants of both countries may trade as they please at the various marts, and shall not be subjected to any obstructions on the part of the officials; they may at pleasure frequent the shops and markets for trade and barter, and they may there make ready money payments, or if they trust each other, open credit accounts;

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and, as to the time that the merchants of the one may sojourn in the other country, the only limit shall be the merchants' own pleasure and convenience.

Art. 8.—Russian merchants in China, and Chinese merchants in Russia, shall receive due protection from the government of the country.

In order to the due control of merchants, and to provide against misunderstandings and disputes, Russian Consuls, &c., may be stationed at the various trading marts; and, in addition to those at Ili and Tarbagatai, Consuls shall be appointed for Kashgar and Koo-lun. China is at liberty to station Consuls at St. Petersburg, or at such other places in Russia as she may see fit. Such Consuls whether Russian or Chinese, shall reside in houses, to be built by their government; but they may likewise, without obstruction, rent houses belonging to the people of the places at which they may chance to be stationed.

The Consuls and the local officials shall correspond and hold intercourse on terms of equality, provided for by the second article of the Tientsin Treaty. In matters in which the merchants of both countries are concerned, the officers of the two governments shall take conjoint action; criminals shall be punished in accordance with the laws of their country, as directed by the seventh article of the Tientsin Treaty.

In all cases of disputes originating in the nonpayment of money due in mercantile transactions, the parties concerned shall themselves call in arbitrators; the Russian Consuls and the Chinese local officials shall merely take such action as may tend to bring about an amicable settlement, and shall not in any way be called upon or held responsible for the payment of bad debts.

At the trading marts the merchants may resister, at the offices of the Consuls and local authorities, agreements in reference to property and houses. In such cases, should either of the principals refuse to carry out the terms of the registered agreement, the Consuls and officials shall enforce their fulfilment.

In cases other than those arising from mercantile transactions, as quarrels and such like small matters, the Consuls and local officers shall act conjointly in the examination, and shall punish the guilty parties respectively, as under their several jurisdictions.

Russians secreting themselves in Chinese houses, or absconding to the interior of China, shall, on the requisition of the Consul, be sought for and sent back by the Chinese authorities; and Russian officials shall act reciprocally in the event of Chinese hiding in Russian houses, or escaping to Russian territory.

In such serious cases as murder, robbery, wounding, conspiracy to kill, incendiarism, &c., &c., the guilty party, if Russian, shall be delivered for punishment to the Russian authorities; if Chinese, he may be punished as the laws direct, by the Chinese authorities, either at the place where the crime was committed, or at such other place as the Chinese officials may deem proper. In all cases, great or little, the Consuls and local officials shall each deal with their own countrymen; they shall not in an irregular manner arrest, detain, or punish [people not subject to their jurisdiction.]

Art. 9.—As compared with former years trade is now much increased, and moreover new boundaries have been laid down. Thus, the condition of affairs differs much from what it was at the times of making the Treaties of Nipchu * and Kiachta, and the supplementary stipulations of succeeding years; and circumstances that gave rise to disputes between the various frontier officers no longer remain the same. Such changes, in existing regulations, as are necessitated [by the altered state of affairs,] are hereby included in newly drawn up stipulations.

Heretofore official communications treating of frontier business have only passed between the High Officer at Koo-lun and the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (? the Governor) of Kiachta, and between the Governor General of Western Siberia and the Tartar General stationed at Ili. For the future in addition to the officers just named, frontier business may be transacted by the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh of the Amoor and Tung-hae-peen (Eastern Sea-shore) provinces in communication with the Tartar General, stationed in Hih-lung-keang and Kee-lin.

Matters in which Kiachta is concerned shall be attended to by Ko-me-sa-urh (Commissioner or Commissary) stationed on the Kiachta frontier, in communication with the

* In latitude 51.49 N.

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officer of the board at Kiachta. All [such communications, &c.] shall be in accordance with the provisions of the eight Article of this convention.

The said Generals, Governors, and other officers shall correspond on terms of equality, in accordance with the second article of the Tientsin Treaty. Moreover, if the dispatches written refer to business that ought not be entered upon, no attention shall be paid to them.

In respect of frontier business of great importance, the Governor General of Eastern Siberia shall communicate thereon with either the Privy Council or the Foreign Office.

Art. 10.—All frontier business, whether of importance or otherwise, shall be managed by conjoint action on the part of the frontier officers, as laid down in the eighth article of this convention; and, as provided for by the seventh article of the Tientsin Treaty, offenders shall be tried and punished in accordance with the laws of that one of the two countries to which they may belong.

Should cattle stray or be decoyed across the frontier boundaries, the officers of the locality on being informed of the fact by official communication, shall, without delay, dispatch people to search for them; they shall likewise give full information to the soldiery at the frontier ports, who shall be bound to recover and send back such cattle, whether straying or stolen, in accordance with the numbers reported in the original communication; and who, should they fail to restore the property that is missing shall be punished, as the laws direct, in a manner proportionate to the value of what is lost. No claim for compensation shall be entertained.

In the event of runaways crossing the frontier, measures shall be taken for their discovery and arrest immediately upon the receipt of an official requisition to that effect; and, on the arrest having been effected, the prisoners, with whatever property may be found in their possession, shall be handed over to the nearest frontier officer, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the place from which such persons may have absconded.

The runaways, while on the return journey under arrest, shall be supplied with food, and, if naked, with clothes; and they shall neither be maltreated nor insulted by the soldiers. Runaways arrested prior to the receipt of any such official requisition, shall also be dealt with in like manner.

Art. 11.—Answers shall be returned to communications transmitted through intermediate officers by the High Officials on the frontiers. The despatches of the Governor General of Eastern Siberia and of the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (? Governor) of Kiachta shall be handed to the Ko-me-sa-urh (? Commissioner or Commissary General) of Kiachta for transmission to the officer of the board. The despatches of the High Officer stationed at Koo-lun shall be handed to the officer of the board for transmission to the Ko-me-sa-urh of Kiachta. The despatches of the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh of the Amoor province shall be forwarded to the Tartar General at Hih-lung-keang through the Adjutant General, who shall likewise transmit the despatches of the Kee-lin General. Despatches passing between the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh of the Tung-hae-peen province and the General stationed at Kee-lin, shall be transmitted through the officers at the frontier ports of Hongchun in the Usuri territory. Communications between the Governor General of Western Siberia and the General stationed at Ili, shall be transmitted through the Russian Consul at Ili. Whenever the business in question is of great importance, official messengers shall be employed. The Governor General of Eastern and Western Siberia and the various Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (? Governors of Provincial Districts) together with the High Officer at Koo-lun, and the Tartar General stationed at Hih-lun-keang, Kee-lin, and Ili, in the transmission of official communications, may entrust them to trustworthy Russian officers.

Art. 12.—As was stipulated for in the eleventh article of the Tientsin Treaty, the time allowed for the conveyance of official document and parcels from Kiachta to Peking is herein defined.

Letters shall be forwarded once a month; Parcels and boxes, from Kiachta to Peking shall be forwarded once every two months, and quarterly from Peking to Kiachta. Official documents shall not be more than twenty, nor parcels more than forty days *en route*; and as regards parcels, there shall never be more than twenty packages forwarded

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at a time and no single packages shall exceed 120 catties in weight. Letters shall not be delayed, but shall be forwarded on the day they are handed in for dispatch. In the event of any delay or neglect, the culpable parties shall be visited with severe punishment.

Couriers, in charge of letters or parcels between Kiachta and Peking, shall call at the Koo-lun consulate, and deliver to the Consul all letters or parcels to his address, and they shall likewise take charge of whatsoever despatches or parcels the Consul may hand to them.

Whenever parcels are despatched from Kiachta or Koo-lun, the High officer at Koo-lun must be supplied with a list of the same; in like manner, when despatching parcels from Peking, the Foreign-office shall be supplied with a list. Such list shall specify the number and weights of the packages, as also the date of their being despatched; and on the outside of each package shall be written, in Russian and Manchurian or Chinese characters, its weight, &c.

Merchant forwarding letters and parcels for purpose of trade, willing to hire porters themselves and to make other arrangements, shall be at liberty to do so, having obtained permission, after the report of the circumstances, from the local authorities, to obviate the [undue] incurring of expense on the government.

Art. 13.—Official communications passing between the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Privy Council, or between the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia and the Privy Council or Foreign-office, shall be forwarded by the regular post, and shall be under no restrictions in respect of time; and should any delay or detention be apprehended, in cases of importance, trustworthy Russian Officers may be charged with the speedy conveyance of such despatches.

While resident at Peking, despatches on important business, for or from the Russian Minister, may be transmitted by officers appointed by the Russian government. Officers conveying such despatches shall not at any place be delayed or detained, and in every instance, such bearers of despatches shall be Russians.

As regards the movements of such despatch-bearers, if travelling from Kiachta to Peking, the Ko-me-sa-urh shall notify the officer of the Board on the day preceding their departure. In like manner, if starting from Peking, a day's notice shall be given to the Board of War.

Art. 14.—Should any of the arrangements in respect of land commerce hereafter prove inconvenient to both parties, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia and the Chinese High officer of the Frontiers shall consult together, and determine the matter in accordance with the articles of this Convention; but new demands must not be preferred. There shall be no further departure from the provisions of the twelfth article of the Tientsin Treaty.

Art. 15.—On the termination of the present conference, the Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary shall translate the original text of this convention into the Chinese language, and shall furnish the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary with a copy of the Chinese translation, duly authenticated by signature and seal, who, on his side, shall likewise translate into Chinese the original text of the convention, and shall supply the Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary with a copy of the same, in like manner duly authenticated by seal and signature.

The articles of the present convention, without waiting for the ratification of the same by their Imperial Majesties the Emperors of the two countries, shall be in force, and for ever observed, from the day on which the translations into Chinese of the original text shall have been interchanged by the Ministers Plenipotentiary, who shall each forthwith issue whatever commands may be necessary for the carrying into effect of the provisions of the convention.

Signed and sealed by His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary, and His Excellency the Privy Councillor the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, on the 2nd day of the 10th month of the 10th year of Hien Fung, *i.e.*, the 2nd day of the month No-ya-poo-urh, in the year 1860, [4th November, 1860.]

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TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CHINA.

SIGNED AT TIENTSIN, JUNE 18, 1858.

The United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, desiring to maintain firm, lasting, the sincere friendship, have resolved to renew, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a Treaty or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States and the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire, have named for their Plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William B. Reed, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Kweiliang, a member of the Privy Council and Superintendent of the Board of punishments; and Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil Office, and Major-General of the Bordered Blue Banner Division of the Chinese Bannermen, both of them being Imperial Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries; And the said Ministers, in virtue of the respective full powers they have received from their governments, have agreed upon the following articles.

Art. I.—There shall be, as there has always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, and between their people, respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them; and if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings.

Art. II.—In order to perpetuate friendship, on the exchange of ratifications by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the Emperor of China, this Treaty shall be kept and sacredly guarded in this way, viz.: The original Treaty, as ratified by the President of the United States, shall be deposited at Peking, the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, in charge of the Privy Council; and, as ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be deposited at Washington, the capital of the United States, in charge of the Secretary of State.

Art. III.—In order that the people of the two countries may know and obey the provisions of this Treaty, the United States of America agree, immediately on the exchange of ratifications, to proclaim the same and publish it by proclamation in the Gazettes where the laws of the United States of America are published by authority; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, on the exchange of ratifications, agrees immediately to direct the publication of the same at the capital and by the governors of all the provinces.

Art. IV.—In order further to perpetuate friendship, the Minister or Commissioner, or highest diplomatic representative of the United States of America in China, shall at all times have the right to correspond on terms of perfect equality and confidence with the officers of the Privy Council at the capital, or with the Governor-General of the two Kwangs, of Fuhkien and Chekiang, or of the Two Kiangs; and whenever he desires to have such correspondence with the Privy Council at the capital he shall have the right to send it through either of the said Governors-General, or by general post; and all such communications shall be most carefully respected. The Privy Council and Governors-General, as the case may be, shall in all cases consider and acknowledge such communications promptly and respectfully.

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Art. V.—The Minister of the United States of America in China, whenever he has business, shall have the right to visit and sojourn at the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, and there confer with a member of the Privy Council, or any other high officer of equal rank deputed for that purpose, on matters of common interest and advantage. His visits shall not exceed one in each year, and he shall complete his business without unnecessary delay. He shall be allowed to go by land or come to the mouth of the Peiho, into which he shall not bring ships-of-war, and he shall inform the authorities at that place in order that boats may be provided for him to go on his journey. He is not to take advantage of this stipulation to request visits to the capital on trivial occasions. Whenever he means to proceed to the capital he shall communicate in writing his intention to the Board of Rites at the capital, and thereupon the said Board shall give the necessary directions to facilitate his journey, and give him necessary protection and respect on his way. On his arrival at the capital he shall be furnished with a suitable residence prepared for him, and he shall defray his own expenses; and his entire suite shall not exceed twenty persons, exclusive of his Chinese attendants, none of which shall be engaged in trade.

Art. VI.—If at any time His Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by treaty voluntarily made, or for any other reason, permit the representative of any friendly nation to reside at his capital for a long or short time, then, without any further consultation or express permission, the representative of the United States in China shall have the same privilege.

Art. VII.—The superior authorities of the United States and of China in correspondence together shall do so on terms of equality and in form of mutual communication *(chau-hwui)*. The Consuls and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication *(chau-hwui)*. When inferior officers of the one government address the superior officers of the other they shall do so in the style and form of memorial *(shin-shin)*. Private individuals in addressing officers shall employ the style of petition *(pinching)*. In no case shall any terms or styles be used or suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

Art. VIII.—In all future personal intercourse between the representative of the United States of America and the Governors-General or Governors, the interviews shall be held at the official residence of the said officers, or at their temporary residence, or at the residence of the representative of the United States of America, whichever may be agreed upon between them; nor shall they make any pretext for declining these interviews. Current matters shall be discussed by correspondence, so as not to give the trouble of a personal meeting.

Art. IX.—Whenever national vessels of the United States of America, in cruising along the coast and among the ports opened for trade for the protection of the commerce of their country, or for the advancement of science, shall arrive at or near any of the ports of China, commanders of said ships and the superior local authorities of Government shall, if it be necessary, hold intercourse on terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations; and the said vessels shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese government in procuring provisions or other supplies, and making necessary repairs. And the United States of America agree that in case of the shipwreck of any American vessel, and its being pillaged by pirates, or in case any American vessel shall be pillaged or captured by pirates on the seas adjacent to the coast, without being shipwrecked, the national vessels of the United States shall pursue the said pirates, and if captured deliver them over for trial and punishment.

Art. X.—The United States of America shall have the right to appoint Consuls and other commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside at such place in the dominions of China as shall be agreed to be opened; who shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the local officers of the Chinese government (a Consul, or a vice-Consul in charge, taking rank with an intendant of circuit or a perfect), either personally or in writing, as occasion may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal

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respect. And the Consuls and local officers shall employ the style of mutual communication. If the officers of either nation are disrespectfully treated, or aggrieved in any way by the other authorities, they have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officer of the respective Governments, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice shall be had in the premises. And the said Consuls and agents shall carefully avoid all acts of offence to the officers and people of China. On the arrival of a Consul duly accredited at any port in China, it shall be the duty of the Minister of the United States to notify the same to the Governor-General of the province where such port is, who shall forthwith recognize the said Consul and grant him authority to act.

Art. XI.—All citizens of the United States of America in China, peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and good will with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of Government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the Consul, shall immediately dispatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigour of the law. Subjects of China guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States shall be punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China, and citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant vessel, who may insult, trouble or wound the persons or injure the property of Chinese, or commit any other improper act in China, shall be punished only by the Consul or other public functionary thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States. Arrests in order to trial may be made by either the Chinese or the United States authorities.

Art. XII.—Citizens of the United States, residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall be permitted to rent houses and places of business or hire sites on which they can themselves build houses or hospitals, churches, and cemeteries. The parties interested can fix the rents by mutual and equitable agreement; the proprietors shall not demand an exorbitant price, nor shall the local authorities interfere, unless there be some objections offered on the part of the inhabitants respecting the place. The legal fees to the officers for applying their seal shall be paid. The citizens of the United States shall not unreasonably insist on particular spots, but each party shall conduct themselves with justice and moderation. Any desecration of the cemeteries by natives of China shall be severely punished according to law. At the places where the ships of the United States anchor, or their citizens reside, the merchants, seamen, or others can freely pass and repass in the immediate neighbourhood; but in order to the preservation of the public peace, they shall not go into the country to the villages and marts to sell their goods unlawfully, in fraud of the revenue.

Art. XIII.—If any vessel of the United States be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, and be subjected to plunder or other damage, the proper officers of the Government, on receiving information of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be enabled to repair at once to the nearest port, and shall enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. If the merchant vessels of the United States while within the waters over which the Chinese Government exercises jurisdiction, be plundered by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities, civil and military, on receiving information thereof, shall arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law, and shall cause all the property which can be recovered to be restored to the owners, or placed in the hands of the Consul. If, by reason of the extent of territory and numerous population of China, it shall in any case happen that the robbers cannot be apprehended, and the property only in part recovered, the Chinese Government shall not make indemnity for the goods lost; but if it shall be proved that the local authorities have been in collusion with the robbers, the same shall be communicated to the superior authorities for memorializing the Throne, and these officers shall be severely punished and their property be confiscated to repay the losses.

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Art. XIV.—The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the ports and cities of Canton and Chau-chau, or Swatow, in the province of Kwangtung; Amoy, Foochow, and Tai-wan, in Formosa, in the province of Fuhkien; Ningpo in the province of Chekiang; and Shanghai in the province of Kiangsu, and any other port or place hereafter by treaty with other powers, or with the United States, opened to commerce; and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise from any of these ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade at other ports of China not declared to be legal, along the coast thereof; and any vessel under the American flag violating this provision shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation to the Chinese Government; and any citizen of the United States who shall trade in any contraband article of merchandise shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese Government, without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States; and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations as a cover of the violation of the laws of the Empire.

Art. XV.—At each of the ports open to commerce, citizens of the United States shall be permitted to import from abroad, and sell, purchase, and export all merchandise, of which the importation is not prohibited by the laws of the Empire. The tariff of duties to be paid by the citizens of the United States, on the export and import of goods from and into China, shall be the same as was agreed upon at the treaty of Wanghia, except so far as it may be modified by treaties with other nations, it being expressly agreed that citizens of the United States shall never pay higher duties than those paid by the most favoured nation.

Art. XVI.—Tonnage duties shall be paid on every merchant vessel belonging to the United States entering either of the open ports, at the rate of four mace per ton of forty cubic feet, if she be over one hundred and fifty tons burden; and one mace per ton of forty cubic feet if she be of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons or under, according to the tonnage specified in the register; which, with her other papers, shall on her arrival be lodged with the Consul, who shall report the same to the Commissioner of Customs. And if any vessel having paid tonnage duty at one port, shall go to any other port to complete the disposal of her cargo, or being in ballast, to purchase an entire or fill up an incomplete cargo, the Consul shall report the same to the Commissioner of Customs, who shall note on the port-clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid, and report the circumstances to the collectors at the other Custom-house; in which case, the said vessel shall only pay duty on her cargo, and not be charged with tonnage duty a second time. The collectors of customs at the open ports shall consult with the Consuls about the erection of beacons, or lighthouses, and where buoys and light-ships should be placed.

Art. XVII.—Citizens of the United States shall be allowed to engage pilots to take their vessels into port, and when the lawful duties have all been paid, take them out of port. It shall be lawful for them to hire at pleasure servants, compradors, linguists, writers, labourers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary service, with passage or cargo-boats, for a reasonable compensation, to be agreed upon by the parties or determined by the Consul.

Art. XVIII.—Whenever merchant vessels of the United States shall enter a port, the Collector of Customs shall, if he see fit, appoint Custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats, at their convenience. The local authorities of the Chinese government shall cause to be apprehended all mutineers or deserters from on board the vessels of the United States in China, on being informed by the Consul, and will deliver them up to the Consuls or other officers for punishment. And if criminals, subjects of China, take refuge in the houses, or on board the vessels of citizens of the United States, they shall not be harboured, but shall be delivered up to justice on due requisition by the Chinese local officers, addressed to those of the United States. The merchants, seamen, and other citizens of the United States shall be under the superintendence of the appropriate officers of their government. If individuals of either nation commit acts of violence or disorder, use arms to the injury of others, or create disturbances endangering life, the officers of the two governments

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will exert themselves to enforce order and to maintain the public peace, by doing impartial justice in the premises.

Art. XIX.—Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall cast anchor in either of the said ports, the supercargo, master or consignee, shall, within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship's papers in the hands of the Consul or person charged with his functions, who shall cause to be communicated to the Superintendent of Customs a true report of the name and tonnage of such vessel, the number of her crew and the nature of her cargo, which being done, he shall give a permit for her discharge. And the master, supercargo, or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit, shall incur a fine of five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese government. But if a master of any vessel in port, desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duty on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports. Or if the master so desire, he may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk; in which case he shall not be subject to pay tonnage, or other duties or charges, until, on his arrival at another port, he shall proceed to discharge, when he shall pay the duties on vessel and cargo, according to law. And the tonnage duties shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. In case of the absence of the Consul or person charged with his functions, the captain or supercargo of the vessel may have recourse to the Consul of a friendly power; or, if he please, directly to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall do all that is required to conduct the ship's business.

Art. XX.—The Superintendent of Customs, in order to the collection of the proper duties shall, on application made to him through the consul, appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo, or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation, or laden for exportation on board any merchant vessel of the United States. And if disputes occur in regard to the value of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, or in regard to the amount of tare, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within twenty-four hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the said Consul to adjust with the Superintendent of Customs.

Art. XXI.—Citizens of the United States who may have imported merchandise into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same in part or in whole to any other of the said ports, shall be entitled to make application, through their Consul, to the Superintendent of Customs, who, in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made, by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods as are entered on the Custom House books correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged, and shall then make a memorandum in the port-clearance of the goods and the amount of duties paid on the same, and deliver the same to the merchant, and shall also certify the fact to the officers of Customs at the other ports; all which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and everything being found, on examination there, to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture. Foreign grain or rice brought into any port of China in a ship of the United States, and not landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. XXII.—The tonnage duty on vessels of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the lading of the same. When all such duties shall have been paid, and not before, the Collector of Customs shall give a port-clearance, and the Consul shall return the ship's papers. The duties shall be paid to the shroffs authorized by the Chinese government to receive the same. Duties shall be paid and received, either in sycee silver or in foreign money, at the rate of the day. If the

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Consul permits a ship to leave the port before the duties and tonnage dues are paid, he shall be held responsible therefor.

Art. XXIII.—When goods on board any merchant vessel of the United States in port require to be transhipped to another vessel, application shall be made to the Consul, who shall certify what is the occasion therefor to the Superintendent of Customs, who may appoint officers to examine into the facts and permit the transhipment. And if any goods be transhipped without written permits, they shall be subject to be forfeited to the Chinese government.

Art. XXIV.—Where there are debts due by subjects of China to citizens of the United States, the latter may seek redress in law; and on suitable representation being made to the local authorities, through the Consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take proper steps to compel satisfaction. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress by representation through the Consul, or by suit in the Consular Court; but neither government will hold itself responsible for such debts.

Art. XXV.—It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China, without distinction of persons, to teach any of the languages of the Empire, and to assist in literary labours; and the persons so employed shall not for that cause be subject to any injury on the part either of the government or of individuals; and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

Art. XXVI.—Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the ports of China open to foreign commerce; it is further agreed that, in case at any time hereafter China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and should for that cause exclude such nation from entering her ports, the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent powers, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States, provided that the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers or soldiers in the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter any of the ports of China: but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese government.

Art XXVII.—All questions in regard the rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own government; and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subject of any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments respectively, without interference on the part of China.

Art. XXVIII.—If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of Government, they shall submit the same to their Consul or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right, in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. If subjects of China have occasion to address the Consul of the United States they may address him directly, at the same time they inform their own officers, representing the case for his consideration and action in the premises; and if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations, acting in conjunction. The extortion of illegal fees is expressly prohibited. Any peaceable persons are allowed to enter the Court in order to interpret, lest injustice be done.

Art. XXIX.—The principles of the Christian Religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, are recognized as teaching men to do good, and to do to others as they would have others do to them. Hereafter those who quietly profess and teach these Doctrines shall not be harrassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese

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convert, who, according to these tenets, peaceably teach and practice the principles of Christianity, shall in no case be interfered with or molested.

Art. XXX.—The contracting parties hereby agree that should at any time the Ta-Tsing Empire grant to any nation, or the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege, or favour, connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this Treaty, such right, privilege, and favour, shall at once freely enure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants, and citizens.

The present Treaty of peace, amity, and commerce shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, within one year, or sooner, if possible, and by the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire forthwith: and the ratification shall be exchanged within one year from the date of the signatures thereof.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Ta-Tsing Empire, as aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Tientsin, this eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second, and in the eight year of Hien Fung, fifth moon, and eighth day.

[L.S.] WILLIAM B. REED.
[L.S.] KWELIANG.
[L.S.] HWASHANA.

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THE ADDITIONAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

Ratified 23rd November, 1869.

The additional articles to the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire of the 18th June, 1858, are :—

Whereas since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire having named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated High Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles :—

Art. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that Empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be constructed to give to any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters ; and the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party or their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said Empire ; but nothing in this article shall be constructed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right of interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and said property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

Art. II.—The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated by treaty shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese Government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

Art. III.—The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

Art. IV.—The 29th article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that the citizens of the United States in China, of every religious persuasion, and Chinese

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subjects in the United States shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead of whatever nativity or nationality shall be held in respect, and free from disturbance or profanation.

Art. V.—The United States of America and the Empire of China cordially recognise the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other, for the purposes of curiosity, trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject to take the citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

Art. VI.—Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. VII.—The United States and the Empire of China, recognising in the present progress of nations a favourable tendency towards unity of civilisation, and regarding a unity of money and a unity of weights and of measures as favourable to that great object, do hereby agree that they will use their influence and efforts to obtain the establishment, by the general agreement of nations, of representative coins having a common value, and also a common standard of weights and measures for all countries.

Art. VIII.—The United States freely agree that Chinese subjects shall without hindrance on account of their nationality or religion be admitted to all schools, colleges, and other public educational institutions, without being subject to any religious or political test; and, on the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools in that empire in those places where foreigners are permitted by treaty to reside.

Art. IX.—The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of the another, do hereby freely disclaim any intention or right to interfere in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other Western Power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorise suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese Government, in that case, protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and hereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
ANSON BURLINGAME.
CHIH-KANG.
SUN CHIA-KU.

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AN ACT OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS RELATING TO TREATIES.

AN ACT to carry into effect certain Provisions in the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other Countries, giving certain Judicial Powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in those Countries, or for other purposes.

Published for their information by the Department of State, Washington, July 2, 1860.

NOTE.—Treaties were negotiated with China, July 3rd, 1844; and June 18th, 1858; and a Convention, November 8th, 1858.

Treaties were negotiated with Japan, March 31st, 1854; and June 17th, 1857; and July 29th, 1858,

A Treaty was negotiated with Persia, December 13th, 1856.

Treaties were negotiated with Siam, March 20th, 1833; and May 29th, 1856.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaties of the United States with the empires of China, Japan, and Siam, respectively, that Ministers and Consuls of the United States, duly appointed to reside in each of the said countries, shall, in addition to other powers and duties imposed upon them respectively, by the provisions of such treaties respectively, be invested with the judicial authority herein described, which shall appertain to the said office of Minister and Consul, and be a part of the duties belonging thereto, wherein the same is allowed by treaty.

SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted*, That in regard to *Crimes and Misdemeanors* the said public functionaries are hereby fully empowered to arraign and try, in the manner herein provided, all citizens of the United States charged with offences against law, which shall be committed in such countries, respectively, and upon conviction, to sentence such offenders in the manner herein authorized; and the said functionaries, and each of them, are hereby authorized to issue all such process as are suitable and necessary to carry this authority into execution.

SEC. 3.—*And be it further enacted*, That in regard to *civil rights*, whether of property or person, the said functionaries are hereby invested with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of such treaties, respectively, and shall entertain jurisdiction in matters of contract at the port where, or nearest to which, the contract was made, or at the port at which, or nearest to which, it was to be executed; and in all other matters at the port where, or nearest to which, the cause of controversy arose, or at the port where, or nearest to which, the damage complained of was sustained;—any such port above-named being always one of the ports at which the United States are represented by Consuls; which jurisdiction shall embrace all controversies between citizens of the United States, or others provided for by such treaties, respectively.

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SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted*, That such jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters shall, in all cases, be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute such treaties, respectively, extended over all citizens of the United States in the said countries, (and over all others to the extent that the terms of the said treaties, respectively, justify or require), so far as such laws are suitable to carry the said treaties into effect: but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies, the common law, including equity and admiralty, shall be extended in like manner over such citizens and others in the said countries; and if defects still remain to be supplied, and neither the common law, including equity and admiralty, nor the statutes of the United States, furnish appropriate and suitable remedies, the Minister in the said countries, respectively, shall, by decrees and regulations which shall have the force of law, supply such defects and deficiencies.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted*, That in order to organize and carry into effect the system of jurisprudence demanded by such treaties, respectively, the said Ministers with the advice of the several Consuls in each of the said countries, respectively, or so many of them as can be conveniently assembled, shall prescribe the forms of all processes which shall be issued by any of the said Consuls; the mode of executing, and the time of returning the same; the manner in which trials shall be conducted, and how the records thereof shall be kept; the form of oaths for Christian witnesses, and the mode of examining all other witnesses; the costs which shall be allowed to the prevailing party, and the fees which shall be paid for judicial services to defray necessary expenses; the manner in which all officers and agents to execute process, and to carry this Act into effect, shall be appointed and compensated; the form of bail-bonds, and the security which shall be required of the party who appeals from the decision of a Consul; and generally, without further enumeration, to make all such decrees and regulations from time to time, under the provision of this Act, as the exigency may demand: and all such regulations, decrees, and orders shall be plainly drawn up in writing, and submitted, as above provided, for the advice of the Consuls, or as many of them as can be consulted without prejudicial delay or inconvenience, who shall each signify his assent or dissent in writing, with his name subscribed thereto; and after taking such advice, and considering the same, the Minister in the said countries respectively, may nevertheless, by causing the decree, order, or regulation to be published with his signature thereto, and the opinions of his advisers inscribed thereon, make it to become binding and obligatory until annulled or modified by Congress; and it shall take effect from the publication, or any subsequent day thereto named in the Act.

SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That all such regulations, orders, and decrees, shall, as speedily as may be after publication, be transmitted by the said Ministers, with the opinions of their advisers, as drawn up by them severally, to the Secretary of State, to be laid before Congress for revision.

SEC. 7.—*And be it further enacted*, That each of the Consuls aforesaid, at the port for which he is appointed, shall be competent, under the authority herein contained, upon facts within his own knowledge, or which he has good reason to believe true, or upon complaint made, or information filed in writing and authenticated in such way as shall be prescribed by the Minister, to issue his warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing, in the country, an offence against law; and when arrested, to arraign and try any such offender; and upon conviction to sentence him to punishment in the manner herein prescribed; always meting out punishment in a manner proportioned of the offence; which punishment shall, in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, be either fine or imprisonment.

SEC. 8.—*And be it further enacted*, That any Consul, when sitting alone for the trial of offences or misdemeanors, shall finally decide all cases where the fine imposed does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed sixty days; and there shall be no appeal therefrom, except as provided in section eleven of this Act. But no fine imposed by a Consul for a contempt committed in the presence of the Court, or for failing to obey a summons from the same, shall exceed fifty dollars, nor shall the imprisonment exceed twenty-four hours for the same contempt.

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SEC. 9.—*And be it further enacted*, That when sitting alone, he may also decide all cases in which the fine imposed does not exceed five hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed ninety days; but in all such cases, if the fine exceeds one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment for misdemeanor exceeds ninety days, the defendants (or any of them, if there be more than one) may take the case by appeal before the Minister of the United States, if allowed jurisdiction, either upon errors of law or matters of fact, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Minister for the prosecution of appeals in such cases.

SEC. 10.—*And be it further enacted*, That whenever in any case, the Consul shall be of opinion that, by reason of the legal questions which may arise therein, assistance will be useful to him, or whenever he shall be of opinion that a severer punishment than those above specified will be required, he shall in either case, summon one or more citizens of the United States, not exceeding four in number, taken by lot from a list of individuals which shall have been submitted previously to the Minister for his approval, but in capital cases not less than four, who shall be persons of good repute and competent to the duty, to sit with him in the trial, and who, after so sitting upon the trial, shall each enter upon the record his judgment and opinion, and sign the same. The Consul shall, however, give judgment in the case; but if his decision is opposed by the opinion of one or more of his associates, the case without further proceedings, together with the evidence and opinions, shall be referred to the Minister for his final adjudication, either by entering up judgment therein, or remitting the same to the Consul, with instructions how to proceed therewith; but in all such cases, except capital offences, if the Consul and his associates concur in opinion, the decision shall be final, except as is provided in section nine of this Act.

SEC. 11.—*And be it further enacted*, That Consuls aforesaid, and each of them, at the port for which he is appointed, shall have jurisdiction as is herein provided, in all civil cases arising under such Treaties, respectively, wherein the damage demanded does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars; and if he see fit to decide the same without aid his decision thereon shall be final; but if in his judgment any case involves legal perplexities, and assistance will be useful, or if the damage demanded exceed five hundred dollars, in either such case it shall be his duty to summon to his aid, from a list of individuals which shall have been nominated for the purposes of this Act to the Minister and received his approval, not less than two nor more than three citizens of the United States if such are residing at the port, of good repute and competent to the duty, who shall with him hear any such case; and if the Consul and his associates concur in opinion, the judgment shall be final; but if the associates, or any of them, differ from the Consul, the opinions of all shall be noted on the record, and each shall subscribe his name to his assent to, or dissent from, the Consul, with such reasons therefor as he thinks proper to assign, and either party may thereupon appeal, under such regulations as may exist, to the Minister; but if no appeal is lawfully claimed, the decision of the Consul shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 12.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, criminal and civil, the evidence shall be taken down in writing in open Court, under such regulations as may be made for that purpose; and all objections to the competency or character of testimony shall be noted down, with the ruling in all such cases, and the evidence shall be part of the case.

SEC. 13.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Minister of the United States in the country to which he is appointed shall, in addition to his power to make regulations and decrees as herein provided, be fully authorized to hear and decide all cases, criminal and civil, which may come before him, by appeal, under the provisions of this Act, and to issue all processes necessary to execute the power conferred upon him; and he is hereby fully empowered to decide finally any case upon the evidence which comes up with it, or to hear the parties further, if he thinks justice will be promoted thereby; and he may also prescribe the rules upon which new trials may be granted, either by the Consuls or by himself, if asked for upon justifiable grounds.

SEC. 14.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, the punishment of crime provided for by this Act shall be by fine or

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imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the functionary who decides the case, but subject to the regulations herein contained, and such as may hereafter be made. It shall, however, be the duty of each and every functionary to allot punishment according to the magnitude and aggravation of the offence; and all who refuse or neglect to comply with the sentence passed upon them shall stand committed until they do comply, or are discharged by order of the Consul, with the consent of the Minister in the country.

SEC. 15.—*And be it further enacted*, That murder and insurrection, or rebellion against the government of either of the said countries, with intent to subvert the same, shall be capital offences, punishable with death; but no person shall be convicted of either of said crimes, unless the Consul and his associates in the trial all concur in opinion, and the Minister also approves of the conviction; but it shall always be lawful to convict one put upon trial for either of these crimes, of a lesser offence of a similar character if the evidence justifies it; and when so convicted, to punish as for other offences, by fine or imprisonment, or both.

SEC. 16.—*And be it further enacted*, That whenever any one shall be convicted of either of the crimes punishable with death, as aforesaid, in either of the said countries, it shall be the duty of the Minister to issue his warrant for the execution of the convict, appointing the time, place, and manner; but if the said Minister shall be satisfied that the ends of public justice demand it, he may from time to time postpone such execution, and if he finds mitigatory circumstances which may authorize it, may submit the case to the President of the United States for pardon.

SEC. 17.—*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Minister in each of the said countries to establish a tariff of fees for judicial services, which shall be paid by such parties and to such persons as said Minister shall direct; and the proceeds shall, as far as is necessary, be applied to defray the expenses incident to the execution of this Act; and regular accounts, both of receipts and expenditures, shall be kept by the said Minister and Consuls, and transmitted annually to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 18.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all criminal cases which are not of a heinous character, it shall be lawful for the parties aggrieved or concerned therein, with the assent of the Minister in the country or Consul, to adjust and settle the same among themselves, upon pecuniary or other considerations.

SEC. 19.—*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty also of the said Ministers and the Consuls to encourage the settlement of controversies of a civil character by mutual agreement, or to submit them to the decision of referees agreed upon by the parties, a majority of whom shall have power to decide the matter. And it shall be the duty of the Minister in each country to prepare a form of submission for such cases, to be signed by the parties and acknowledged before the Consul; and when parties have so agreed to refer, the referees may, after suitable notice of the time and place of meeting for the trial, proceed *ex parte*, in case either party refuses or neglects to appear; and, after hearing any case, may deliver their award, sealed, to the Consul, who, in Court, shall open the same; and if he accepts it, he shall endorse the fact, and judgment shall be rendered thereon, and execution issue in compliance with the terms thereof: *Provided, however*, That the parties may always settle the same before return thereof is made to the Consul.

SEC. 20.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Ministers aforesaid and Consuls shall be fully authorized to call upon the local authorities to sustain and support them in the execution of the powers confided to them by said treaty, and on their part to do and perform whatever is necessary to carry the provisions of said treaties into full effect, so far as they are to be executed in the said countries, respectively.

SEC. 21.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act, so far as the same relate to crimes and offences committed by citizens of the United States, shall extend to Turkey, under the treaty with the Sublime Porte of May seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and shall be executed in the Ottoman dominions, in conformity with the provisions of said treaty and of this Act, by the Minister of the United States, and the Consuls of the United States [appointed] to reside therein, who are hereby

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ex officio invested with the powers herein conferred upon the Minister and Consuls in China, for the purposes above expressed, so far as regards the punishment of crime, and also for the exercise of jurisdiction in civil cases wherein the same is permitted by the laws of Turkey, or its usages in its intercourse with the Franks or other foreign Christian nations.

SEC. 22.—*And be it further enacted*, That the word *Minister*, whan used in this Act, shall be understood to mean the person invested with, and exercising, the principal diplomatic functions in each of the countries mentioned in the first section of this Act. The word *Consul* shall be understood to mean any person invested by the United States with, and exercising the functions of Consul-general, of Vice-consul-general, Consul, or Vice-consul, in any of the countries herein named. And if at any time there be no Minister of the United States in either of the countries hereinbefore mentioned, the judicial duties which are imposed by this Act upon the Minister, shall devolve upon the Consul-general, or Consul residing at the capital of the country, who is hereby authorized and required to discharge the same.

SEC. 23.—*And be it further enacted*, That all such officers shall be responsible for their conduct to the United States and to the laws thereof, not only as diplomatic or consular functionaries, respectively, but as judicial officers, when they perform judicial duties, and shall be held liable for all negligencies and misconduct as public officers.

SEC. 24.—*And be it further enacted*, That capital cases for murder, or insurrection against the government of either of the countries hereinbefore mentioned, by citizens of the United States, or for offences against the public peace, amounting to felony under the laws of the United States, may be tried before the Minister of the United States in the country where the offence is committed, if allowed jurisdiction, and it shall be competent for each of the said Ministers to issue all manner of writs, to prevent the citizens of the United States from enlisting in the military or naval service of either of the said countries, to make war upon any foreign power with whom the United States are at peace, or in the service of one portion of the people against any other portion of the same people; and he may carry out this power by a resort to such force as may at the time be within his reach, belonging to the United States.

SEC. 25.—*And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint *Marshals* for such of the consular courts in the said countries as he may think proper, not to exceed seven in number, namely, one in Japan, four in China, one in Siam, and one in Turkey, who shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars per annum, in addition to the fees allowed by the regulations of the said Ministers, respectively, in the said countries: and it shall be the duty of the said Marshals, respectively, to execute all process issued by the Minister of the United States in the said countries, respectively, or by the Consul at the port at which they reside, and to make due return of the same to the officer by whom the same was issued, and to conform, in all respects, to the regulations prescribed by the said Ministers, respectively, in regard to their duties. And the said Marshals shall give bonds for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, before entering upon the same, which bond shall be in a penal sum, not to exceed ten thousand dollars, with two sureties to be approved by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the said bond shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a certified copy thereof be lodged in the office of the Minister. And in case any person aggrieved by the misconduct of any of the said Marshals, should desire to bring suit upon any of the said bonds, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Minister having custody of a copy of the same, to furnish the person so applying with a certified copy thereof, upon which copy so furnished and certified, suit may be brought and prosecuted with the same effect as could be done upon the original: *Provided*, that upon a plea of *non est factum* verified upon oath, or any other good cause shown, the Court, or the Consul, or Minister trying the cause may require the original to be produced; and when so required, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to forward the original bond to the Court, or Consul, or Minister requiring the same; *And provided further*, that before a copy of any such bond shall be furnished for suit, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Minister to whom the application is

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made, to require *prima facie* proof, to be judged of by the Secretary or the Minister having charge of the copy, that there is probable cause of action against the Marshal making the bond; *And provided further*, that all rules, orders, writs, and processes of every kind which are intended to operate or to be enforced against any of the said Marshals, in any of the countries named in this Act, shall be directed to and executed by such person as may be appointed for that purpose by the Minister or Consuls issuing the same.

SEC. 26.—*And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby authorised to allow in the adjustment of the accounts of each of the said Ministers or Consuls, the actual expenses of the rent of suitable buildings to be used as prisons for American convicts in the said countries, not to exceed in any case the rate of six hundred dollars a year; and also the wages of the keepers of the same, and for the care of offenders, not to exceed in any case the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum; and provided that no more than one prison shall be hired in Japan, four in China, one in Turkey, and one in Siam, at such port or ports as the Minister, with the sanction of the President, may designate.

SEC. 27.—*And be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction of the respective Ministers in the countries hereinbefore named, where the same is allowed by treaty, in all matters of civil redress or of crimes, except in the cases mentioned in the twenty-fourth section, shall be appellate only, and be exercised wherever in the said countries they may be, respectively, except also in cases where a consular officer shall happen to be interested either as party or witness, in which case original jurisdiction is vested in the said Minister, respectively.

SEC. 28.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, extended to Persia in respect to all suits and disputes which may arise between citizens of the United States therein; and the Minister and Consuls who may be appointed to reside in Persia are hereby invested, in relation to the said suits and disputes, with such powers as are by this Act conferred upon the Minister and Consuls in China. And all suits and disputes arising in Persia between Persian subjects and citizens of the United States, shall be carried before the Persian tribunal to which such matters are usually referred, at the place where a Consul or Agent of the United States may reside, and shall be discussed and decided according to equity, in presence of an employé of the Consul or Agent of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the Consular Officer to attend the trial in person, and see that justice is administered. And all suits and disputes occurring in Persia between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of other foreign powers, shall be tried and adjudicated by the intermediations of their respective Ministers or Consuls, in accordance with such regulations as shall be mutually agreed upon by the Minister of the United States for the time being, and the Ministers of such foreign powers, respectively, which regulations shall, from time to time, be submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States.

SEC. 29.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act, so far as the same are in conformity with the stipulations in the existing treaties between the United States and Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, respectively, shall extend to those countries, and shall be executed in conformity with the provisions of the said treaties, and of the provisions of this Act, by the Consuls appointed by the United States to reside therein, who are hereby *ex officio* invested with the powers herein delegated to the Ministers and Consuls of the United States appointed to reside in the countries named in the first section of this Act, so far as the same can be exercised under the provisions of treaties between the United States and the several countries mentioned in this section, and in accordance with the usages of the said countries in their intercourse with the Franks or other foreign Christian nations.

SEC. 30.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States at islands or in countries not inhabited by any civilized people, or recognized by any treaty with the United States, be, and the same are hereby authorized to try, hear, and determine all cases in regard to civil rights, whether of person or property, where the real debt and damages do not exceed the sum

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of one thousand dollars, exclusive of costs; and upon full hearing of the allegations and evidence of both parties, to give judgment according to the laws of the United States, and according to the equity and right of the matter, in the same manner as justices of the peace are now authorized and empowered where the United States have exclusive jurisdiction. And the said Consuls and Commercial Agents, respectively, are hereby invested with the powers conferred by the provisions of the seventh and eighth sections of this Act for trial of offences or misdemeanors.

SEC. 31.—*And be it further enacted*, That all marriages in the presence of any Consular officer in a foreign country, between persons who would be authorized to marry if residing in the district of Columbia, shall have the same force and effect, and shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as if the said marriage had been solemnized within the United States. And in all cases of marriage before any Consular officer, the said Consular officer shall give to each of the parties a certificate of such marriage, and shall also send a certificate thereof to the Department of State, there to be kept; which certificate shall specify the names of the parties, their ages, places of birth, and residence.

SEC. 32.—*And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 33.—*And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Approved June 22nd, 1861.

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TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, AND COMMERCE, BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE TYCOON OF JAPAN.

SIGNED IN THE ENGLISH, JAPANESE, AND DUTCH LANGUAGES, AT YEDO, AUGUST 26, 1858.

Ratifications Exchanged at Yedo, July 11, 1859.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, being desirous to place the relations between the two countries on a permanent and friendly footing, and to facilitate commercial intercourse between their respective subjects, and having for that purpose resolved to enter into a Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, The Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle:—

And His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, Midzuo Tsikfogono Kami; Nagai Gembano Kami; Inouwye Sinano no Kami; Kori Oribeno Kami; Iwase Higono Kami; and Isuda Hauzabro.

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, and between their respective dominions and subjects.

Art. II.—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, may appoint a Diplomatic Agent to reside at the city of Yedo, and Consuls or Consular Agents to reside at any or all the ports of Japan which are opened for British commerce by this Treaty.

The Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Great Britain shall have the right to travel freely to any part of the Empire of Japan.

His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan may appoint a Diplomatic Agent to reside in London, and Consul or Consular Agents at any or all the ports of Great Britain.

The Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Japan shall have the right to travel freely to any part of Great Britain.

Art. III.—The ports and towns of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, shall be opened to British subjects on the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. In addition to which, the following ports and towns shall be opened to them at the dates hereinafter specified.

Nee-e-gata, or, if Nee-e-gata be found to be unsuitable as a harbor, another convenient port on the west coast of Nipon, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Hiogo on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

In all the foregoing ports and towns British subjects may permanently reside. They shall have the right to lease ground, and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect

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dwellings and warehouses; but no fortification, or place of military strength, shall be erected under pretence of building dwellings or warehouses; and to see that this Acticle is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered, or repaired.

The place which British subjects shall occupy for their buildings, and the harbor regulations, shall be arranged by the British Consul and the Japanese authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Japanese Government. No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected by the Japanese around the place where British subjects reside, or anything done which may prevent a free egress or ingress to the same.

British subjects shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits, at the opened ports of Japan.

At Kanagawa to the River Loge (which empties into the Bay of Yedo, Kawasaki, and Sinogowa) and ten *ri* in any direction.

At Hakodadi ten *ri* in any direction.

At Hiogo ten *ri* in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than ten *ri*. The crews of vessels resorting shall not cross the River Engawa, which empties into the Bay between Hiogo and Osaca.

The distance shall be measured by land from the goyoso, or town hall of each of the foregoing ports, the *ri* being equal to four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards English measure.

At Nagasaki, British subjects may go into any part of the Imperial domain in its vicinity.

The boundaries of Nee-e-gata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

From the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, British subjects shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo, and from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the city of Osaka, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these two cities a suitable place, within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

Art. IV.—All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects in the dominions of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. V.—Japanese subjects, who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects, shall be arrested and punished by the Japanese authorities, according to the laws of Japan.

British subjects who may commit any crime against Japanese subjects, or the subjects or citizens of any other country, shall be tried and punished by the Consul or other public functionary authorized thereto, according to the laws to Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. VI.—A British subject having reason to complain of a Japanese must proceed to the Consulate and state his grievance.

The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Japanese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Japanese authorities, that they may together examine into the merit of the case, and decide it equitably.

Art. VII.—Should any Japanese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a British subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Japanese authorities will do their utmost to bring him to justice, and to force recovery of the debts; and should and British subject fraudulently abscond or fail to discharge debts incurred by him to a Japanese subject, the British authorities will, in like manner, do their utmost to bring him to justice, and to enforce recovery of the debts.

Neither the British nor Japanese Governments are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by British or Japanese subjects.

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Art. VIII.—The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon employment, by British subjects, of Japanese, in any lawful capacity.

Art. IX.—British subjects in Japan shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship.

Art. X.—All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and shall pass for its corresponding weight in Japanese coin of the same description.

British and Japanese subjects may freely use foreign or Japanese coin, in making payments to each other.

As some time will elapse before the Japanese will become acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each port, furnish British subjects with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given, and no discount taken for recoinage.

Coins of all description (with the exception of Japanese copper coin), as well as foreign gold and silver uncoined, may be exported from Japan.

Art. XI.—Supplies for the use of the British navy may be landed at Kanagawa, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki, and stored in warehouses, in the custody of an officer of the British Government, without the payment of any duty: if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the purchasers shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

Art. XII.—If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of Japan, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, the Japanese authorities, on being apprised of the fact, shall immediately render all the assistance in their power; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XIII.—Any British merchant vessel arriving off one of the open ports of Japan shall be at liberty to hire a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to hire a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XIV.—At each of the ports open to trade British subjects shall be at full liberty to import from their own or any other ports, and sell there, and purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports, all manner of merchandize not contraband, paying the duties thereon as laid down in the Tariff annexed to the present Treaty, and other charges whatsoever. With the exceptions of munitions of war, which shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and foreigners, they may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer in such purchase or sale, or in receiving payment for the same, and all classes of Japanese may purchase, sell, keep, or use any articles sold to them by British subjects.

Art. XV.—If the Japanese Custom House officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

Art. XVI.—All goods imported into Japan by British subjects, and which have paid the duty fixed by this Treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the Empire, without the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty whatever.

Art. XVII.—British merchants who may have imported merchandize into any open port in Japan, and paid duty thereon, shall be entitled, on obtaining from the Japanese Custom House authorities a certificate stating that such payment has been made, to re-export the same, and land it in any other of the open ports, without the payment of any additional duty whatever.

Art. XVIII.—The Japanese authorities at each port will adopt the means that they may judge most proper for the prevention of fraud or smuggling.

Art. XIX.—All penalties enforced, or confiscations made under this Treaty, shall belong to, and be appropriated by, the Government of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan.

Art. XX.—The Articles for the regulation of trade which are appended to this Treaty, shall be considered as forming part of the same, and shall be equally binding

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on both the Contracting Parties to the Treaty, and on their subjects. The Diplomatic Agent of Great Britain in Japan, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Japanese Government, shall have power to make such rules as may be required to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of this Treaty, and the provisions of the Articles regulating trade appended thereto.

Art. XXI.—This treaty being written in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, and all the versions having the same meaning and intention, the Dutch version shall be considered the original; but it is understood that all official communications addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to the Japanese authorities, shall henceforward be written in English. In order however, to facilitate the transaction of business, they will, for a period of five years from the signature of this Treaty, be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version.

Art. XXII —It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, may demand a revision thereof on or after the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, with a view to the insertion therein of such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Art. XXIII.—It is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages, that may have been or may be hereafter granted by His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. XXIV —The ratification of this Treaty, under the hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, respectively, shall be exchanged at Yedo, within a year from this day of signature. In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty.

Done at Yedo, this twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding to the Japanese date the eighteenth day of the seventh month of the fifth year of Ansei Tsusinon yemma.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
MIDZUO TSIKFOGONO KAMI.
NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
INOUWYE SINANO NO KAMI.
KORI ORIBENO KAMI.
IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
ISUDA HAUZABRO.

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REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

REGULATION I.—Within forty-eight hours (Sunday excepted) after the arrival of a British ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom-house authorities the receipt of the British Consul, showing that he has deposited all the ship's papers, the ship's bills of lading, &c., at the British Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship, and the name of the port from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any), and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the captain or commander to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him; he shall, at the same time, deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages, and their contents, as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the persons or person to whom they are consigned. A list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the manifest. The captain or commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted) without the payment of any fees, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time, a fee of fifteen dollars shall be paid.

All goods not entered on the manifest shall pay double duties on being landed.

Any captain or commander that shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Japanese Custom-house within the time prescribed by this regulation, shall pay a penalty of sixty dollars for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

REGULATION II.—The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom-house officers on board of any ship in their ports (men-of-war excepted). All Custom-house officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords.

No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by special permission of the Custom-house authorities, and the hatchway, and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by fixing seals, locks, or other fastening; and if any person shall, without due permission open any entrance that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom-house officers, every person so offending shall pay a fine of sixty dollars for each offence.

Any goods that shall be discharged from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom-house as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages of goods made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein articles of value which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited.

If any British ship shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle goods, at any of the non-opened harbors of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of one thousand dollars for each offence.

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Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose, without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour, and supervision, shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbor without payment of duty, but all transhipment shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom House authorities of the *bonâ fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited, any British vessel coming to Japan for the purposes of trade, and having more than three catties' weight of opium on board, the surplus quantity may be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities; and any persons smuggling, or attempting to smuggle opium, shall be liable to pay a fine of fifteen dollars for each catty of opium so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled.

REGULATION III.—The owner or consignee of any goods who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same at the Japanese Custom House. The entry shall be in writing, and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package, extended separately in one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry, the owner or consignee shall certify in writing that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed whereby the Customs of Japan would be defrauded, and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original invoice or invoices of the goods so entered shall be presented to the Custom House authorities, and shall remain in their possession until they have examined the goods contained in the entry.

The Japanese officers may examine any or all the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the Custom House; but such be without expense to the importer or injury to the goods; and, after examination, the Japanese shall restore the goods to their original condition in the packages (so far as may be practicable), and such examination shall be made without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discovers that his goods have been damaged on the voyage of importation before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom House authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who after the due examination, shall make a certification, setting forth the amount per cent. of damage on each separate package, describing it by its mark and number, which certificate shall be signed by the appraisers, in presence of the Custom House authorities, and the importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the Custom House authorities from appraising the goods in the manner provided in Article XV. of the Treaty, to which these Regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorising the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom House or on ship-board.

All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Custom House before they are placed on ship-board. The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the mark and number of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify, in writing, that the entry is a true account of all goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

Any goods that are put on board of a ship for exportation before they have been entered at the Custom House, and all packages which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government.

No entry at the Custom House shall be required for supplies for the use of the ships, their crews, and passengers, nor for the clothing, &c., of passengers.

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REGULATION IV.—Ships wishing to clear shall give twenty-four hours' notice at the Custom House, and at the end of that time they shall be entitled to their clearance, but if it be refused, the Custom House authorities shall immediately inform the captain or consignee of the ship of the reason why the clearance is refused; and they shall also give the same notice to the British Consul.

British ships of war shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom House, nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom House or police officers.

Steamers conveying the mails from Great Britain may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers and goods as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall, in all cases, enter and clear at the Custom House.

Whale ships touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo; but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest, as required in Regulation I.

The word "ships" wherever it occurs in these Regulations, or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning a ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop, or steamer.

REGULATION V.—Any persons signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offence.

REGULATION VI.—No tonnage duties shall be levied on British ships in ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom House authorities. For the entry of a ship, fifteen dollars; for the clearance of a ship, seven dollars; for each permit, one dollar and a half; for each bill of health, one dollar and a half; for any other document, one dollar and a half.

* REGULATION VII.—Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government, on all goods landed in the country, according to the following Tariff.

Class 1.—All articles in this class shall be free of duty:—

Gold and Silver, coined or uncoined.

Wearing apparel, in actual use.

Household furniture and printed books, not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.

Class 2.—A duty of five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles:—

All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out of ships.

Whaling gear of all kinds.
Salted provisions of all kinds.
Bread and Breadstuffs.
Living animals of all kinds.
Coals.
Timber for building houses.
Rice.
Paddy.
Steam-machinery.
Zinc.
Lead.
Tin.
Raw Silk.
Cotton and Woollen Manufactured goods

Class 3.—A duty of thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

Class 4.—All goods not included in any of the preceding classes shall pay a duty of twenty per cent.

All articles of Japanese production which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of five per cent. with the exception of gold and silver coin, and copper in bars.

* This tariff is abrogated under the New convention.

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Rice and wheat, the produce of Japan, shall not be exported from Japan as cargo, but all British subjects resident in Japan, and British ships for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same.

Foreign grain, brought into any open port of Japan in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

The Japanese Government will sell, from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced.

Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if either the British or Japanese Government desires to.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
MIDZUO TSIKFOGONO KAMI.
NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
INOUWYE SINANO NO KAMI.
HORI ORIBENO KAMI.
IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
ISUDA HAUZABRO.

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CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND HOLLAND, WITH JAPAN.

The Representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States of America, and Holland, having received from their respective Governments identical instructions for the modification of the Tariff of Import and Export duties contained in the Trade Regulations annexed to the Treaties concluded by the aforesaid Powers with the Japanese Government in 1858, which modification is provided for by the VIIth of those Regulations:—

And the Japanese Government having given the said Representatives, during their visit to Osaka, in November, 1865, a written engagement to proceed immediately to the Revision of the Tariff in question, on the general basis of a duty of five per cent. on the value of all articles Imported or Exported; —

And the Government of Japan being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade and to cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations;—

His Excellency Midzuno Idzumi no Kami, a member of the Gorojiu and a Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been furnished by the Government of Japan with the necessary powers to conclude with the Representatives of the above-named four Powers, that is to say:—

Of Great Britain,

Sir Harry S. Parkes, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan;

Of France,

Monsieur Leon Roches, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in Japan;

Of the United States of America,

A. L. C. Portman, Esquire, Chargé d'Affairs *ad interim*;

And of Holland,

Monsieur Dirk de Graeff van Polsbroek, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Political Agent and Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands;

The following Convention comprising Twelve Articles.

Art. I.—The contracting Parties declare in the names of their respective Governments that they accept, and they hereby do formally accept as binding upon the subjects of their respective Sovereigns, and the citizens of their respective countries, the Tariff hereby established annexed to the present convention.

This tariff is substituted not only for the original tariff attached to the Treaties concluded with the above-named four Powers, but also for the special Conventions and arrangements relative to the same Tariff, which have been entered into at different dates up to this time between the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States on one side, and the Japanese Government on the other.

The New Tariff shall come into effect in the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), on the first day of July next, and in the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi on the first day of the following month.

Art. II.—The Tariff attached to this convention being incorporated from the date of its signature in the Treaties concluded between Japan and the above-named four Powers, is subject to revision on the first day of July, 1872.

Two years, however, after the signing of the present convention, any of the contracting parties, on giving six months' notice to the others, may claim a re-adjustment of the duties on Tea and Silk, on the basis of five per cent. on the average value of these articles, during the three years last preceding. On the demand also of any of the contracting parties, the duty on timber may be changed from an *ad valorem* to a specific rate of six months after the signature of this convention.

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Art. III.—The permit fee hitherto levied under the VIth Regulation attached to the above-named Treaties, is hereby abolished. Permits for the landing or shipment of cargo will be required as formerly, but will hereafter be issued free of charge.

Art. IV.—On and from the first day of July next, at the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), and on and from the first day of October next, at the Ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi, the Japanese Government will be prepared to warehouse imported goods on the application of the importer or owner, without payment of duty. The Japanese Government will be responsible for the safe custody of the goods, so long as they remain in their charge, and will adopt all the precautions necessary to render them insurable against fire. When the importer of the owner wishes to remove the goods from the warehouses, he must pay the duties fixed by the Tariff, but if he should wish to re-export them, he may do so without payment of duty. Storage charges will in either case be paid on delivery of the goods. The amount of these charges, together with the regulations necessary for the management of the said warehouses, will be established by the common consent of the Contracting Parties.

Art. V.—All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to any of the Ports open to foreign trade, free of any tax or transit duty, other than the usual tolls levied equally on all traffic for the maintenance of roads or navigation.

Art. VI.—In conformity with those articles of the Treaties concluded between Japan and Foreign Powers which stipulate for the circulation of foreign coin at its corresponding weight in native coin of the same description, dollars have hitherto been received at the Japanese Custom House in payment of duties at their weight in Boos (commonly called Ichiboos), that is to say, at a rate of three hundred and eleven Boos per hundred dollars. The Japanese Government being, however, desirous to alter this practice, and to abstain from all interference in the exchange of native for foreign coin, and being also anxious to meet the wants both of native and foreign commerce by securing an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese Mint, so as to admit of the Japanese Government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost of coinage, at the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin, or bullion, in gold or silver, that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential, however, to the execution of this measure, that the various Powers with whom Japan has concluded Treaties should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modification in the said stipulations, and on receiving their concurrence will be prepared from the first of January, 1868, to carry the above measure into effect.

The rates to be charged as the cost of coinage shall be determined hereafter by the common consent of the Contracting Parties.

Art. VII.—In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open Ports, relative to the transaction of business at the Custom House, the landing and shipping of cargoes and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants, &c., the Contracting Parties have agreed that the Governor at each open port shall at once enter into negotiations with the foreign Consuls with a view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to these abuses and inconveniences, and afford all possible facility and security both to the operations of trade and to the transactions of individuals.

It is hereby stipulated that in order to protect merchandize from exposure to weather, these regulations shall include the covering in at each port of one or more of the landing places used by foreigners for landing or shipping cargo.

Art. VIII.—Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase either in the open Ports of Japan or abroad, every description of sailing or steam vessel intended to carry either passengers or cargo; but ships-of-war may only be obtained under the authorization of the Japanese Government.

All foreign vessels purchased by Japanese subjects shall be registered as Japanese vessels on payment of a fixed duty of three Boos per ton for Steamers, and one Boo

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per ton for sailing vessels. The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the Foreign Register of the ship, which shall be exhibited through the Consul of the party interested on the demand of the Japanese authorities, and shall be certified by the Consul as authentic.

Art. IX.—In conformity with the Treaties concluded between Japan and the aforesaid Powers, and with the special arrangements made by the Envoys of the Japanese Government in their note to the British Government of the sixth of June, 1862, and in their note to the French Government of the sixth of October of the same year, all the restrictions on trade and intercourse between foreigners and Japanese, alluded to in the said notes, have been entirely removed, and proclamations to this effect have already been published by the Government of Japan.

The latter, however, do not hesitate to declare that Japanese merchants and traders of all classes are at liberty to trade directly, and without the interference of government officers, with foreign merchants, not only at the open ports of Japan, but also in all Foreign countries on being authorized to leave their country in the manner provided for in Article X. of the present convention, without being subject to higher taxation by the Japanese Government than that levied on the native trading classes of Japan in their ordinary transactions with each other.

And they further declare that all Daimios or persons in the employ of Damios, are free to visit on the same condition, any foreign country, as well as all the open Ports of Japan, and to trade there with foreigners as they please, without the interference of any Japanese officer, provided always, they submit to the existing Police regulations and to the payment of the established duties.

Art. X.—All Japanese subjects may ship goods to or from any open Port in Japan, or to and from the Ports of any Foreign Power, either in vessels owned by Japanese or in the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan. Furthermore, on being provided with Passports through the proper Department of the Government, in the manner specified in the Proclamation of the Japanese Government, dated the twenty-third day of May, 1866, all Japanese subjects may travel to any foreign country for purposes of study or trade. They may also accept employment in any capacity on board the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan.

Japanese in the employ of foreigners, may obtain Government Passports to go abroad on application to the Governor of any open Port.

Art. XI.—The Government of Japan will provide all the Ports open to Foreign trade with such lights, buoys, or beacons, as may be necessary to render secure the navigation of the approaches to the said Ports.

Art. XII.—The undersigned being of opinion that it is unnecessary that this Convention should be submitted to their respective Governments for Ratification, before it comes into operation, it will take effect on and from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Each of the Contracting Parties having obtained the approval of his Government to this Convention shall make known the same to the others, and the communication in writing of this approval shall take the place of a formal exchange of Ratifications.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Yeddo, in the English, French, Dutch, and Japanese languages, this twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in Japan.

[L.S.] LEON ROCHES,
Ministre Plenipotentiare de S. M. L'Empereur des Francais, au Japan.

[L.S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN,
Charge d'Affairs a. i. of the United States, in Japan.

[L.S.] D. DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK,
Politiek Agent en Consul General der Nederlanden, in Japan.

[L.S.] MIDZUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

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IMPORT TARIFF.

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

No.	Article.	Per.	Boos.	Cents.
1	Alum	100 catties.	0	15
2	Betel Nut	„	0	45
3	Brass Buttons	Gross.	0	22
4	Candles	100 catties.	2	25
5	Canvas and Cotton Duck	10 yards.	0	25
6	Cigars	catty.	0	25
7	Cloves and Mother Cloves	100 catties.	1	00
8	Cochineal	„	21	00
9	Cordage	„	1	25
10	Cotton, Raw	„	1	25
	Cotton Manufactures			
11	Shirtings, Grey, White, and Twilled, White, Spotted or Figured, Drills and Jeans, White Brocades, *T*-Cloths, Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, Dimities, Quilting, Cottonets; All the above Goods Dyed, Printed Cottons, Chintzes and Furnitures;—			
	A. not exceeding 34 inches wide	10 yards.	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	B. „ 40 „	„	0	$8\frac{3}{4}$
	C. „ 46 „	„	0	10
	D. exceeding 46 „	„	0	$11\frac{1}{4}$
12	Taffachelass, not exceeding 31 in.	„	0	$17\frac{1}{2}$
	„ exceeding 31 in. and not exceeding 43 inches	„	0	25
13	Fustians, as Cotton Velvets, Velveteens, Satins, Sattinets and Cotton Damask, not exceeding 40 inches	„	0	20
14	Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches	„	0	6
	„ not exceeding 43 „	„	0	9
15	Handkerchiefs	dozen.	0	5
16	Singlets and Drawers	„	0	30
17	Table Cloths	each.	0	6
18	Cotton Thread, plain or dyed, in reel or ball,	100 catties.	7	50
19	Cotton Yarn, plain or dyed	100 „	5	00
20	Cutch	100 catties.	0	75
21	Feathers (Kingfisher, Peacock, &c.,)	100 in No.	1	50
22	Flints	100 catties.	0	12
23	Gambier	„	0	45
24	Gamboge	„	3	75
25	Glass, Window	box of 100 square feet.	0	35
26	Glue	100 catties.	0	60
27	Gum Benjamin and Oil of Do.,	„	2	40
28	„ Dragons' Blood, Myrrh, Olibanum	„	1	80
29	Gypsum	„	0	8
30	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	„	1	20
31	Horns, Buffalo and Deer	„	1	5

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IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Article.	Per.	Boos.	Cents.
32	Horns, Rhinoceros	100 catties.	3	50
33	Hoofs	„	0	30
34	Indigo, liquid	„	0	75
35	„ dry	„	3	75
36	Ivory—Elephants' Teeth, all qualities...	„	15	00
37	Paint—as Red, White and Yellow Lead (Minium, Ceruse and Massicot)—and Paint Oils	„	1	50
38	Leather	„	2	00
39	Linen, all qualities...	10 yards.	0	20
40	Mangrove bark	100 catties.	0	15
41	Matting, floor...	roll of 40 yds	0	75
	Metals.			
42	Copper and Brass in Slabs, Sheets, Rods, Nails	100 catties.	3	50
43	Yellow Metal, Muntz's Metal Sheathing and Nails...	„	2	50
44	Iron, Manufactured, as in Rods, Bars, Nails,	„	0	30
45	„ „ Pigs	„	0	15
46	„ „ Kentledge	„	0	6
47	„ „ Wire	„	0	80
48	Lead, Pigs	„	0	80
49	„ Sheet	„	1	00
50	Spelter and Zinc...	„	0	60
51	Steel...	„	0	60
52	Tin	„	3	60
53	Tin Plates	box of not exceeding 90 cat.	0	70
54	Oil Cloth for flooring...	10 yards.	0	30
55	„ or Leather Cloth for Furniture	„	0	15
56	Pepper, Black and White	100 catties.	1	00
57	Putchuk	„	2	25
58	Quicksilver	„	6	00
59	Quinine	catty.	1	50
60	Rattans	100 catties.	0	45
61	Rhubarb	„	1	00
62	Salt Fish	„	0	75
63	Sandal Wood	„	1	25
64	Sapan Wood	„	0	40
65	Sea Horse Teeth	„	7	50
66	Narwhal or "Unicorn" Teeth	catty.	1	00
67	Sharks' Skins	100 pieces.	7	50
68	Snuff	catty.	0	30
69	Soap, Bar...	100 catties.	0	50
70	Stick Lac	„	1	75
71	Sugar, Brown and Black	„	0	40
72	„ White	„	0	75
73	„ Candy and Leaf	„	1	00
74	Tobacco	„	1	80
75	Vermillion	100 catties.	9	00

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IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Woollen Manufactures.	Per.	Boos.	Cents.
76	Broad, Habit, Medium, and Narrow Cloth, not exceeding 34 inches	10 yards.	0	60
	not exceeding 55 inches	„	1	00
	exceeding 55 „	„	1	25
77	Spanish Stripes	„	0	75
78	Cassimeres, Flannel, Long Ells and Serges,	„	0	45
79	Bunting	„	0	15
80	Camlets, Dutch	„	0	75
81	„ English	„	0	40
82	Lastings, Crape Lastings, and Worsted Crapes, Merinos, and all other Woollen Goods not classed under No. 76:—			
	A. not exceeding 34 inches	„	0	30
	B. exceeding 34 „	„	0	45
83	Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, as Imitation Camlets, Imitation Lastings, Orleans, (plain and figured), Lustres, (plain and figured) Alpacas, Baratheas, Damasks, Italian Cloth, Taffachelass, Tassell Cords, Cassandras, Woollen Fancies, Camlet Cords, and all other Cotton and Woollen Mixtures:—			
	A. not exceeding 34 inches	„	0	30
	B exceeding 34 „	„	0	45
84	Blankets and Horse Cloths	10 catties.	0	50
85	Travelling Rugs, Plaids and Shawls ...	each.	0	50
86	Figured Woollen Table Cloths	„	0	75
87	Woollen Singlets and Drawers	dozen.	1	00
88	Woollen and Cotton Singlets and Drawers,	„	0	60
89	Woollen Yarn, plain and dyed	100 catties.	10	00

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

All Animals used for food or draught.
Anchors and Chain Cables.
Coal.
Clothing, not being articles named in this Tariff.
Gold and Silver, coined and uncoined.
Grain, including Rice, Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas, Beans, Millet, Indian Corn.
Flour and Meal prepared from above.
Oil Cake.
Packing Matting.
Printed Books.
Salt.
Salted Meats in Casks.
Saltpetre.
Solder.
Tar and Pitch.

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IMPORT TARIFF.

Tea-firing Pans and Baskets.
Tea Lead.
Travelling Baggage.

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED GOODS.

Opium.

CLASS IV.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN *AD VALOREM* DUTY OF FIVE PER CENT. ON ORIGINAL VALUE.

Arms and munitions of war.
Articles de Paris.
Boots and Shoes.
Clocks, Watches, and Musical Boxes.
Coral.
Cutlery.
Drugs and Medicines, such as Ginseng, &c.
Dyes.
European Porcelain and Earthenware.
Furniture of all kinds, new and second-hand.
Glass and Crystal Ware.
Gold and Silver lace and thread.
Gums and Spices not named in Tariff
Lamps.
Looking Glasses.
Jewellery.
Machinery and Manufactures in Iron or Steel. Manufactures of all kinds in Silk, Silk and Cotton, or Silk and Wool, as Velvets, Damasks, Brocades, &c.
Paintings and Engravings.
Perfumery, Scented Soap.
Plated Ware.
Skins and Furs.
Telescopes and Scientific Instruments.
Timber.
Wines, Malt and Spirituous Liquors, Table Stores of all kinds.

AND ALL OTHER UNENUMERATED GOODS.

NOTE.—According to the VIIIth Article of the Convention of Yeddo, a duty will be charged on the sale of Foreign Vessels to Japanese of 3 Boos per ton for Steamers, and 1 Boo per ton for Sailing Vessels.

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EXPORT TARIFF.

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

No.	Article.	Per.	Boos.	Cents.
1	Awabi	100 catties.	3	00
2	do. Shells	„	0	08
3	Camphor	„	1	80
4	China Root (Bukrio)	„	0	75
5	Cassia	„	0	30
6	do. Buds	„	2	25
7	Coal	„	0	04
8	Cotton (Raw)	„	2	25
9	Coir	„	0	45
10	Fish, dried or Salted, Salmon and Cod	„	0	75
11	do. Cuttle	„	1	05
12	Galnuts	„	0	90
13	Chinang or Ichio	„	0	45
14	Hemp	„	2	00
15	Honey	„	1	05
16	Horns, Deers', Old	„	0	90
17	Irico or Beche de Mer	„	3	00
18	Iron, Japanese	„	0	60
19	Isinglass	„	2	25
20	Lead	„	0	90
21	Mushrooms, all qualities	„	5	00
22	Oil, Fish	„	0	30
23	do. Seed	„	1	05
24	Paper, Writing	„	3	00
25	do. Inferior	„	1	00
26	Peas, Beans, and Pulse of all kinds	„	0	30
27	Peony Bark (Botanpi)	„	3	75
28	Potatoes	„	0	15
29	Rags	„	0	12
30	Saké or Japanese Wines or Spirits	„	0	90
31	Seaweed, Uncut	„	0	30
32	do. Cut	„	0	60
33	Seeds, Rape	„	0	45
34	do. Sesamum	„	0	90
35	Sharks' Fins	„	1	80
36	Shrimps and Prawns, Dried Salt	„	1	80
	Silk.			
37	Raw and Thrown	100 catties.	75	00
38	Tama or Dupioni	„	20	00
39	Noshi or Skin Silk	„	7	50
40	Floss Silk	„	20	00
41	Cocoons, Pierced	„	7	00
42	do. Unpierced	„	12	00
43	Waste Silk and Waste Cocoons	„	2	25
44	Silk Worms Eggs	Sheet.	0	07½
45	Soy	100 catties.	0	45
46	Sulphur	„	0	30
47	Tea	„	3	50

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EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Article.	Per.	Boos.	Cents.
48	Tea, quality known as "Ban cha" (when exported from Nagasaki only)	100 catties.	0	75
49	Tobacco, Leaf	„	0	75
50	do, Cut or prepared	„	1	50
51	Vermicelli	„	0	45
52	Wax, Vegetable	„	1	50
53	do. Bees	„	2	50

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

Gold and Silver, coined. Gold, Silver, and Copper, uncoined, of Japanese production, to be sold only by the Japanese Government at Public Auction.

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED GOODS.

Rice, Paddy, Wheat and Barley.
Flour made from the above.
Saltpetre.

CLASS IV.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN *AD VALOREM* DUTY OF FIVE PER CENT. TO BE CALCULATED ON THEIR MARKET VALUE.

Bamboo Ware.
Copper Utensils of all kinds.
Charcoal.
Ginseng and Enumerated Drugs.
Horns, Deer, Young or soft.
Mats and Matting.
Silk dresses, Manufactures or Embroideries.
Timber.

AND ALL OTHER UNENUMERATED GOODS.

RULES.

Rule I.

Unenumerated Imports if mentioned in the Export list shall not pay Duty under that list, but shall be passed *ad valorem;* and the same rule shall apply to any unenumerated Export that may be named in the Import list.

Rule II.

Foreigners resident in Japan, and the crews or passengers of foreign ships, shall be allowed to purchase such supplies of the grain or flour named in the list of Exports as they may require for their own consumption, but the usual shipping permit must be obtained from the Custom House before any of the aforesaid grain or flour can be shipped to a foreign vessel.

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EXPORT TARIFF.

RULE III.

The *catty* mentioned in this Tariff is equal to one pound and a third English avoirdupois weight. The *yard* is the English measure of three feet,—the English foot being one eight of an inch larger than the Japanese Kaneshaku. The *Boo* is a Silver coin weighing not less than 134 grains Troy weight, and containing no less than nine parts of pure Silver, and not more than one of alloy. The cent is the one hundredth part of the Boo.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES.
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in Japan.

[L.S.] LEON ROCHES,
Ministre Plenipotentiare de S. M. L'Empereur des Francais, au Japon.

[L.S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN,
Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the United States, in Japan.

[L.S.] D. DE GRAFF VAN POLSBROEK,
Politiek Agent en Consul General der Nederlanden, in Japan.

[L.S.] MIDZUDO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

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TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

SIGNED AT YEDO, JULY 29TH, 1860.

Ratified by the President of the United States, April 12th, 1860.
Ratifications exchanged at Washington, May 22nd, 1860.
Proclaimed by the President, May 23rd, 1860.

The President of the United States of America, and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, desiring to establish on firm and lasting foundations the relations of peace and friendship now happily existing between the two countries, and to secure the best interest of their respective citizens and subjects, by encouraging, facilitating and regulating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce for this purpose, and have therefore named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The President of the United States, his Excellency TOWNSEND HARRIS, Consul-General of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan,—and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, their Excellencies INO-OO-YE, Prince of Sinano, and IWASAY, Prince of Higo, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors.

The President of the United States may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at the city of Yedo, and consuls or consular agents to reside at any or all of the ports in Japan which are opened for American commerce by this treaty. The diplomatic agent and Consul-General of the United States, shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the empire of Japan, from the time they enter on the discharge of their official duties.

The government of Japan may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Washington, and consuls or consular agents for any or all of the ports of the United States. The diplomatic agent and Consul-General of Japan may travel freely in any part of the United States from the time they arrive in the country.

Art. II.—The President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as may arise between the government of Japan and any European power. The ships of war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Japanese vessels as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done without a breach of neutrality: and all American consuls, residing at ports visited by Japanese vessels, shall also give them such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which they reside.

Art. III.—In addition to the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, the following ports and towns shall be opened on the dates respectively appended to them, that is to say:—

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Kanagawa on the (4th of July, 1859), fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Nagasaki on the (4th of July, 1859), fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Nee-e-gata on the (1st January, 1860), first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty. Hiogo on the (1st of January, 1863,) first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

If Nee-e-gata is found to be unsuitable as a harbor, another port on the west coast of Nipon shall be selected by the two governments in lieu thereof. Six months after the opening of Kanagawa, the port of Simoda shall be closed as a place of residence and trade of American citizens. In all the foregoing ports and towns, American citizens may permanently reside; they shall have the right to lease ground and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwellings and warehouses. But no fortification or place of military strength shall be erected under pretence of building dwellings or warehouses; and to see that this article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered, or repaired. The place which the Americans shall occupy for their buildings, and the harbor regulations shall be arranged by the American Consul and the authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the American diplomatic agent and the Japanese government. No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected by the Japanese around the place of residence of the Americans, or anything done which may prevent a free egress to the same and ingress. From the (1st of January, 1862), first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, Americans shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo; and from the (1st of January, 1863), first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the city of Osaca, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these cities, a suitable place within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the American diplomatic agent and the government of Japan. Americans may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them, any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same, and all classes of the Japanese may purchase, sell, keep or use, any articles sold to them by the Americans. The Japanese government will cause this clause to be made public in every part of empire, as soon as the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged. Munitions of war shall only be sold to the Japanese government and foreigners.

No rice or wheat shall be exported from Japan as cargo, but all Americans resident in Japan, and ships, for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same. The Japanese government will sell from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced. Americans, residing in Japan, shall have the right to employ Japanese as servants or in any other capacity.

Art. IV.—Duties shall be paid to the government of Japan on all goods landed in the country, and on all articles of Japanese production that are exported as cargo, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese Custom-house officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

Supplies for the use of the United States navy may be landed at Kanagawa, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki, and stored and warehoused, in the custody of an officer of the American government, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

The importation of opium is prohibited, and any American vessel coming to Japan, for the purposes of trade, having more than (3) three catties' (four pounds avoirdupois) weight of opium on board, such surplus quantity shall be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities. All goods imported into Japan, and which have paid the duty fixed by this treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the empire without the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty, whatever.

No higher duties shall be paid by Americans on goods imported into Japan than

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are fixed by this treaty, nor shall any higher duties be paid by Americans than are levied on the same description of goods if imported in Japanese vessels, of any other nation.

Art. V.—All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and pass for its corresponding weight of Japanese coin of the same description. Americans and Japanese may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payment to each other. As some time will elapse before the Japanese will be acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese government, will, for the period of one year after the opening of each harbor, furnish the Americans with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given and no discount taken for recoinage. Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin) may be exported from Japan, and foreign gold and silver uncoined.

Art. VI.—Americans committing offences against Japanese shall be tried in American consular courts, and when found guilty shall be punished according to American law. Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese law. The consular courts shall be open to Japanese creditors, to enable them to recover their just claims against American citizens, and the Japanese court shall in like manner be open to American citizens for the recovery of their just claims against Japanese.

All claims for forfeitures or penalties for violations of this treaty, or of the articles regulating trade, which are appended hereunto, shall be sued for in the consular courts, and all recoveries shall be delivered to the Japanese authorities. Neither the American nor Japanese governments are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by their respective citizens or subjects.

Art. VII.—In the opened harbors of Japan, Americans shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits:—At Kanagawa, the river Logo (which empties into the bay of Yedo between Kawasaki and Sinagawa), and (10) ten ri in any other direction. At Hakodadi, (10) ten ri in any direction. At Hiogo, (10) ten ri in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than (10) ten ri. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo shall not cross the river Enagawa, which empties into the bay between Hiogo and Osaca. The distance shall be measured from the goyoso or town-hall of each of the foregoing harbors, the ri being equal to (4,275) four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards, American measure. At Nagasaki, Americans may go into any part of the imperial domain in its vicinity. The boundaries of Nee-e-gata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the American diplomatic agent and the government of Japan.

Americans who may have been convicted of felony, or twice convicted of misdemeanors, shall not go more than (1) one Japanese ri inland, from the places of their respective residences, and all persons so convicted shall lose their right of permanent residence in Japan, and the Japanese authorities may require them to leave the country. A reasonable time shall be allowed to all such persons to settle their affairs, and the American consular authority shall after an examination into the circumstances of each case, determine the time to be allowed, but such time shall not in any case exceed one year, to be calculated from the time the person shall be free to attend to his affairs.

Art. VIII.—Americans in Japan shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship. No injury shall be done to such buildings, nor any insult be offered to the religious worship of the Americans. American citizens shall not injure any Japanese temple or mia, or offer any insult or injury to Japanese religious ceremonies, or to the objects of their worship. The Americans and Japanese shall not do anything that may be calculated to excite religious animosity. The government of Japan has already abolished the practice of trampling on religious emblems.

Art. IX.—When requested by the American Consul, the Japanese authorities will cause the arrest of all deserters and fugitives from justice, receive in jail all persons held as prisoners by the Consul, and give to the Consul such assistance as may be required to enable him to enforce the observance of the laws by the Americans, who are on land, and to maintain order among the shipping. For all such services, and for the support of prisoners kept in confinement, the Consul shall in all cases pay a just compensation.

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Art. X.—The Japanese Government may purchase or construct in the United States, ships of war, steamers, merchant ships, whale-ships, cannon, munitions of war and arms of all kinds, and any other things it may require. It shall have the right to engage in the United States, scientific, naval, and military men, artisans of all kinds, and mariners, to enter into its service. All purchases made for the Government of Japan may be exported from the United States, and all persons engaged for its service may freely depart from the United States. *Provided*,—That no articles that are contraband of war shall be exported, nor any persons engaged to act in a naval or military capacity, while Japan shall be at war with any power in amity with the United States.

Art. XI.—The articles for the regulations of trade, which are appended to this treaty, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the Contracting Parties to the Treaty, and on their citizens and subjects.

Art. XII.—Such of the provisions of the Treaty made by Commodore Perry, and signed at Kanagawa, on the 31st of March, 1854, as conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, are hereby revoked; and as all the provisions of a convention executed by the Consul-General of the United States and the Governor of Simoda, on the 17th of June, 1857, are incorporated in this Treaty, that convention is also revoked.

The person charged with the diplomatic relations of the United States in Japan, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Japanese government, shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be required to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of this Treaty, and the provisions of the articles regulating trade appended thereunto.

Art. XIII.—After the (4th of July, 1872,) fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, upon the desire of either the American or Japanese governments, and on one year's notice given by either party, this Treaty, and such portions of the Treaty of Kanagawa as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the regulations of trade hereunto annexed, or those that may be hereafter introduced, shall be subject to revision, by commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on, and insert therein, such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Art. XIV.—This Treaty shall go into effect on the (4th July, 1859,) fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on or before which day the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at the city of Washington; but if, from any unforeseen cause, the ratifications cannot be exchanged by that time, the Treaty shall still go into effect at the date above-mentioned.

The act of ratification on the part of the United States shall be verified by the signature of the President of the United States, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the United States. The act of ratification on the part of Japan, shall be verified by the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon, and by the seals and signatures of such of his high officers as he may direct.

This Treaty is executed in quadruplicate, each copy being written in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning and intention, but the Dutch version shall be considered as being the original.

In witness whereof, the above-named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the city of Yeddo, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-third, corresponding to the Japanese era the nineteenth day of the sixth month of the fifth year of Ansei Mma.

TOWNSEND HARRIS. [L.S.]

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REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH AMERICAN TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

REGULATION I.—Within (48) forty-eight hours (Sunday excepted) after the arrival of an American ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom House authorities the receipt of the American Consul, showing that he has deposited the ship's register and other papers, as required by the laws of the United States, at the American Consulate; and he shall then make an entry of his ship by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship and the name of the port from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any), and the number of her crew, which paper shall be verified by the captain or commander to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him; he shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the person or persons to whom they are consigned. The captain or commanders shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within (24) twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted,) without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time, a fee of ($15) fifteen dollars shall be paid. All goods not entered on the manifest, shall pay double duties on being landed. Any captain or commander that shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Japanese Custom House within the time prescribed by this regulation, shall pay a penalty of ($60) sixty dollars for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

REGULATION II.—The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom House officers on board of any ship in their ports (men-of-war excepted.) All Custom House officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodations shall be allotted to them as the ship affords. No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by special permission of the Custom House authorities, and the hatches, and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by affixing seals, locks, or other fastenings; and if any person shall, without due permission, open any entrance that has been so secured, or shall break or remove any seals, lock, or other fastening that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom House officers, every person so offending shall pay a fine of ($60) sixty dollars for each offence.

Any goods that shall be discharged or attempted to be discharged from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom House, as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation. Packages of goods made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein articles of value which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited. American ships that shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle goods in any of the non-opened harbors of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of ($1,000) one thousand dollars for each offence.

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Vessels needing repairs, may land their cargo for that purpose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for labor, storage, and supervision shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbour without the payment of duty; but all such transhipments shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom House authorities on the *bonâ fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited, if any person or persons shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle any opium, he or they shall pay a fine of ($15) fifteen dollars for each catty of opium so smuggled, or attempted to be smuggled; and if more than one person shall be engaged in the offence, they shall collectively be held responsible for the payment of the foregoing penalty.

REGULATION III.—The owner or consignee of any goods, who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same in the Japanese Custom House. The entry shall be in writing and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package extended separately in the one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry the owner or consignee shall certify in writing, that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed whereby the Customs of Japan would be defrauded; and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original invoice or invoices of the goods so entered shall be presented to the Custom House authorities, and shall remain in their possession until they have examined the goods contained in the entry. The Japanese officers may examine any or all of the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the Custom House, but such examination shall be without expense to the importer or injury to the goods, and after examination the Japanese shall restore the goods to their original condition in the packages (so far as may be practicable), and such examination shall be made without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discovers that his goods have been damaged on the voyage of importation, before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Customs House authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who, after the examination, shall make a certificate setting forth the amount per cent. of damage on each separate package, describing it by its marks and number, which certificate shall be signed by the appraisers in presence of the Custom House authorities, and the importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the Custom House authorities from appraising the goods in the manner provided in article four of the treaty, to which these regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorizing the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom House or on ship-board. All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Custom house before they are placed on ship-board. The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify in writing, that the entry is a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto. Any goods that are put on board of a ship for exportation before they have been entered at the Custom House, and all packages which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese government. No entry at the Custom House shall be required for supplies for use of ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the clothing, &c., of passengers.

REGULATION IV.—Ships wishing to clear shall give (24) twenty-four hours' notice (Sunday excepted) at the Custom House, and at the end of that time they shall be

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entitled to their clearance; but if it be refused, the Custom House authorities shall immediately inform the captain or consignee of the ship of the reasons why the clearance is refused, and they shall also give the same notice to the American Consul.

Ships of war of the United States shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom House, nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom House or Police officers. Steamers carrying the mails of the United States may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers and goods as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall, in all cases, enter and clear at the Custom House.

Whale-ships touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo, but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest as required in regulation first. The word *ship*, wherever it occurs in these regulations, or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop, or steamer.

Regulation V.—Any person signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of ($125) one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Regulation VI.—No tonnage duties shall be levied on American ships in the ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom House authorities:—

For the entry of a ship ($15) fifteen dollars.

For the clearance of a ship ($7) seven dollars.

For each permit ($1\frac{1}{4}$) one dollar and a half.

For any other document ($1\frac{1}{2}$) one dollar and a half.

Regulation VII.—Duties shall be paid to the Japanese government on all goods landed in the country, according to the following tariff:—

Class 1.—All articles in this class shall be free of duty. Gold and Silver, coined or uncoined; wearing apparel in actual use; household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.

Class 2.—A duty of (5) five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles:—All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, or fitting out of ships. Whaling gear of all kinds, coals, timber for building houses, rice, paddy, steam machinery, zinc, lead, tin, raw silk.

Class 3.—A duty of (35) thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

Class 4.—All goods not included in the preceding classes, shall pay a duty of (20) twenty per cent. All articles of Japanese production, which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of (5) five per cent., with the exception of gold and silver and copper in bars.

Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and exports duties shall be subject to revision, if the Japanese government desire it.

TOWNSEND HARRIS. [L.S.]

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SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND JAPAN, SIGNED AT PARIS ON THE 20TH JUNE, 1864.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to consolidate by marks of mutual confidence the relations of friendship and of commerce which exist between the two countries, have resolved to settle by common accord and by special arrangement the difficulties which have arisen between their Governments since the year 1862.

In consequence, His Excellency M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of the French; and their Excellencies Ikeda Tdekougo no Kami, Kawatson Idzoou no Kami, Kawada Sagami no Kami, Ambassadors of His Majesty the Tycoon, duly authorised to that effect, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—In reparation of the act of hostility committed in the month of July, 1863, against the ship *King Cheng* of the Imperial navy, upon which shots were fired in the province of Nagato, the Japanese government undertakes to pay into the hands of the Minister of the Emperor of the French at Yedo, three months after the return of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon to Japan, an indemnity of 140,000 Mexican piastres, of which 100,000 piastres will be paid by the government itself, and 40,000 piastres by the authorities of the province of Nagato.

Art. II.—The Japanese government also undertakes to put an end, within three months after the return to Japan of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon, to the hindrances which French ships that wish to pass the Straits of Simonosaki meet with at present, and to keep that passage free at all times by recurring, if necessary, to the employment of force, and by acting, if need be, in concert with the commandant of the French naval division.

Art. III.—It is agreed between the two Governments that in order to promote the regular development of commercial exchange between France and Japan, the tariff reductions recently accorded by the government of His Majesty the Tycoon to foreign commerce, shall be maintained in favor of the articles imported by French merchants, or under the French flag, during the entire duration of the treaty concluded at Yedo between the two countries on the 9th October, 1858. In consequence, while that treaty remains in force, the Japanese Customs shall admit free the following articles, intended for the preparation and package of tea—tin foil, solder, matting, rattans; oils for painting, indigo, gypsum, pans, and baskets. In will simply impose a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* upon wine and spirits, white sugar, iron and tin, machinery and detached pieces of machinery, linen tissues, cloths, watches, watch chains, glass, medicines; and a duty of six per cent. upon plate glass, mirrors, porcelain, jewellery, perfumery, soaps, arms, cutlery, books, papers, engravings, and drawings.

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Art. IV.—This arrangement will be considered as forming an integral part of the treaty of the 9th October, 1858, between France and Japan, and it will be immediately put in execution, without it being necessary to submit it to the ratification of the respective sovereigns.

In witness whereof the undermentioned plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present arrrangement.

Done in Paris, in duplicate, the twentieth day of the month of June, of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.
IKUDA TDIKOUGO NO KAMI.
KAWATSOU IDZOU NO KAMI.
KAWADA SAGAMI NO KAMI.

(The Tycoon has since refused to ratify the foregoing).

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TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE KINGS OF SIAM.

Art. I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty and her successors, and Their Majesties the Kings of Siam, and their successors. All British subjects coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese Government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese; and all Siamese subjects going to an English country shall receive from the British government the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to British subjects by the Government of Siam.

Art. II.—The interests of all British subjects coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulation and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok: he will himself conform to, and will enforce the observance by British subjects of all the provisions of this treaty, and such of the former treaty negotiated by Captain Burney, in 1826, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of British subjects in Siam, the conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of English offenders, by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

It is understood, however, that the arrival of the British Consul at Bangkok shall not take place before the ratification of this treaty, nor until 10 vessels owned by British subjects, sailing under British colors and with British papers, shall have entered the port of Bangkok for the purpose of trade, subsequent to the signing of this treaty.

Art. III.—If Siamese in the employ of British subjects offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with a British subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner any British offenders resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to, or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the British Consul on his requisition. Chinese not able to prove themselves to be British subjects, shall not be considered as such by the British Consul, nor be entitled to this protection.

Art. IV.—British subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this Treaty. British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land, and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase land within a circuit of 200 *sen* (not more than 4 miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But

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with the exception of this limitation, British residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations, situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such lands or houses, it will be necessary that the British subject shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officers; and the Consul having satisfied himself of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money, will mark out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the British purchasers under sealed deeds. Whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the Governor of the district and that of the particular local authorities; he shall conform, in ordinary matters, to any just directions given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if through negligence, and want of Capital, or other cause, a subject should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property, upon returning to the British subject the purchase-money paid by him for the same.

Art. V.—All British subjects intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the British Consulate. They shall not go out to sea, nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by this treaty for the residence of British subjects, without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the British Consul; nor shall they leave Siam, if the Siamese authorities show to the British Consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits, appointed under the preceding article, British subjects are at liberty to travel to and fro under protection of a pass, to be furnished them by the British Consul, and counter-sealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating, in the Siamese character, their names, calling, and description. The Siamese officers at the Government station in the interior may, at any time, call for the production of this pass, and immediately on its being exhibited, they must allow the parties to proceed: but it will be their duty to detain those persons who, by travelling without a pass from the Consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of their being deserters; and such detention shall be immediately reported to the Consul.

Art. VI.—All British subjects visiting or residing in Siam, shall be allowed the free exercise of the Christian religion, and liberty to build churches in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese government will place no restrictions upon the employment by the English of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any other capacity. But whenever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to a British subject without the consent of his master may be reclaimed by him; and the Siamese government will not enforce an agreement between a British subject and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master, who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

Art. VII.—British ships of war may enter the river, and anchor at Paknam, but they shall not proceed above Paknam, unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given when it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any British ship of war conveying to Siam a public functionary accredited by Her Majesty's Government to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Pong Phrachamit and Pit-patch-nuck; unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese government; but in the absence of a British ship of war, the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the Consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over British subjects, and to enforce discipline among British shipping.

Art. VIII.—The measurement duty hitherto paid by British vessels trading to Bangkok under the treaty of 1826 shall be abolished from the date of this treaty coming into operation, and British shipping and trade will henceforth be only subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped. On all articles of import the duties shall be three per cent., payable at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount

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of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and re-exported. Should the British merchant and the Custom House officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the Consul and proper Siamese officer, who shall each have the power to call in an equal number of merchants as assessors, not exceeding two on either side, to assist them in coming to an equitable decision.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for the sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no impost or duty shall be levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export from the time of production to the date of shipment shall pay one impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce previous to or upon exportation, is specified in the tariff attached to this Treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce which pay any description of tax in the interior, shall be exempted from any further payment of the duty on exportation.

English merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, without the interference, in either case, of any other person.

The rates of duty laid down in the tariff attached to this Treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that British shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

British subjects will be allowed to build ships in Siam, on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice, or fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting, by public proclamation, the exportation of these articles.

Bullion or personal effects may be imported free of charge.

Art. IX.—The code of regulations appended to this Treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary, in order to give effect to the objects of this Treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this Treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

Until the British Consul shall arrive at Bangkok, and enter upon his functions, the consignees of British vessels shall be at liberty to settle with the Siamese authorities all questions relating to their trade.

Art. X.—The British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. XI.—After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either the British or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice being given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

These ratifications were exchanged at Bangkok on the 5th April, 1856.

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GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SIAM.

Art. I.—The master of every English ship coming to Bangkok to trade, must, either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the Custom House at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the Custom House officers all his guns and ammunition; and a Custom House officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

Art. II.—A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be fined eight hundred ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

Art. III.—When a British vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will within four-and-twenty hours after arrival proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo; and upon the Consul's reporting these particulars to the Custom House, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of four hundred ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

Art. IV.—A British vessel breaking bulk, and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of eight hundred ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

Art. V.—As soon as a British vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the British Consul, a Siamese port-clearance shall be granted her on application from the Consul, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom House officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam; and on arriving there she will be inspected by the Custom House officers of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

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Tariff of Export and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade.

I.—The undermentioned Articles shall be entirely free from Inland or other taxes, on production of transit, and shall pay Export Duty as follows:—

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
1. Ivory	10	0	0	0	per picul.
2. Gamboge	6	0	0	0	,,
3. Rhinoceros horns	50	0	0	0	,,
4. Cardamons, best	14	0	0	0	,,
5. Do. bastard	6	0	0	0	,,
6. Dried Mussels	1	0	0	0	,,
7. Pelicans' quills	2	2	0	0	,,
8. Betel nut, dried	1	0	0	0	,,
9. Krachi wood	0	2	0	0	,,
10. Sharks' fins, white	6	0	0	0	,,
11. Do. black	3	0	0	0	,,
12. Lukkrabau seed	0	2	0	0	,,
13. Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	0	per 100 tails.
14. Buffalo and cow bones	0	0	0	3	per picul.
15. Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	0	,,
16. Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	,,
17. Turtle shells	1	0	0	0	,,
18. Soft ditto	1	0	0	0	,,
19. Beche-de-mer	3	0	0	0	,,
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	0	,,
21. Birds' nests, uncleaned	20 per cent.				
22. Kingfisher's feathers	6	0	0	0	per 100.
23. Cutch	0	2	0	0	per picul.
24. Beyehe seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	0	,,
25. Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	,,
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	,,
27. Angrai bark	0	2	0	0	,,
28. Agilla wood	2	0	0	0	,,
29. Ray skins	3	0	0	0	,,
30. Old deers' horns	0	1	0	0	,,
31. Soft, or young ditto	10 per cent.				per 100 hid.
32. Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	0	,,
33. Do. common	3	0	0	0	per picul.
34. Deer sinews	4	0	0	0	,,
35. Buffalo and Cow hides	1	0	0	0	,,
36. Elephants' bones	1	0	0	0	,,
37. Tigers' bones	5	0	0	0	,,
38. Buffalo horns	0	1	0	0	,,
39. Elephants' hides	0	1	0	0	per skin.
40. Tigers' skins	0	1	0	0	per picul.
41. Armadillo skins	4	0	0	0	,,
42. Sticklac	1	1	0	0	,,
43. Hemp	1	2	0	0	,,
44. Dried fish *Plaheng*	1	2	0	0	,,
45. Do. *Plusalit*	1	0	0	0	,,
46. Sapan wood	0	2	1	0	,,
47. Salt meat	2	0	0	0	,,
48. Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0	,,
49. Rosewood	0	2	0	0	,,
50. Ebony	1	1	0	0	,,
51. Rice	4	4	0	0	per koyan.

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II.—The undermentioned Articles being subject to the Inland or Transit duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from Export Duty.

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
52. Sugar, white	0	2	0	0	per picul.
53. Do. red	0	1	0	0	„
54. Cotton, clean and uncleaned	10 per cent.				
55. Pepper	1	0	0	0	per picul.
56. Salt fish, *Platu*	1	0	0	0	per 10,000 fish.
57. Beans and Peas	one-twelfth				
58. Dried Prawns	one-twelfth				
59. Tilseed	one-twelfth				
60. Silk, raw	one-twelfth				
61. Bees' wax	one-fifteenth				
62. Tawoll	1	0	0	0	per picul.
63. Salt	6	0	0	0	per koyan.
64. Tobacco	1	2	0	0	per 1,000 bdles.

III.—All goods or produce unenumerated in this Tariff shall be free of Export Duty, and shall only be subject to one Inland Tax or Transit Duty, not exceeding the rate now paid.

This article has been compiled from information procured on the spot, and communicated to us by our friend John Crawfurd, Esq.; from the *Description du Royaume Tani ou Siam*, 2 tomes, 1854, de M. Pallegoix; Sir John Bowring's Account of the Kingdom and People of Siam; and Parliamentary Papers.

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TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION AND SIAM.

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of the German Customs and Commercial Union, and the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the one part, and the Kingdom of Siam on the other part.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name, and as representing the Sovereigns, States, and Territories United to the Prussian system of customs and imports, that is to say, Luxemburg, Anhalt Dessau Koethen, Anhalt Bernburg, Waldeck and Pyamont, Lippe and Meisenheim, as well as on behalf of the other States belonging to the German Zollverein, namely:—Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Baden, Electoral Hesse, Grand-ducal Hesse (the bailiwick of Hamburg included), the States forming the Thuringian Customs and Commercial Union, to wit:—Saxe Weimer Eisenach, Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, Schwartzburg Sondershausen, the Elder Branch of Reuss, and the Younger Branch of Reuss, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Nassau, and the Free Town of Frankfort, as likewise in the name of the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the one part, and their Majesties Phra Bard Somdetch, Phra Paramenda Maha Mongkut, Phra Chan Klan Chau Yu Hua, the First King of Siam, and Phra Bard Somdetch, Phra Pawarendr Ramesr Mahiswaresr, Phra Pin Klan Chan Yu Hua, the Second King of Siam, on the other part.

Being sincerely desirous to establish friendly relations between the afore-named States and Siam, have resolved to secure the same by a Treaty of Peace and Commerce, mutually advantageous and profitable to the subjects of the High Contracting powers, and for this purpose have named as their plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia,

The Chamberlain Frederick Albert Count of Eulenburg, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle, and of the Order of St. John.

And their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam,

His Royal Highness Prince Kromonatuang Mugsa Feerat Senneet.

His Lordship Crowpraya Suriwongs Samnha Prakralahome, Commander-in-chief of the Forces, and Governor-General of the South Western provinces; His Lordship Chowpraya Rawiwong Maha Kosatihodee, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Governor-General of the Eastern Coast of the Gulf of Siam.

His Lordship Chow Pya Yamarat, Governor of the City of Bangkok, and its vicinities.

His Excellency Praya Montree Prakralahome Fighnear, Governor-General of the Northern provinces, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles.

Art. I.—Between the Contracting German States and their Majesties the First and the Second Kings of Siam, their heirs and successors, as well as between their respective subjects, there shall be constant peace and perpetual amity.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other full security of person and property.

There shall be full and entire freedom of Commerce and Navigation for the

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subjects and vessels of the High Contracting Powers, in every portion of their respective territories where trade and navigation are actually allowed or may hereafter be allowed to the subjects or vesssels of the most favored nations.

Art. II.—The High Contracting Powers recognise reciprocally their right to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consuls, Agents in the Ports and Towns of their respective States, and these officers are to enjoy the same privileges, immunities, powers, and exemptions, as are or may be accorded to those of the most favored nation. The said Consular Officers shall, however, not begin to exercise their function until they shall have received the Exequatur of the local government. The Contracting German States will appoint one Consular Officer only for each port or town, but for those places, where they appoint a Consul-General or a Consul, they shall have the right of nominating a Vice-Consul or Consular Agent besides, to act for the Consul-General or Consul in case of his being absent or unable to attend. Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents may also be appointed by the Consuls-General or Consuls, their chiefs.

The German Consular Officer shall have under his protection, superintendence, and control the interests of all subjects of the Contracting German States, who reside or who arrive in Siam. He shall conform to all provisions of this Treaty himself, and enforce the observance of the same by German subjects,

He shall also promulgate and carry out all rules and regulations which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the observance of German citizens with regard to the conducting of their business, and their due obedience to the laws of Siam.

Should the German Consular Officer be absent, subjects of the Contracting German States visiting Siam or residing in it, may have recourse to the intervention of a Consul of a friendly nation, or they may address themselves directly to the local authorities, who then shall take means to secure to the said German subjects all the benefits of the present Treaty.

Art. III.—Subjects of the Contracting German States visiting Siam, or taking up their residence there, shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and they shall be at liberty to build churches in such convenient localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities, and such consent shall not be withheld, without sufficient reason being assigned.

Art. IV.—Subjects of the Contracting German States wishing to reside in the Kingdom of Siam, must be registered at the German Consulate, and a copy of this registration must be furnished to the Siamese authorities. Whenever a subject of any of the Contracting German States has to recur to the Siamese authorities, his petition or claim must be first submitted to the German Consular Officer, who shall forward the same, if it appear to him reasonable, and conceived in proper terms, or else shall modify its contents.

Art. V.—Subjects of the Contracting German States who may wish to take up their residence in Siam, shall for the present do so only in the city of Bangkok, or within a district defined by the following boundaries, namely:—

On the North: The Bang-putsa canal from its junction with the Chowpya river up to the old walls of the town of Lobpury, and a straight line from thence to the Pragnam landing place, near the town of Saraburi on the river Pasak.

On the East: A straight line drawn from the Pragnam landing place to the junction of the Klongkut canal with the Bangpakong river; and this river from thence to its mouth. On the coast between the Bangpakong and the island of Simaharaja German subjects may settle at any place within a distance of twenty-four hours journey from Bangkok.

On the South: The island of Simaharaja, the Seechang Islands, and the walls of Petchaburi.

On the western coast of the gulf German citizens may settle at Petchaburi, and anywhere between that city and the river Meklong, within a journey of twenty-four hours from Bangkok.—From the mouth of the Meklong that river shall form the boundary up to the town of Raypuri; from thence a straight line drawn to the town of Supannaburi, and thence to the mouth of the Bangputsa canal into the Chowpya

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river. Nevertheless German subjects may reside beyond these boundaries on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

All subjects of the Contracting German States are at liberty to travel and trade throughout the entire Kingdom of Siam, and to buy and sell all merchandise not prohibited, from and to whomsoever they please.

They are not bound to purchase from, or to sell to officials or monopolists, nor is anybody permitted to interfere with them or hinder them in their business.

Art. VI.—The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment of Siamese subjects in any capacity whatever by German subjects. But when a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, he may not engage himself to a German subject without the consent of the same. Should he, however, do so, the contract for services is to be looked upon as concluded for three months only, unless a still shorter period should have been agreed upon, or the German subject be willing to discharge the Siamese at once; and during this period the German subject is bound to pay two-thirds of the stipulated wages, not to the Siamese in his employment, but to the person to whom he belongs or owes services.

If Siamese in the employment of a German subject offend against the laws of Siam, or if any Siamese offenders or fugitives take refuge with a German subject in Siam, the German Consular Officer shall, upon proof of their guilt or desertion, take the necessary steps to ensure their being delivered up to the Siamese authorities.

Art. VII.—Subjects of the Contracting German States shall not be detained against their will in the Kingdom of Siam, unless the Siamese authorities can prove to the German Consular Officer that there are lawful reasons for such detention.

Within the boundaries fixed by article five of this treaty, subjects of the contracting German States shall be at liberty to travel without hindrance or delays of any kind whatever, provided they are in possession of a passport signed by their Consular Officer, containing in Siamese characters their names, profession, and a description of their person, and countersigned by the competent Siamese authority.

Should they wish to go beyond the said limits and travel in the interior of the Kingdom of Siam, they shall procure for themselves a passport, which shall be delivered to them at the request of the Consular Officer by the Siamese authorities, and such passport shall not be refused in any instance except with the concurrence of the Consular Officer of the Contracting German States.

Art. VIII.—Within the limits specified in the fifth article, subjects of the Contracting German States may buy and sell, take, or let on lease, land and plantations, and may build, buy, rent, sell, or let houses. The right, however, of owning land situated:—

1. On the left bank of the river within the city of Bangkok proper, and on the piece of ground between the city walls and the Klong-padung-kumg-krasem canal, &c.

2. On the right bank of the river between the points opposite the upper and the lower mouth of the Klong-padung-kumg-krasem canal, within a distance of two English miles from the river, shall only belong to such as have received a special permission from the Siamese Government, or have spent ten years in Siam.

In order to obtain possession of such property, German subjects may make an application through the Consular Officer to the Siamese Government, which thereupon will appoint a functionary, who, jointly with the Consular Officer, shall equitably adjust and settle the amount of the purchase-money, and make out and fix the boundaries of the property. The Siamese Government will then convey the property to the German purchaser. All landed property of German subjects shall be under the protection of the district Governor and the local authorities, but the proprietors shall conform in ordinary matters to an equitable direction proceeding from the said authorities, and shall be subject to the same taxation as the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

Subjects of the Contracting German States shall be at liberty to search for and open mines in any part of Siam, and the matter being distinctly set forth to the Consul, he shall in conjunction with the Siamese authorities arrange such suitable conditions and terms as shall admit of the mines being worked. German subjects shall likewise be

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permitted to engage in and carry on in Siam any description of manufacture not contrary to law, upon like reasonable terms arranged between the German and the Siamese authorities.

Art. IX.—When a subject of one of the Contracting German States, residing permanently or temporarily in the Kingdom of Siam, has any cause of complaint or any claim against a Siamese, he shall first submit his grievance to the German Consular Officer, who, after having examined the affair, shall endeavour to settle it amicably. In the same manner when a Siamese shall have a complaint to make against any German subject, the Consular Officer shall listen to his complaint, but if in such case this proves impossible, the Consular Officer shall apply to the competent Siamese functionary, and having conjointly examined the affair they shall decide thereon according to equity.

Art. X.—If a crime or an offence be committed in Siam, and the offender be a subject of any of the Contracting German States, he shall be punished by the Consular Officer in conformity to the respective German laws; or be sent to Germany for punishment. If the offender be a Siamese, he shall be punished by the Siamese authorities according to the laws of the country.

Art. XI.—Should any act of piracy be committed on vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States on the coast or in the vicinity of the Kingdom of Siam, the authorities of the nearest place on being informed of the same, shall use all means in their power towards the capture of the pirates, and the recovery of the stolen property, which shall be delivered to the Consular Officer, to be restored by him to the owners. The same course shall be followed by the Siamese authorities in all acts of pillage or robbery directed against the property of German subjects on shore. The Siamese Government shall not be held responsible for property stolen from German subjects, as soon as it is proved that it has employed all means in its power for the recovery of the same; and this principle shall equally hold good with regard to Siamese subjects living under the protection of any of the Contracting German States, and to their property.

Art. XII.—On the German Consular Officer sending a written application to the Siamese authorities, he shall receive from them every aid and support in detecting or arresting German sailors or other subjects, or any individual under the protection of a German flag. The German Consular Officer shall also, at his request, receive from the Siamese authorities every necessary assistance, and a sufficient force to give due effect to his authority over German subjects, and to keep up discipline among German shipping in Siam. In like manner whenever a Siamese, guilty of desertion or any other crime, should take refuge in the house of a subject of any of the Contracting German States, or on board of German vessels, the local authorities shall address themselves to the German Consular Officer, who, on proof of the culpability of the accused, shall immediately authorise his arrest. All concealment and connivance shall be carefully avoided by both parties.

Art. XIII.—Should a subject of any of the Contracting German States, engaged in business in the Kingdom of Siam, become bankrupt, the German Consular Officer shall take possession of all his goods, in order to distribute them proportionately among the creditors, for which end he shall receive every aid from the Siamese authorities; he shall also neglect no means to seize, on behalf of the creditors, all the goods which the said bankrupt may possess in other countries. In like manner in Siam, the authorities of the Kingdom shall adjudicate and distribute the effects of Siamese subjects who may become insolvent in their commercial transactions with subjects of the Contracting German States.

Art. XIV.—Should a Siamese subject refuse or evade the payment of a debt to a German subject, the Siamese authorities shall afford the creditor every aid and facility for recovering what is due to him. In like manner the German Consular Officer shall give every assistance to Siamese subjects to recover debts which may be due to them by subjects of the Contracting German States.

Art. XV.—In case of the decease of any of their respective subjects in the dominions of one or the other of the High Contracting Parties, his property shall be delivered unto

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the executor of his will, or, if none have been appointed, unto the family of the deceased, or unto his partners in business. If the defunct possesses neither family nor partners in business, his property shall, in the dominions of both of the High Contracting Parties, be placed, as far as the laws of the land permit it, under the charge and control of the respective Consular officers, in order that they may deal with it in the customary manner, according to the laws and usages of their country.

Art. XVI.—Men-of-war belonging to any of the Contracting German States may enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but in case they intend to proceed to Bangkok, they must first inform the Siamese authorities, and come to an understanding with the same respecting the anchorage.

Art. XVII.—Should a German vessel in distress enter into a Siamese port, the local authorities shall offer every facility for her being repaired and revictualled, so that she may be able to continue her voyage. Should a German vessel be wrecked on the coast of the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese authorities of the nearest place, being informed thereof, shall immediately afford every possible assistance to the crew, and take all measures necessary for the relief and security of the vessel and cargo. They shall thereupon inform the German Consular Officer of what has taken place, in order that he may, in conjunction with the competent Siamese authority, take the proper steps for sending the crew home, and dealing with the wreck and cargo.

Art. XVIII.—By paying the import and export duties mentioned hereafter, vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States and their cargoes, shall be free in Siam of all dues of tonnage, pilotage, and anchorage, or other dues whatever, as well on their arrival as their departure. They shall enjoy all privileges and immunities which are or shall be granted to junks, Siamese vessels, or vessels of the most favored nation.

Art. XIX.—The duties to be levied on merchandize imported into the Kingdom of Siam by vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States shall not exceed three per cent. on their value. They shall be paid in kind or in money, at the choice of the importer. If the importer cannot agree with the Siamese Custom House officers as to the value of the merchandize imported, the matter shall be referred to the Consular officer and a competent Siamese functionary, who, if they consider it necessary, will each invite one or two merchants to act as advisers, and will settle the difference according to justice.

After payment of the said import duty of three per cent., the merchandize may be sold by wholesale or retail, free of any charge whatsoever. Should goods be landed and not sold, and be again shipped for exportation, the whole of the duties paid on them shall be reimbursed; and in general no duty shall be levied on any cargo not sold. Nor shall any further duties, taxes, or charges be imposed or levied on imported goods after they have passed into the hands of Siamese purchasers.

Art. XX.—The duties to be levied on Siamese produce, either before or at the time of shipment, shall be according to the tariff annexed to the present Treaty. Every article of produce subject to duties of exportation according to this tariff shall be free of all transit ond other dues throughout the whole Kingdom of Siam, and it is likewise agreed that no Siamese produce, which shall have paid transit or other dues shall be subject to any tariff-duty, or other charge whatsoever, either before or at the time of shipment.

Art. XXI.—On paying the duties above mentioned, which are not to be augmented in future, subjects of the Contracting German States shall be at liberty to import into the Kingdom of Siam from German and foreign ports, and likewise to export for all destinations, all goods, which on the day of the signing of the present Treaty are not the object of a formal prohibition or a special monopoly. The Siamese Government reserves to itself, however, the right of prohibiting the exportation of rice, whenever it shall find reason to apprehend a dearth in the country. But such prohibition, which much be published one month before being enforced, shall not interfere with the fulfilment of contracts made *bonâ fide* before its publication; German merchants shall, however, inform the Siamese authorities of any bargains they have concluded previously to the prohibition. It shall also be permitted that ships

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which have arrived in Siam at the time of the publication of said prohibition, or are on their way to Siam from Chinese ports or from Singapore, if they have left those ports before the prohibition to export could be known there, may be laden with rice for exportation. Should the Siamese government hereafter reduce the duties on goods imported or exported in Siamese, or other bottoms, vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States, which import or export similar produce, shall immediately participate in the benefits accruing from such a reduction.

Art. XXII.—The Consular Officer of the Contracting German States shall see that German merchants and seamen conform themselves to the regulations annexed to the present Treaty, and the Siamese authorities shall aid them herein. All fines levied for infractions of the present Treaty shall belong to the Siamese Government.

Art. XXIII.—The Contracting German States and their subjects shall be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government, subjects, or citizens of any other nation.

Art. XXIV.—After the lapse of twelve years from the date of ratification of this Treaty the Contracting States may propose a revision of the present Treaty and of the regulations and tariff thereunto annexed, in order to introduce such alterations, additions, and amendments as experience may prove to be desirable. Notice of such an intention must, however, be given at least a year beforehand.

Art. XXV.—The present Treaty is executed in four-fold copies, in the German, the Siamese and the English languages. All these versions have one and the same meaning and intention, but the English text shall be looked upon as the original text of the Treaty, so that, if any different interpretation of the German and Siamese versions shall ever occur, the English text shall determine the sense.

The Treaty shall take effect immediately, and its ratifications shall be exchanged at Bangkok within eighteen months of the present date.

In witness thereof the Plenipotentiaries named at the beginning have signed and sealed the present Treaty at Bangkok, on the seventh day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, corresponding to the Siamese date of the eight day of the third moon, in the year of the Cock, the third of the Decade, eleventh of the present reign, and one thousand two hundred and twenty-third of the Siamese civil era.

Here follows the seals and signatures of the Commissioners.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

1. The master of every ship, belonging to any of the Contracting German States, which comes to Bangkok to trade, must either before or after entering the river, as he may choose, report the arrival of his vessel at the Paknam Custom House, and the number of his crew and guns, and the name of the port from whence he comes. As soon as his vessel has anchored at Paknam, he shall deliver up all his guns and ammunition into the custody of the Custom House Officer, and a Custom House Officer will then be appointed to accompany the vessel to Bangkok.

2. Every merchant vessel passing Paknam, without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be liable to a fine not exceeding eight hundred Ticals. After having given up her guns and ammunition, she will be permitted to return to Bangkok.

3. Whenever a German merchant vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master shall, unless a holiday intervenes, proceed within four and twenty hours to the German Consulate and there deposit the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his cargo, and upon the Consular Officer reporting these particulars to the Custom House, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter. Should the Custom House delay granting such permission for more than twenty-four hours, the Consular Officer may give a permit, which shall have the same validity as if it proceeded from the Custom House.

For neglecting to report his arrival or for presenting a false manifest, the master

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will be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred Ticals, but he will be allowed to correct within twenty-four hours after delivery of it, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring any penalty.

4. A German vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before having obtained due permission, or smuggling on the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding eight hundred Ticals, and to confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

5. As soon as a German vessel shall have discharged her cargo and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the German Consular Officer, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted to her, and, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, the German Officer will then return the ship's papers to the master and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom House Officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and there she will be inspected by the Custom House Officers of that station, and will receive back from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

6. All Custom House Officers shall carry a badge, by which they can be distinguished when acting officially, and only two Custom House Officers shall be allowed on board a German vessel at one time, unless a greater number should be required to effect the seizure of smuggled goods.

Tariff of Import, Export and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade.

Art. I.—The duties on goods imported into the Kingdom of Siam in vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States, shall not exceed three per cent. on their value, and shall be paid either in kind or in money, at the choice of the importer.

No duty shall be levied on any cargo not sold.

Art. II.—The undermentioned articles shall be free from inland dues or other taxes on production of transit and shall only pay the following export duty:—

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
1. Ivory	10	0	0	0	per picul.
2. Gamboge	6	0	0	0	„
3. Rhinoceros horns	50	0	0	0	„
4. Cardamons, best	14.	0	0	0	„
5. Do. bastard	6	0	0	0	„
6. Dried Mussells	1	0	0	0	„
7. Pelicans' quills	2	2	0	0	„
8. Betel nut, dried	1	0	0	0	„
9. Krachi wood	0	2	0	0	„
10. Sharks' fins, white ...	6	0	0	0	„
11. Do. black	3	0	0	0	„
12. Lukkrabau seed	0	2	0	0	„
13. Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	0	per 100.
14. Buffalo and Cow bones...	0	0	0	3	per picul.
15. Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	0	„
16. Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	„
17. Turtle shells	1	0	0	0	„
18. Soft ditto.	1	0	0	0	„
19. Beche-de-mer	3	0	0	0	„
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	0	„
21. Birds' nests, uncleaned ...	20 per cent.				
22. Kingfisher's feathers ...	6	0	0	0	per 100.
23. Cutch...	0	2	0	0	per picul.
24. Beyehe seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	0	„
25. Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	„
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	„

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	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
27. Hanglai bark	0	2	0	0	per picul.
28. Agilla wood	2	0	0	0	„
29. Ray skins	3	0	0	0	„
30. Old deers' horns	0	1	0	0	„
31. Soft, or young ditto... ...	10 per cent.				
32. Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	0	per 100.
33. Do, common... ...	3	0	0	0	„
34. Deers' sinews...	4	0	0	0	per picul.
35. Buffalo and Cow hides ...	1	0	0	0	„
36. Elephants' bones	1	0	0	0	„
37. Tigers' bones	5	0	0	0	„
38. Buffalo horns	0	1	0	0	„
39. Elephants' hides	0	1	0	0	„
40. Tigers' skins	0	1	0	0	per skin.
41. Armadillo skins...	4	0	0	0	per picul.
42. Sticklac	1	1	0	0	„
43. Hemp...	1	2	0	0	„
44. Dried fish, *Plaheng* ...	1	2	0	0	„
45. Do. *Plusalit*	1	0	0	0	„
46. Sapan wood	0	2	1	0	„
47. Salt meat	2	0	0	0	„
48. Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0	„
49. Rosewood	0	2	0	0	„
50. Ebony	1	1	0	0	„
51. Rice	4	0	0	0	per koyan.
52. Paddy	2	0	0	0	„

Art. III.—All other articles are exempted from export duties, but are subject to inland or transit dues, the present rates of which are not to be increased in future.

For Sugar, white...	2 saburgs per picul.
„ Do. red	1 „ „
„ Cotton, clean and uncleaned ...	10 per cent.
„ Salt fish, *Plata*...	1 tical per 10,000.
„ Beans and Peas	1 twelfth.
„ Dried Prawns	„
„ Teal seed	„
„ Silk, raw	„
„ Bees' wax	1 fifteenth.
„ Tawoll	1 tical per picul.
„ Salt	6 ticals per koyan.
„ Tobacco	1 tical 2 saburgs per 1,000 bundles.

Art. VI.—Foreign coins, gold and silver, in bars or ingots, gold leaf, provisions, and personal effects may be imported or exported duty free.

Such Consular Officers of the Contracting German States as shall be prohibited by their Governments from engaging in trade, are at liberty to import duty free all objects of furniture, outfit and consumption they may require for their own private use.

Art. V.—Opium may be imported duty free, but can be sold only to the opium farmer or his agents. In like manner guns and ammunition may only be sold to the Siamese Government or to Consul of the same.

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TREATY BETWEEN THE VICEROY OF CAMBODIA AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

AUGUST 11, 1863.

This Treaty having been duly considered and concluded between the Admiral, on the part of the Emperor of the French, and the Prince of Cambodia, in order that Cambodia may be in peace and prosperity [with Lower Cochin-China], and as the two nations are contiguous, the Cambodians must not be on unfriendly terms with the French. For this reason the Emperor of the French commanded the Commander-in chief, Vice-Admiral de la Grandiere, Governor of Saigon, to consult with the Prince of Cambodia, to make it publicly known that the Emperor of the French will assist to protect Cambodia. For carrying into effect this object the Commander-in-chief, Admiral de la Grandiere, Governor of Saigon, and the Sombetch Phra Mala Uperat, Governor of Cambodia, have concluded the following treaty :—

Art. I.—The Emperor of the French will assist to protect Cambodia.

Art. II.—The Emperor of the French will appoint a French officer as Consul to reside near the Prince of Cambodia, to enforce the observance of this treaty by both nations. This French officer will be under the orders of the Commander-in-chief at Saigon. The Prince of Cambodia will appoint a Cambodian officer to reside with the Commander-in-chief as Consul.

Art. III.—If a French officer reside in Cambodia in the above-mentioned capacity, he is to be considered as a noble of high rank, and to be respected and feared as such.

Art. IV.—If any other Foreign nation desire to appoint a Consul in Cambodia, the Prince of Cambodia and his chief nobles will consult with the French Commander-in-chief at Saigon, and if all agree, then that Foreign nation can appoint a Consul. If the Prince of Cambodia and his nobles will not consent to allow any foreign nation to appoint a Consul in Cambodia, the Admiral Commander-in-chief at Saigon will also refuse his consent.

Art. V.—If any French subjects desire to travel about for the purposes of trade, or to build houses in Cambodia, they must inform the Cambodian authorites, who will provide them with documents to do so.

Art. VI.—If any Cambodian subjects go to the French territories, they shall have like privileges and power.

Art. VII.—If French subjects and Cambodians have disputes together, they must complain to the French Consul, and if after investigation the case is not settled, the Consul and the Cambodian officers will consult together and arrange the matter justly. If Cambodians have disputes, the French Consul will not interfere in the matter. If French subjects have disputes among themselves the Cambodian officers will not interfere. If foreigners, natives of Europe, have disputes with the French, the French officers will settle the case. If a French subject, having committed an offence, fly to Cambodia, the Cambodian authorities will assist the French Consul to convey the defaulter to the Commander-in-chief at Saigon for judgment. If there be no French Consul or Officers in Cambodia, the French Commander-in-chief will have power to act for the Consul in arranging such matters.

Art. VIII.—If a French subject wish to reside in Cambodia he will register himself at the French Consulate, and the French Consul will inform the Cambodian authories of the circumstance.

Art. IX.—If a Cambodian wish to reside in French territory, and there is no impediment to his doing so, he will be registered by the Cambodian authories themselves, or by the Cambodian officer appointed by the Prince of Cambodia to reside at Saigon.

Art. X.—If traders bring merchandise of any description from foreign ports, with the exception of opium, for sale in Cambodia, and they have a pass from the Saigon authorities permitting them to come, the Cambodian Custom-house must not levy any duty, but if the traders bring opium, the Cambodian authorities can levy a duty on it.

Art. XI.—All articles of commerce which traders take from Cambodia to Cochin-China, if the Cambodian Custom-house officers have already collected the duty on them

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and the "Tangkau" has a pass from the Cambodian authorities, which will be countersigned by the French Consul, will be permitted to be sold in the French territory free of duty.

Art. XII.—If any French subject in pursuit of science come to Cambodia, he must inform the Cambodian authorities, who will render assistance for his safe conduct.

Art. XIII.—If French ships or junks be plundered by pirates anywhere within the Cambodian territory at any time, and the Cambodian authorities of that place are informed of the circumstance, they will examine the matter, seize and punish the robbers according to law, and the property recovered will be restored to the owners or to the French Consul, who will deliver it over to the owners. If the robbers are not found, and no property recovered, and if the Cambodian authorities have made every search without success, the said authorities will not be held responsible. The above is also applicable to the property of French subjects in Cambodia.

Art. XIV.—If Cambodian ships or junks be plundered by pirates in the French dominions, the French authorities of the nearest place on being informed will search for the robbers, seize and punish them according to law, and the property recovered will be restored to the owners; if the owners be absent, to the Cambodian officers for transmission to them. If after making search for the robbers and property the French officers do not find them, they are not to be held responsible. If Cambodian officers in French territory be plundered of any kind of property the above is also applicable to them, and if the French officers have done their utmost to find the robbers and property, but without success, they will not be made answerable.

Art. XV.—All French Bishops have authority to teach religion throughout the territories of Cambodia, and the Cambodians will place no impediment to their doing so. If they wish to build churches, schools, or hospitals, they will inform the Cambodian authorities, whose consent will be necessary.

Art. XVI.—The Emperor of the French recognises the Prince of Cambodia as a legitimate Prince, and agrees to assist him in preserving peace and friendship, and to protect Cambodia from her enemies and from the oppression of other countries. The Emperor of the French honestly will assist the Prince so as to enable him to collect duties from the traders and to enable them to proceed to sea.

Art. XVII.—In order that the foregoing article may be easily carried into effect, the French Commander-in-Chief, Governor of Saigon, desires some land at "Charvey Chung," to build houses for coals and godowns for rice for the French vessels. The Prince of Cambodia to give the said land at "Charvey Chung," viz., from the north of the fort and stockades of 15 sen (1,800 feet). If any Cambodian temple ground intervene it must be avoided, and such ground to continue to remain and belong to the said temples. If the French Commander-in-chief desires any more land anywhere, the Prince and his nobles, if after consideration they find a piece suitable, they will grant it on the same conditions as at "Charvey Chung."

Art. XVIII.—In order to show their gratitude for the protection afforded by the Emperor of the French for the purpose of promoting the peace and prosperity of the country, the Cambodians agree that if the French wish to cut timber in the Cambodian forests for the purpose of building the ships of the Emperor of the French, they shall be permitted to do so, upon informing the Cambodian authorities, who will send instructions to the Governors of the Interior to that effect. On the part of the French they agree to pay all expenses incurred. If the French buy any merchandise in Cambodia they will be permitted to do so with facility, the price of such merchandise to be arranged between the purchaser and seller.

Art. XIX.—This treaty being concluded, requires only the Emperor of the French's consent by placing his seal on it; three copies have been made. The Prince of Cambodia, Somdetch Ong Phra Naradom, has signed and sealed them, together with the French Commander-in-chief.

Dated Udong, 11th August, 1863.

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REGULATIONS

FOR THE CONSULAR COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA.

In pursuance of Sec. 5th of the Act of Congress, approved June 22nd, 1860, entitled "An Act to carry into effect certain provisions in the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in those countries, or for other purposes," I, ANSON BURLINGAME, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to the Empire of China, do hereby decree the following rules and regulations, which shall have the force of law in the Consular Courts of China.

1.—Every citizen of the United States residing within the limits of the ports open to foreign trade in the dominion of the Emperor of China, is required to be enrolled in the Consular register, and shall apply in person at the Consulate within thirty days after the publication of this decree. Every American citizen who may arrive within the limits of the port, save and except any one who may be borne on the muster-roll of an American vessel, shall apply within ten days at the Consulate to be enrolled. Any American citizen neglecting to be so enrolled will not be entitled to claim the protection or intervention of the authorities, unless he can furnish a valid reason for not so doing.

2.—In all cases where an applicant to be enrolled cannot furnish a passport or other legal proof of his citizenship, he shall make oath that he is a citizen of the United States; and if the Consul deem desirable, be required to bring such further evidence as he shall consider satisfactory.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PEKING, April 22nd, 1864.

Assented to,

GEO. F. SEWARD,
Consul General.

PEKING, April 22nd, 1864.

Assented to,

OLIVER H. PERRY,
U. S. Consul.

Canton, July 12th, 1864.

Assented to,

J. C. A. WINGATE,
U. S. Consul.

Swatow, September 3rd, 1864.

Assented to,

OLIVER B. BRADFOD,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

Amoy, August 30th, 1864.

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Assented to,

A. L. CLARKE,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

Foo-chow-foo, 1864.

Assented to,

EDWARD C. LORD,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

Ningpo, June 20th, 1854.

Assented to,

WM. BRECK,
U. S. Consul.

Hankow, June 11th, 1864.

Assented to,

H. G. BRIDGES,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

Kiukiang, June 13th, 1864.

Assented to,

G. H. COLTON SALTER,
Acting U. S. Consul.

Chinkiang, June 2nd, 1864.

Assented to,

S. W. POMEROY, JR.
U. S. Vice-Consul.

Tientsin, April 27th, 1864.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE CONSULAR COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA.

In pursuance of Sec. 5th of the Act of Congress, approved June 22nd, 1860, entitled "An Act to carry into effect certain provisions in the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in those countries, or for other purposes," I, ANSON BURLINGAME, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to the Empire of China, do hereby decree the following rules and regulations for the guidance of the Consular Courts in China.

I.—ORDINARY CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

1.—*How commenced.*—Civil proceedings between American citizens must commence by written petition, verified by oath before the Consul.

2.—*Three classes of action.*—Ordinary personal civil actions are of three classes, viz.: Contract, comprising all cases of contract or debt; Wrong, when damages are claimed for a wrong; Replevin, when possession of a specific article is claimed.

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3.—*Demand necessary in Contract and Replevin.*—In contract, the petition must aver that payment, or a performance of the conditions of the contract, has been demanded and withheld; and, in replevin, that the articles to be replevied have been demanded.

4.—*Petitioner must deposit money.*—The petitioner shall be required to deposit a reasonable sum to defray the probable expenses of court and defendant's costs; subsequent deposits may be required if found necessary.

5.—*Notice to Defendant.*—Upon deposit of the money, the Consul shall order notice of the petition, in writing, directing defendant to appear before the court at a given day and hour to file his written answer on oath.

6.—*Service.*—Notice must be served on each defendant at least five days before return day, by delivery of an attested copy of the petition and order, and of any accompanying account or paper.

7.—Personal service should always be required when practicable.

8.—*Default.*—On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his answer as required; but the default may be taken off for good cause within one day after, exclusive of Sunday.

9.—*Damages.*—But in actions of wrong, and all other where the damages are in their nature unliquidated and indefinite, so that they cannot be calculated with precision from the statement of the petition, the amount of the judgment shall be ascertained by evidence, notwithstanding the default.

10.—*Answer.*—If defendant appears and answers, the Consul, having both parties before him, shall, before proceeding further, encourage a settlement by mutual agreement, or by submission of the case to referees agreed on the parties, a majority of whom shall decide it.

11.—*Amendments.*—Parties should, at the trial, be confined as closely as may be to the averments and denials of the statement and answer, which shall not be altered after filing, except by leave granted in open Court.

12.—*American witnesses compelled to attend.*—On application of either party and advance of the fees, the Consul shall compel the attendance of any witness within his jurisdiction before himself, referees, or commissioners.

13.—*Parties are witnesses.*—Each party is entitled, and may be required to testify.

14.—*Decrees to be obeyed.*—Judgment may be given summarily against either party failing to obey any order or decree of the Consul.

15.—*Attachment and arrest.*—For sufficient cause and on sufficient security, the Consul, on filing a petition, may grant a process of attachment of any defendant's property to a sufficient amount, or of arrest of any defendant not a married woman, nor in the service of the United States under commission from the President.

16.—*Dissolution of attachment.*—Defendant may at any time have the attachment dissolved by depositing such sum, or giving such security, as the Consul may require.

17.—*Sale of perishable property.*—Perishable property, or such as is liable to serious depreciation under attachment, may, on petition of either party, be sold by the Consul's order, and its proceeds deposited in the Consulate.

18.—*Release of Debtor.*—Any defendant arrested or imprisoned on civil petition shall be released on tender of a sufficient bond, deposit of a sufficient sum, or assignment of sufficient property.

19.—*Debtor's disclosure.*—Any person under civil arrest or imprisonment may have his creditor cited before the Consul to hear a disclosure of the prisoner's affairs under oath, and to question thereon; and if the Consul shall be satisfied of its truth and thoroughness, and of the honesty of the debtor's conduct towards the creditor, he shall for ever discharge him from arrest upon that debt; provided that the prisoner shall offer to transfer and secure to his creditor the property disclosed, or sufficient to pay the debt, at the Consul's valuation.

20.—*Debtor's board.*—The creditor must advance to the jailer his fees and payment for his prisoner's board until the ensuing Monday, and afterwards weekly, or the debtor will be discharged from imprisonment and future arrest.

21.—*Execution.*—On the second day after judgment, (exclusive of Sunday) execution

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may issue, enforcing the same with interest at 12 per cent. a year, against the property and person of the debtor, returnable in thirty days, and renewable.

22.—*Seizure and sale of property.*—Sufficient property to satisfy the execution of all expenses may be seized and sold at public auction by the officer, after due notice.

23.—Property attached on petition, and not advertised for sale within ten days after final judgment, shall be returned to the defendant.

24.—*Final judgment for defendant.*—When final judgment is given in favor of the defendant, his person and property are at once freed from imprisonment or attachment, and all security given by him discharged. And the Consul may, at his discretion award him composition for any damage necessarily and directly sustained by reason of such attachment, arrest, or imprisonment.

25.—*Offset.*—In action of contract, defendant may offset petitioner's claim by a counter claim, filing his own claim, under oath, with his answer. Petitioner shall be notified to file his answer seasonably, on oath, and the two claims shall then be tried together, and but one judgment given for the difference, if any be proved in favor of either party, otherwise for defendant's costs.

26.—*Costs.*—Except as hereinafter provided, the party finally prevailing recovers costs, to be taxed by him and revised by the Consul.

27.—*Trustee process.*—In contract, the Consul may order defendant's property or credits in a third party's hands to be attached on the petition, by serving him with due notice as trustee, provided petitioner secures trustee his costs by adequate special deposit.

28.—*Trustee's cost.*—If adjudged trustee, the third party may retain his cost from the amount for which he is adjudged trustee, if sufficient; otherwise the balance of trustee's cost must be paid out of petitioner's special deposit, as must the whole of his costs if not adjudged trustee.

29.—*Demand on trustee upon execution.*—The amount for which a trustee is charged must be inserted in the execution, and commanded of him by the Officer within ten days after judgment, or all claim ceases. Process against property or person of the trustees may issue ten days after demand.

30.—*Debt must be at least ten dollars.*—If petitioner covers judgment for less than ten dollars, or if less than ten dollars of defendant's property or credits is proved in the party's hands, in either case the third party must be discharged with costs against petitioner.

31.—*Replevin.*—Before granting a writ of replevin, the Consul shall require petitioner to file a sufficient bond, with two responsible sureties, for double the value of the property to be provided, one an American citizen, or petitioner may deposit the required amount.

II.—TENDER, &c.

32.—Before a creditor files his petition in Contract, his debtor may make an absolute and unconditional offer of the amount he considers due, by tendering the money in the sight of the creditor or his legal representative.

33.—*Deposit.*—If not accepted, the debtor shall, at his own risk and paying the charges, deposit the money with the Consul, who shall receipt to him and notify the creditor.

34.—*Demand or withdrawal.*—It shall be paid to the creditor at any time, if demanded, unless previously withdrawn by the depositor.

35.—*Cost.*—If the depositor does not withdraw his deposit, and, upon trial, is not adjudged to have owed petitioner at the time of the tender more than its amount, he shall recover all his costs.

36.—*Offer to be defaulted.*—At any stage of a suit in contract or wrong, defendant may file an offer to be defaulted for a specific sum and the costs up to that time; and if petitioner chooses to proceed to trial, and does not recover more than the sum offered and interest, he shall pay all defendant's costs arising after the offer, execution issuing for the balance only.

III.—REFERENCE.

37.—When parties agree to reference they shall immediately file a rule, and the case

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be marked "referred;" a commission shall then issue to the referees, with a copy of all papers filed in the case.

38.—*Award and acceptance.*—The referees shall report their award to the Consuls, who shall accept the same, and give judgment, and issue execution thereon, unless satisfied of fraud, perjury, corruption, or gross error in the proceedings.

39.—*When transmitted to Minister.*—In cases involving more than five hundred dollars, if his acceptance is withheld, the Consul shall at once transmit the whole case with a brief statement of his reasons, and the evidence thereon, to the Minister, who shall give judgment on the award, or grant a new trial before the Consul.

IV.—APPEAL.

40.—*Must be within one day.*— Appeals must be claimed before three o'clock in the afternoon of the day after judgment (excluding Sunday); but in civil cases, only upon sufficient security.

41.—*To be perfected within five days.*—Within five days after judgment, the appellant must set forth his reasons by petition filed with the Consul, which shall be transmitted as soon as may be to the Minister, with a copy of docket entries and of all papers in the case.

V.—NEW TRIAL.

42.—*Because of perjury.*—On proof of the perjury of any important witness of the prevailing party, upon a material point, affecting the decision of a suit, the Consul who tried it may, within a year after final judgment, grant a new trial on such terms as he may deem just.

43.—*Generally.*—Within one year after final judgment in any suit not involving more than five hundred dollars, the Consul who tried it, or his successor, may, upon sufficient security, grant a new trial where justice manifestly requires it; if exceeding five hundred dollars, with the concurrence of the Minister.

VI.—HABEAS CORPUS.

44.—*Slaves not to be held.*—No Consul shall recognize the claim of any American citizens arising out of a violation of the provision of the Act of Congress approved February 19th, 1862, relating to the "coolie trade" so called, nor any claim which involves the holding of any person in slavery.

45.—*Habeas corpus.*—Upon application of any person in writing and under oath, representing that he or any other person is enslaved, unlawfully imprisoned, or deprived of his liberty by any American citizen within the jurisdiction of a Consul, such Consul may issue his writ of Habeas Corpus, directing such citizen to bring said person, if in his custody or under his control, before him, and the question shall be determined summarily, subject to appeal.

VII.—DIVORCE.

46.—Libels for divorce must be signed and sworn to before the Consul, and on the trial each party may testify.

47.—*Attachment.*—The Consul, for good cause, may order the attachment of libeller's property to such an amount and on such terms as he may think proper.

48.—*Husband to advance money.*—He may also, at his discretion, order the husband to advance his wife, or pay into Court, a reasonable sum to enable her to defend the libel, with a reasonable monthly allowance for her support pending the proceedings.

49—*Alimony.*—Alimony may be awarded or denied the wife on her divorce at his discretion.

50.—Custody of the minor children may be decreed to such party as justice and the children's good may require.

51.—*Release of both.*—Divorce releases both parties, and they shall not be re-married to each other.

52.—*Costs.*—Costs are at the discretion of the Consul.

VIII.—MARRIAGE.

53.—*Record and return.*—Each Consul shall record all marriages solemnized by him or in his official presence.

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IX.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

54.—The birth and death of every American citizen within the limits of his jurisdiction shall likewise be recorded.

X.—BANKRUPTCY, PARTNERSHIP, PROBATE, &c.

55.—Until promulgation of further regulations, Consuls will continue to exercise their former lawful jurisdiction and authority in bankruptcy, partnerships, probate of wills, administration of estates and others matters of equity, admiralty, ecclesiastical and common law, not especially provided for in previous decrees, according to such reasonable rules, not repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States, as they may find necessary or convenient to adopt.

XI.—SEAMEN.

56.—In proceedings or prosecutions, instituted by or against American seamen, the Consul may, at his discretion, suspend any of these rules in favor of the seamen, when in his opinion, justice, humanity and public polity require it.

XII.—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

57.—*How commenced.*—Complaints and informations against American citizens should always be signed and sworn to before the Consul when the complainant or informant is at or near the Consul's port.

58.—*How authenticated.*—All complaints and informations not so signed and sworn to by a citizen of the United States, and all complaints and informations in capital cases, must be authenticated by the Consul's certificate of his knowledge or belief of the substantial truth of enough of the complaint or information to justify the arrest of the party charged.

59.—*Copy of accusation.*—No citizen shall be arraigned for trial until the offence charged is distinctly made known to him by the Consul in respondent's own language. In cases of magnitude, and in all cases when demanded, an attested copy (or translation) of the complaint, information, or statement authenticated by the Consul, shall be furnished him in his own language, as soon as may be, after his arrest.

60.—*Presence of accuser.*—The personal presence of the accuser is indispensable throughout the trial.

61.—*May testify.*—He shall be informed of his right to testify, and cautioned that if he choose to offer himself as a witness, he must answer all questions that may be propounded by the Consul or his order, like any other witness.

62.—*American witnesses compelled to attend.*—The government and the accused are equally entitled to compulsory process for witnesses within their jurisdiction: and if the Consul believes the accused to be unable to advance the fees, his necessary witnesses shall be summoned at the expense of the United States.

63.—*Fine and costs.*—When punishment is by fine, costs may be included or remitted at the Consul's discretion. An alternative sentence of thirty days' imprisonment shall take effect on non-payment of any part of the fine or costs adjudged in any criminal proceeding.

64.—Any prisoner, before conviction, may be admitted to bail by the Consul who tries him, except in capital cases.

65.—*Capital cases.*—No prisoner charged with a capital offence shall be admitted to bail where the proof is evident, or the presumption of his guilt great.

66.—*After conviction.*—After conviction and appeal the prisoner may be admitted to bail only by the Minister.

67.—*American bail.*—Any citizen of the United States offering himself as bail, shall sign and swear, before the Consul, to a schedule of unincumbered property of a value at least double the amount of the required bail.

68.—*Foreign bail.*—Any other proposed bail or security shall sign and swear before the Consul, to a similar schedule of unincumbered personal property within the local jurisdiction of the Consulate, or he may be required to deposit the amount in money or valuables with the Consul.

69.—*Two sureties.*—Unless such sufficient citizen becomes bail, or such deposit is made, at least two sureties shall be required.

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70.—*Surrender.*—Any American bail may have leave of the Consul to surrender his principal on payment of all costs and expenses.

71.—*Prosecutor may be required to give security.*—Any complainant, informant, or prosecutor may be required to give security for all costs of the prosecution, including those of the accused; and every complainant, &c., not a citizen of the United States, shall be so required, unless, in the Consul's opinion, justice will be better promoted otherwise; and when such security is refused the prosecution shall abate.

72.—*Honourable acquittal.*—When the innocence of the accused, both in law and in intention, is manifest, the Consul shall add to the usual judgment of acquittal, the word "honourable."

73.—*Costs.*—In such case judgment may be given and execution issued summarily against any informer, complainant, or prosecutor, for the whole costs of the trial, including those of the accused, or for any part of either or both, if the proceeding appears to have been groundless and vexatious, originating in corrupt, malicious, or vindictive motives.

74.—*Minor offences.*—Consuls will ordinarily encourage the settlement of all prosecutions not of a heinous character by the parties aggrieved or concerned.

XIII.—OATHS.

75—Oaths shall be administered in some language that the witness understands.

76.—*Not Christians.*—A witness not a Christian shall be sworn according to his religious belief.

77.—*Atheist.*—An avowed atheist shall not be sworn, but may affirm, under the pains and penalties of perjury; the credibility of his evidence being for the consideration of the Consul.

78.—*Affirmation.*—A Christian conscientiously scrupulous of an oath, may affirm under the pains and penalties of perjury.

XIV.—DOCKETS, RECORDS, &c.

79.—*Civil docket.*—Each Consul shall keep a regular docket or calender of all civil actions and proceedings, entering each case separately, numbering consecutively, to the end of his term of office, with the date of filing, the names of the parties in full, their nationality, the nature of the proceeding, the sum or thing claimed, with minute and dates of all orders, decrees, continuances, appeals and proceedings, until final judgment.

80.—*Criminal.*—He shall keep another regular docket for all criminal cases, with sufficient similar memoranda.

81.—*Filing papers.*—All original papers shall be filed at once and never removed: no person, but an officer of the Consulate or Minister, should be allowed access to them. All papers in each case must be kept together in one inclosure, and numbered as in the docket with the parties' names, the nature of the proceeding, the year of filing the petition, and of final judgment conspicuously marked on the inclosure, and each year's cases kept by themselves in their order,

XV.—LIMITATION OF ACTIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.

82.—*Criminal.*—Heinous offences not capital, must be prosecuted within six years, minor offences within two.

83.—*Civil.*—Civil actions based on written promises, contract, or instrument, must be commenced within six years after the cause of actions accrues; others within two.

84.—*Absence; fraudulent concealment.*—In prosecutions for heinous offences not capital, and in civil cases involving more than $500, any absence of respondent or defendant for more than three months at a time from China, shall be added to the limitations; and in civil cases involving more than $100, the period during which the cause of action may be fraudulently concealed by defendant, shall likewise be added.

XVI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

85.—*Trials public.*—All trials and proceedings in the United States' Consular Courts in China shall be open and public.

86.—*Interpreting and translating.*—Papers and testimony in a foreign language shall be translated into English by a sworn interpreter, appointed by the Consul; in civil cases to be paid by petitioner. Oaths and questions shall be translated by the interpreter from the English for any witness who does not understand English.

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87.—*Testimony.*—Parties may be required to file their petitions, answers, complaints, informations, and all other papers addressed to the Court, in English; or they may be translated by the interpreter at the Consul's discretion. All testimony must be taken in writing in open Court by the Consul or his order, and signed by the witness, after being read over to him for his approval and correction, and it shall form part of the papers in the case.

88.—*Adjournment.*—The Consul may adjourn his Court from time to time, and place to place, within his jurisdiction, always commencing proceedings and giving judgment at the Consulate.

89.—*Officer.*—All processes not served by the Consul personally must be executed by an officer of the Consulate, who shall sign his return, specifying the time and mode of service, and annexing an account of his fees.

90.—*Copies on appeal.*—On appeal, copies of all the papers must be paid for in advance by the appellant, except in criminal cases where respondent is unable to pay.

91.—*Copies.*—Any person interested is entitled to a copy of any paper on file, on prepayment of the fee.

92.—Reasonable clearness, precision, and certainty should be required in the papers; and subtantial justice and all practicable dispatch is expected in the decisions.

93.—*Definition of Consul.*—The word "Consul" is intended to include the Consul-General, and any Vice-Consul or Deputy-Consul, actually exercising the Consular power at any Consulate, unless the sense requires a more limited construction.

94.—*Associates.*—Each associate in a Consular trial shall, before entering on his duties, be sworn by his Consul. Before taking the oath, he may be challenged by either party, and for sufficient cause excused, and another drawn.

95.—*Contempt.*—Consuls will always preserve order in Court, punishing summarily any contempt committed in their presence, or any refusal to obey their lawful summons or order, by imprisonment not exceeding 24 hours, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs.

96.—*Attorney.*—Every party to a civil or criminal proceeding may be heard in person, or by attorney of his choice, or by both; but the presence of counsel shall be under the exclusive control and discretion of the Consul.

97.—*Accounts.*—The accounts of the Consular Courts shall be kept in United States' currency; and every order of deposit, decree of costs, taxation of fees, and generally every papers issuing originally from the Court, shall be expressed in dollars and cents, and satisfied in United States' metallic currency, or its equivalent.

XVII.—FEES.

98.—*In Consular Court.*—

In all cases were the amount in question is not more than $500	$ 5.00
In all cases where it is over $500	15.00
In all cases where no specific damages are sought, the fee shall be $5 for minor, and $15 for greater cases	

99.—*Clerk's fees.*—

For issuing all writs, warrants, attachments, or other compulsory process	1.50
For docketing every suit commenced	1.00
For executions	1.00
For summonses and subpœnas	0.50
For all records at the rate of, for each hundred words	0.20
For drawing every notice, paper, order, or process, not otherwise provided for	2.00
And if it exceed 200 words, for every additional hundred words	1.00
For every seal to process issued	1.00
For filing each paper upon the return of the Marshal, and all papers filed in Court	0.10

100.—*Marshal's fees.*—

For apprehending a deserter, and delivering him on board the vessel deserted from, to be paid by the vessel before leaving port	5.00

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For searching for the same, and if not found, to be certified by the Consul, and on his order to be paid by the said ship 2.00
For serving any writ, warrant, attachment, or other compulsory process, each person 2.00
For serving summons 1.00
For returning all writs, attachments, warrants, and summons, each 0.50
For each bail-bond 1.00
For every commitment or discharge of prisoner 2.00
On subpœnas, for each witness summoned 0.50
For returning subpœna 0.20
For each day's attendance upon Court 3.00
For levying execution 1.50
For advertising property for sale 2.00
For releasing property under execution by order of plaintiff 3.00
For selling property under execution, when the amount collected does not exceed $1,000 ..... 5 per cent.
If over $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000 ..... 3 „ „
If over $5,000 ..... 2 „ „
For making collections under $200 in cases where no adjudication has taken place ..... 5 „ „
If the amount exceed $200 ..... 2½ „ „
For travelling fees in serving all processes, each mile $0.15
For serving every notice not heretofore provided for in addition to the usual travelling fees 0.50

101.—*Interpreter's Fees.*

For each day's attendance upon Court 3.00
For making translations 2.00
If more than 200 words, for each additional hundred 1.00

102.—*Witnesses' Fees.*

For every day's attendance at Court 1.50
For each mile travelled in going to and returning from Court 0.15

103.—*Crier's Fees.*

On trial of every suit $1.00

104.—*Citizen Associates' Fees.*

For each day's attendance 3.60

105.—*Costs for prevailing party.*

All necessary Court fees paid out.

XVIII.—PROVISO.

106.—All decrees heretofore issued by authority of the Commissioners and Minister of United States to China, which are inconsistent in whole or in part with the provisions of this Decree, are hereby annulled, and those portions are henceforth void and of no effect; and the promulgation of these rules abrogates no authority hitherto lawfully exercised by Consuls in China not inconsistent herewith.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA,
PEKING, April 23rd, 1864.

Assented to,

GEO. F. SEWARD,
Consul General.

PEKING, April 23rd, 1864.

Assented to,

OLIVER H. PERRY,
U. S. Consul.

CANTON, July 12th, 1864.

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Assented to,

J. C. A. WINGATE,
U. S. Consul.

SWATOW, September 3rd, 1864.

Assented to,

OLIVER B. BRADFORD,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

AMOY, August 30th, 1864.

Assented to,

A. L. CLARKE,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

FOO-CHOW-FOO, 1864.

Assented to,

EDWARD C. LORD,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

NINGPO, June 20th, 1864.

Assented to,

WM. BRECK,
U. S. Consul.

HANKOW, June 11th, 1864.

Assented to,

H. G. BRIDGES,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

KIUKIANG, June 13th, 1864.

Assented to,

G. H. COLTON SALTER,
Acting U. S. Consul.

CHINKIANG, June 2nd, 1864.

Assented to,

S. W. POMELOY, JUNR.
U. S. Vice-Consul.

TIENTSIN, April 27th, 1864.

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BRITISH EMIGRATION.

CHINESE PASSENGERS' ACT.

ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO ET DECIMO NONO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CIV.

An Act for the Regulation of Chinese Passengers Ships.

14th August, 1855.

Whereas abuses have occurred in conveying Emigrants from ports in the *Chinese* Seas: And whereas it is expedient to prevent such abuses: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

I.—In the Construction of this Act, the Term "*Chinese* Passenger Ships" shall include every ship carrying from any port in *Hongkong*, and every *British* ship carrying from any port in *China* or within one hundred miles of the coast thereof, more than twenty passengers, being natives of *Asia*; the word "Colony" shall include all Her Majesty's Possessions abroad not being under the Government of the *East India* Company; the word "Governor" shall signify the person for the time being lawfully administering the Government of such colony; the term "Legislature of *Hongkong*" shall signify the Governor and Legislative Council or other legislative authority of the same for the time being; the word "Ship" shall include all seagoing vessels; the term "Commander" and "Master" of any ship shall include any person for the time being in "command or charge of the same;" the term "Emigration Officer" shall include every person lawfully acting as emigration officer, immigration agent or protector of emigrants, and every person authorized by the Governor of any *British* colony to carry out the Provisions of this Act; and the term "*British* Consul" shall include every person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign port.

II.—It shall be lawful for the Legislature of *Hongkong*, by any ordinance to be by them enacted for that purpose, to make regulations respecting Chinese passenger ships, and, in the case of *British* ships, respecting the treatment of the passengers therein while at sea; and until such enactment, *the Regulations contained in Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed shall be in force:* Provided always, that no such ordinance shall come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation of the same shall have been proclaimed in *Hongkong* by the Governor thereof.

III.—It shall be lawful for the Governor of *Hongkong* to declare, by proclamation, for the purposes of this Act and of the said regulations, what shall be deemed to be the duration of the voyage of any *Chinese* passenger ship, and by such proclamation to alter the scales of dietary, medicines, and medical comforts contained in the aforesaid schedule *(A.)*

IV.—No *Chinese* passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on any voyage of more than seven days' duration until the master thereof shall have received from an emigration officer a copy of the aforesaid regulations, and a certificate in the form contained in schedule *B.* to this Act annexed, or in such other form as may be pre-

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scribed by the said Legislature, which copy and certificate, with any documents to be attached thereto (hereinafter designated as emigration papers), shall be signed by the said emigration officer, nor until the master shall, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the said emigration officer, have entered into a joint and several bond in the sum of one thousand pounds to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in the form contained in schedule *C.* to this Act annexed, or in such other form as shall be prescribed by the said Legislature.

V.—The said penal sum of one thousand pounds shall be due and recoverable notwithstanding any penalty or forfeiture imposed by this Act or by the aforesaid regulations, and whether such penalties or forfeitures shall have been sued for and recovered or not.

IV.—It shall be lawful for commanders of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or for any emigration officer, Custom House officer, or *British* Consul, to enter and search any *Chinese* passenger ship (being a *British* vessel or within *British* Jurisdiction) so long as such ship shall have any passengers on board, and for forty-eight hours afterwards, and in case such ship shall be engaged on a voyage of more than seven days' duration, to require the production of the emigration papers of such ship, and to examine all persons on board of the same, in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act, and of the regulations aforesaid, have been complied with: and any person who refuses to allow, attempts to avoid, or obstructs any such entry, search, or examination, or who, knowingly misleads or deceives any person lawfully making any such search or examination, or who, being the master of the ship or having the emigration papers in his custody, fails to produce the same when required as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

VII.—In case of any neglect or refusal to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or any of the regulations aforesaid or to perform any stipulation in any of the contracts made with the passengers, the master of the ship, and any other persons who may have been guilty of, or have aided or abetted such neglect or refusal, shall each be deemed for each offence guilty of misdemeanor,

VIII.—If any *Chinese* passenger ship clears out or proceeds to sea on any voyage exceeding seven days' duration without such emigration papers as aforesaid, or if the emigration papers of any *Chinese* passenger ship are forged or fraudulently altered, such ship shall, if she is a *British* ship, or if, not being a *British* ship, the offence is committed and the ship is seized in Her Majesty's dominions or in the territories of the *East India* Company, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

IX.—Every person who commits or aids or abets in committing any act or default by which any *Chinese* passenger ship may become liable to forfeiture shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds for each offence.

X.—It shall be lawful for any commissioned officer on full pay in the military or naval service of Her Majesty, or any *British* officer of customs, or any *British* Consul, to seize and detain any ship which has become subject to forfeiture as aforesaid, and bring her for adjudication before the High Court of Admiralty in *England* or *Ireland*, or any court having Admiralty Jurisdiction in Her Majesty's dominions, or the territories of the *East India* Company, and such court may thereupon make such order in the case it thinks fit, and may award such portion of the proceeds of the sale on any forfeited ship as it thinks right to the officer bringing in the same for adjudication, or to any persons damaged by the act of default which has rendered the ship liable to forfeiture.

XI.—No such officer as aforesaid shall be responsible, either civilly or criminally, to any person whomsoever in respect of the seizure or detention of any ship that has been seized or detained by him in pursuance of the provisions herein contained, notwithstanding that such ship is not brought in for adjudication, or, if so brought in, is declared not to be liable to forfeiture, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the judge or court before whom any trial relating to such ship or such seizure or detention is held, that there are reasonable grounds for such seizure or detention, but if no such grounds are shown, such judge or court may award payment of costs and damages to any party aggrieved, and make such other order in the premises as he or it thinks just.

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XII.—It shall be lawful for the court before which any ship liable to forfeiture under this act is proceeded against, to impose such a pecuniary penalty as to the same court shall seem fit, in lieu of condemning the ship, and in such case to cause the ship to be detained until the penalty is paid, and to cause any penalty so imposed to be applied in the same manner in which the proceeds of the said ship, if condemned and sold by order of the court, would have been applicable.

XIII.—All misdemeanors and other criminal offences punishable under this Act shall be dealt with, tried, and judged of in the same manner as misdemeanors and other offences punishable under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and all the rules of law, practice, or evidence applicable to the last mentioned misdemeanors and offences shall be applicable to misdemeanors and other offences under this act.

XIV.—Any court, justice, or magistrate imposing any penalty under this Act for which no specific application is herein provided, may, if it or he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such penalty is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expense of the proceedings; and subject to such directions or specific application as aforesaid, all penalties recovered in the United Kingdom shall be paid into the receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer in such manner as the Treasury may direct, and shall be carried to and form part of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom; and all penalties recovered in any *British* possession shall be paid over into the public treasury of such possession, and form part of the public revenue thereof.

XV.—In any legal proceedings taken under this Act, or in respect of the bond herein-before required, any document purporting to be the written declaration of any *British* Consul, or of the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or to be a copy of the proceedings of any court of justice, shall without any proof of signature be received in evidence, in case it shall appear that such copy or declaration, if produced in the United Kingdom, was officially transmitted to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, or if produced in any colony, was officially transmitted to the Governor thereof. Provided always, that no person making such written declaration as aforesaid shall be capable of receiving a share of any penalty or forfeiture which shall be procured by such written declaration.

XVI.—This Act may be cited for any purpose whatever under the name of the "*Chinese* Passengers' Act, 1855."

XVII.—This Act shall come into operation as soon as it shall have been proclaimed in Hongkong by the Governor thereof, or if not so proclaimed, on the first day of January next ensuing.

SCHEDULE *(A)*.

Regulations respecting Chinese Passenger Ships.

* *Note.*—The wilful and fraudulent breach of any of these regulations by the person in charge of any Chinese passenger ship is publishable by forfeiture of the ship, and every person concerned in such breach is liable to a fine of one hundred pounds for each offence.

I.—No Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on any voyage of more than seven days' duration without a certificate from an emigration officer, and such certificate shall be in the form provided by the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855.

II.—No emigration officer shall be bound to give such certificate in respect of any Chinese passenger ship till seven days after receiving notice that the ship is to carry passengers, and of her destination, and of her proposed day of sailing, nor unless there are on board a surgeon and interpreter approved by such emigration officer.

III.—After receiving such notice, the emigration officer shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the ship, and the fittings, provisions, and stores therein, and

* See Proclamation 18, 4th February, 1856.

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any person impeding him in such entry or inspection, or refusing to allow of the same, shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred pounds for each offence.

IV.—The emigration officer shall not give his certificate unless he shall be satisfied,—

1.—That the ship is sea-worthy, and properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated; and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers:

2.—That the space appropriated to the passengers in the between decks contains at the least twelve superficial and seventy-two cubical feet of space for every adult on board; that is to say, for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the ages of one year and twelve years:

3.—That a space of five superficial feet per adult is left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers.

4.—That provisions, fuel, and water have been placed on board, of good quality, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the following scale:

DIETARY SCALE.

Rice	1½ lb	per diem
Salted Provisions.—		
Wholly Pork; or ⅔ Pork and ⅓ Fish; or ⅓ Pork and ⅓ Beef, and ⅓ Fish	½ „	„
Salted Vegetables or Pickles	⅓ „	„
Water	Imperial Quarts 3	„
Firewood	2 lb	„
Tea	⅓ oz.	„

5.—That Medicines and Medical Comforts have been placed on board according to the following Scale:

SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

For every 100 *Passengers, and in like Proportion for any greater or less Number.*

Calomel	3 oz.
Blue Pill	2 „
Rhubarb Powder	2 „
Compound Jalap Powder	12 „
Ipecacuanha Powder	12 „
Opium	2 „
Dover's Powder	2 „
Magnesia	2 „
Epsom Salts	6 lb.
Chloride of Lime	20 „
Tartar Emetic	4 drams.
Quinine	2 oz.
Antimonial Powder	0½ „
Extract of Colocynth, Compound	1 „
Carbonate of Ammonia	1½ „
Assafœtida	1 „
Camphor	1½ „
Camphorated Liniment	16 „
Catechu	2 „
Prepared Chalk	2 „
Tincture of Opium	8 „
Turpentine	16 „
Senna Leaves	8 „
Blistering Plaister	8 „
Sulphur Sublimed	16 „
Sulphur Ointment	12 „

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Linseed Flour	4	lb.
Country Soap	24	oz.
Castor Oil	6	bottles.
Oil of Peppermint	2	oz.
Adhesive Plaster, spread	2	yards.
Simple Ointment	16	oz.
Ringworm Ointment	16	„
Jeremie's Opiate	2	„ Phial.
Aromatic Spirit of Hartshorn	4	„
Cholera Pills in Phial	12	drams.
Cubebs Powder	4	lb.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	16	oz.
Cupaiba	16	„
Sulphate of Copper	2	„
Do. Zinc	1	„
Lunar Caustic	4	drams.
Lime Juice	36	quarts.
Rum or Brandy	36	„

INSTRUMENTS, &c.

1 Set of Amputating and other Surgical Instruments (if there be any person on board competent to use them.)
1 One Ounce Glass Measure.
1 Minim Glass Measure.
1 Pestle and Mortar (Wedgewood.)
1 Set of Weights and Scales (Grain in box.)
1 Set of common Splints.
1 Set of Bleeding Lancets.
1 Silver Catheter.
1 Spatula.
1 Dressing Scissors.
1 Infusion Box.
1 Quire of Country Paper.
1 Penknife.
2 Metal Bed Pans.
2 Trusses for Hernia, right and left.
2 Small Syringes.
4 Ounces prepared Lint.
2 Pieces Cloth for Bandages.

V.—The master of any Chinese passenger ship being a British ship and proceeding on a voyage of more than seven days' duration shall, during the whole of the intended voyage, make issues of provisions, fuel and water, according to the aforesaid dietary scale, and shall not make any alteration, except for the manifest advantage of the passengers, in respect of the space allotted to them as aforesaid, or in respect of them (except in case of necessity) to help in working the vessel; and shall issue medicines and medical comforts, as shall be requisite, to the best of his judgment, and shall call at such ports as may be mentioned in the emigration officer's clearing certificate for fresh water and other necessaries; and shall carry them without unnecessary delay to the destination to which they have contracted to proceed.

VI.—The emigration officer shall not give his certificate until he shall have mustered the passengers, and have ascertained to the best of his power that they understand whither they are going, and comprehend the nature of any contracts of service which they have made; he shall also take care that a copy of the form of such contracts, or an abstract of their substance, signed by himself, is appended to the said certificate: If any of the passengers are in bad health, or insufficiently provided with clothing, or if the contracts are unfair, or if there is reason to suspect that fraud

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or violence have been practised in their collection or embarcation, he may detain the ship, and if he shall think fit, may order all or any of the passengers to be re-landed.

SCHEDULE *(B.)*

Emigration Officer's Certificate, &c.

I hereby authorize the Chinese passenger ship to proceed to sea for the port of in ; and I certify that the said ship can legally carry adults, and that there are on board passengers making in all adults, viz:— men, women, male children, and female children, such children being between the ages of one and twelve years; that the space set apart and to be kept clear for the use of such emigrants is as follows: On the upper deck superficial feet, being [*here described the Space*]; that the ship is properly manned and fitted, and that the means of ventilating the part of the between deck appropriated to passengers are as follows, [*here describe the Means of Ventilation*]; that the ship is furnished with a proper quantity of good provisions, fuel, and water for days' issues to the passengers, according to the * annexed dietary scale, and with a proper quantity of medicines, instruments, and medical comfort according to the * annexed scale of medical necessaries; that I have inspected the contracts between the emigrants and their intended employers (the terms of which are annexed to this certificate), and consider them reasonable; that no fraud appears to have been practised in collecting the emigrants: and that there are on board a surgeon † [and interpreter] approved by me, and designated [respectively and] ‡ [the master of the ship is to put into and for water and fresh vegetables.]

(Signed)

Emigration Officer.

Dated this day of 18 .

SCHEDULE *(C.)*

Form of bond to be given by the Masters of Chinese Passenger Ships.

Know all men by these presents, That we are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of one thousand pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors; to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and every of us, jointly and severally, for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our Seals.

Dated this day of 18 .

Whereas by the Chinese Passenger Act, 1855, it is enacted, that before any Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on a voyage of more than seven days' computed duration, the master thereof shall, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by an emigration officer, enter into a bond to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in the sum of one thousand pounds.

Now the condition of this obligation is this, that if (in respect of the ship , whereof is master) all and every of the requirements of the said Chinese Passenger Act, and of the regulations contained in Schedule *(A.)* to the said Act annexed, or enacted by the Legislature of Hongkong, shall be well and truly observed and performed [§ in like manner as the same ought to be observed and performed in case the said ship were a British ship, and the said a British subject], then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

* The scales must be those prescribed by the Regulations in Schedule *A.*

† In case the ship has been authorized to proceed without an Interpreter, omit the Part between Brackets, and add "and that the ship has been authorized to proceed without an Interpreter."

‡ The Part between Brackets is to be inserted or not as may be required.

§ This clause to be inserted only in the case of a Foreign Chinese Passenger Ship.

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Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-bounden and , in the Presence of

No. 13. PROCLAMATION.

JOHN BOWRING.

By His Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, Knight, LL.D., Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland passed in this the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled *An Act for the Regulation of Chinese Passenger Ships*, under the third clause thereof it is enacted, that "it shall be lawful for the Governor of Hongkong to declare by proclamation" for the purposes of this act, what shall be deemed to be the duration of the "voyage of any Chinese passenger ship:"—

Now, therefore I, Sir JOHN BOWRING, Governor as aforesaid, by this my proclamation issued for that purpose, do declare that the following shall be the rule of computation by which the length of the voyage of any ship carrying Chinese passengers from Hongkong to the several places hereinafter mentioned shall be computed, for the purposes of the act above referred to; that is to say:—

PASSAGE FROM HONGKONG TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES FOR SHIPS PROPELLED BY SAILS, IN THE MONTHS OF,—

	October to March. [both inclusive.]	*April to September.* [both inclusive.]
California, or West Coast of America North of the Equator	100 days.	75 days.
West Coast of America South of the Equator	120 „	120 „
Sandwich Islands	75 „	56 „
New Caledonia and New Hebrides, Feejee Islands, Tahiti, Society or Friendly Island	100 „	100 „
Sydney, Melbourne, or South Australia	60 „	80 „
Western Australia	45 „	60 „
Van Dieman's Land	65 „	80 „
New Zealand	75 „	90 „
Manila	20 „	20 „
Singapore	20 „	45 „
Batavia	30 „	60 „
Ceylon	45 „	70 „
Madras or Calcutta	50 „	75 „
Bombay	60 „	80 „
Mauritius or Bourbon	60 „	80 „
Cape of Good Hope	65 „	85 „
West Indies, or East Coast of America	147 „	168 „
Great Britain or Europe	162 „	184 „
Siam	20 „	45 „

Given under my hand and Seal of the Colony, at the Government Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, this 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) W. T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 18.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 13, it is hereby further intimated that the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," has now been officially communicated to

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this Government, and His Excellency the Governor desires to point out for general information that in consequence of an alteration made in the House of Lords, the "note" to Schedule *A* has become inconsistent with the body of the Act, and that the penalty for breach of the Act of the regulations has been reduced from forfeiture of the ship and a fine, to a misdemeanor.

By Order,

W. T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria,
Hongkong, 4th February, 1856.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN BOWRING.

By His Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, Knight, LL.D., Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

Whereas, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled *An Act for the Regulation of Chinese Passengers' Ships*, under the third clause thereof it is enacted, that "it shall be lawful for the Governor of Hongkong to declare by proclamation, for the purposes of this Act, what shall be deemed to be the duration of the voyage of any Chinese passengers:—

Now therefore, I, Sir JOHN BOWRING, Governor as aforesaid, by this my proclamation issued for that purpose, do declare that the following shall be the rule of computation by which the length of the voyage of any ship carrying Chinese passengers from Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow, and Amoy, to the several places hereinafter mentioned, shall be computed for the purposes of the act above referred to; that is to say:—

COMPUTATION OF LENGTH OF VOYAGE IN ANY CHINESE PASSENGER SHIP FROM THE NORTHERN PORTS OF CHINA TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

	From Shanghai and Ningpo.		From Foochow.		From Amoy.	
	Oct. to Mar.	Apr. to Sept.	Oct. to Mar.	Apr. to Sept.	Oct. to Mar.	Apr. to Sept.
	Both inclusive.		Both inclusive.		Both inclusive.	
To California or West Coast of America, North of the Equator	90	70	95	73	97	74
„ West Coast of America, South of the Equator	100	100	115	115	117	117
„ Sandwich Islands	70	52	73	54	74	55
„ New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Fejee Islands, Tahiti, Friendly Islands	105	125	103	113	102	107
„ Sydney, Melbourne, or South America	65	100	62	90	61	85
„ Western Australia	50	80	47	70	46	65
„ Van Dieman's Land	70	100	67	70	66	85
„ New Zealand	80	110	77	100	76	95
„ Manila	15	40	12	30	11	25
„ Singapore	25	65	22	55	21	50
„ Batavia	35	80	32	70	31	65
„ Ceylon	50	90	47	80	46	75
„ Madras or Calcutta	55	95	52	85	51	80
„ Bombay	65	100	63	90	62	85
„ Mauritius or Bourbon	65	100	63	90	62	85
„ Cape of Good Hope	70	105	67	95	66	90
„ West Indies or East Coast of America	152	188	150	178	148	173
„ Great Britain or Europe	167	204	163	194	163	190
„ Siam	25	65	23	55	22	50

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And I do further declare, that the allowance of—

"Salted vegetables or pickles—½ lb. per diem,"

in the Dietary Scale, under Schedule *A.* of the aforesaid Act, shall hereafter be altered to—

Salted vegetable or pickles, ½ lb. alternate days.
Pickles or pickled vegetables, *not-salted*, ¼ lb., „ „

Given under my hand and Seal of the Colony, at the Government Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, this 12th day of March, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and in the twentieth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

[L.S.] W. T. BRIDGES,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

No. 51.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for the information of masters of ships carrying Chinese passengers, and unprovided with the improved appliances usually found in vessels of modern construction, and generally for the information of all interested, that in addition to a windsail for every hatchway, it is required that a constant supply of fresh air be ensured to the between decks in bad weather, by fitting at each end of space set apart for passengers, two funnels of wood or metal, four in all, with moveable heads in manner following, that is to say:—the body of the air funnel to reach from underneath the lowermost deck over-head to a height of 3 or 4 feet above the uppermost deck, and to pass through holes cut for the purpose in either side of the deck, and made watertight by a canvas coat or other suitable means. The attention of the emigration officer has been called to the regulation.

By order,

W. T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, 22nd April, 1856.

An Ordinance to explain certain Enactments relating to Shipping.

(*29th May*, 1856.)

No. 9 *of* 1856.

Whereas by "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and "The Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," the power to amend the said Acts in their application to this colony is, under certain conditions, reserved to this Legislature, and it is desirable to exercise the aforesaid power in manner hereinafter appearing. Be it enacted and ordained by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Firstly.—The British flag may be lawfully used by any Chinese resident within the meaning of Ordinance No. 4, of 1855, on board of any ship or vessel registered in this colony in the name of the said resident under the Ordinance aforesaid.

Secondly.—Every register, certificate, endorsement, declaration, or bond authorised or required by the said Ordinance, may be proved in any court of justice, or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to receive evidence, either by the production of the original, or an examined copy thereof, or by a copy thereof purporting to be certified under the hand of the Colonial Secretary or other person who for the time being shall happen to have charge of the original, which certified copy he is required to furnish to every person applying at a reasonable time for the same, and paying therefor the sum of one dollar for every such certified copy; and every document, when so proved as aforesaid, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of all the matters therein recited or appearing.

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Thirdly.—Any Chinese passenger ship clearing out or proceeding to sea from any port in this colony or in China, or within a hundred miles of the coast thereof, on any voyages to any other port or ports, for the purpose of commencing at or from any such port or ports as last aforesaid a voyage of more than seven days' duration, shall be deemed to have cleared out or proceeded to sea upon the said last-mentioned voyage from the said first-mentioned port within the meaning of "the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855."

This ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation thereof shall have been proclaimed in this colony by His Excellency the Governor.

An Ordinance for Licensing and Regulating Passage Brokers.

(*3rd November*, 1857.)

No. 11 *of* 1857.

Whereas it is expedient to amend existing legislation with reference to emigrants: Be it enacted and ordained by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, by and with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

First.—From and after the passing of this Ordinance, no person shall act as a passage broker or in procuring passengers, for or in the sale or letting of passages in any emigrant ship, unless he shall, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the emigration officer, have entered into a joint and several bond in the sum of five thousand current dollars to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, according to the form contained in Schedule *A.*, hereunto annexed, which bond shall be renewed on each occasion of obtaining such licence as hereinafter mentioned, and shall be deposited with the emigration officer; nor unless such person shall have obtained a licence to let or sell passages, nor unless such licence shall be then in force; and where different members of the same firm act as passage brokers, each person so acting shall comply with the terms of this section.

Second.—Any person wishing to obtain a licence to act as a passage broker, shall make application for the same to the emigration officer, who is hereby authorized (if he shall think fit) to grant such licence according to the form in Schedule *B.*, hereunto annexed: Provided always that no such licence shall be granted unless such bond as hereinafter mentioned shall have been first entered into: Provided also, that any justice or justices of the peace who shall adjudicate on any offence against the Ordinance, are hereby authorized to order the offender's licence to be forfeited, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly; and the said justice or justices making such orders forthwith to cause notice of such forfeiture, in the form contained in the Schedule *C.*, hereunto annexed, to be transmitted to the emigration officer, and such forfeiture shall be exclusive and independent of any other punishment which may be inflicted upon such offender under the provisions of the Ordinance.

Third.—Every person obtaining such licence as aforesaid, shall pay to the emigration officer a fee of two hundred current dollars, which the emigration officer is hereby empowered and required to demand and receive upon the issuing of any such licence; and the said emigration officer shall pay over all such fees to the Colonial Treasury, to be applied to the Colonial Revenue.

Fourth.—All such licences shall continue in force until the 31st day of December in the present year, in which such licence shall be granted, and for fourteen days afterwards, unless sooner forfeited as hereinbefore mentioned. Provided that any licence granted before the first day of December in the present year, shall continue in force till the 31st day of December, 1858, and fourteen days afterwards.

Fifth.—Every passage broker who shall or may receive money from any person, for or in respect of a passage in any emigrant ship, shall give every such person a contract ticket, under the hand of such passage broker, and stamped with his seal or trade mark, each ticket to be printed in a plain and legible type, according to the form in Schedule *D.*, hereunto annexed, and to be accompanied with a translation thereof in the Chinese language, in plain and legible characters.

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Sixth.—Every such passage broker before he shall receive or take any money on account of any such passage or for the sale or letting of the whole or any part of the accommodation of any emigrant ship proceeding from Hongkong, shall produce to the emigration officer the certificate of the master or owner of the ship, in respect of which such passage shall or may have been taken, or the accommodation which shall have been so sold or let, to the effect that such ship has been chartered for the purpose of carrying emigrants, and that he, such passage broker, is authorised to receive payment for such passage, or for the sale or letting of the accommodation in such ship: and such certificate shall be filed in the office of the emigration officer, and the contents thereof entered in a book to be kept by the emigration officer, for recording therein the contents of such certificates.

Seventh.—On every occasion of the delivery to any passenger of such contract ticket as aforesaid, the passage broker who shall have engaged to provide each passenger with a passage shall attend with him at the office of the emigration officer, in whose presence the contract ticket shall be delivered to such passenger, and who shall explain to him the true intent and meaning of such contract.

Eighth.—No person shall fraudulently alter or cause to be altered, after it is once issued, or shall induce any person to part with or render useless or destroy any such contract ticket during the continuance of the contract which it is intended to evidence.

Ninth.—No licenced passage broker shall, as agent for any person, whether a licensed broker or not, receive money for or on account of the passage of any passenger on board an emigrant ship, without having written authority to act as such agent, or on the demand of the emigration officer, refuse or fail to exhibit his licence and such written authority: and no person whether as principal or agent shall by any fraud, or by false representation as to the size of the ship or otherwise, or by any false pretence whatsoever, induce any person to engage any passage as aforesaid.

Tenth.—Any violations or disobediences of, or defaults in compliance with, the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be heard and determined summarily under Ordinance No. 10 of 1844; and on conviction of such offences, the respective offenders shall be sentenced to pay the several penalties, or in default of the payment thereof, to suffer the several fines or imprisonment respectively hereinafter specified:—

1*st.*—For every offence against section one, a fine not exceeding four hundred current dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

2*nd.*—For every offence against section five, a fine not exceeding four hundred current dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceed six months.

3*rd.*—For every offence committed by a passage broker against section six or nine, a fine not exceeding one hundred current dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

4*th.*—For every offence committed by a passage broker against section seven, a fine not exceeding one hundred current dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

5*th.*—For every offence against section eight, a fine not exceeding fifty current dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

Eleventh.—For the purpose of this Ordinance the term emigrant ship shall mean every ship carrying more than twenty passengers being natives of China, and clearing out for a port or ports not in Chinese empire; the term emigration officer shall include every person lawfully acting as emigration agent, or protector of emigrants in Hongkong; and the term passenger shall include all passengers being natives of China.

An Ordinance for providing Hospital accommodation on board Chinese passenger ships, and for the Medical Inspection of the passengers and crews about to proceed to sea in such ship.

(26th December, 1859),

No. VI. *of* 1859.

Whereas it is desirable to provide for the allocation of a space on board Chinese passenger ships, for the purposes of a hospital or sick bay, and also for the medical

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inspection of the passengers and crews on board such ships, with a view to the better securing the health of passengers therein. Be it enacted and ordained by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—In every Chinese passenger ship there shall be a sufficient space properly divided off to the satisfaction of the emigration officer at the port of clearance, to be used exclusively as a hospital or sick bay for the passengers; this space shall be either under the poop or in the round-house, or in any deck-house which shall be properly built and secured to the satisfaction of such emigration officer, or on the upper passenger deck, and not elsewhere, and shall in no case be of less dimensions than eighteen clear superficial feet for every fifty passengers which the ship shall carry. Such hospital shall be fitted with bed places, and supplied with proper beds, bedding, and utensils to the satisfaction of such emigration officer, on the upper passenger deck, at the port of clearance, and shall throughout the voyage be kept so fitted and supplied.

II.—In the measurement of the passenger ship, the space for the hospital shall be included.

III.—No Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on any voyage of more than seven days' duration until some medical practitioner shall have certified to the emigration officer, and the said emigration officer shall be satisfied, that none of the passengers or crew appear, by reason of any bodily or mental disease, unfit to proceed or likely to endanger the health or safety of others about to proceed in such vessel; and a medical inspection of the passengers for the purpose of giving such certificate shall take place either on board the vessel, or at the discretion of the said emigration officer, at such convenient place on shore before embarkation, as he may appoint; and the master, owner, or charterer of the ship, shall pay to such medical practitioner a sum at the rate of twenty-five current dollars for every hundred persons so examined: Provided, that in case the emigration officer on any particular occasion shall be unable to obtain such certificate as aforesaid, or the attendance of a medical practitioner within a reasonable time, or without payment of an inspection fee at a higher rate than that hereby ordained, then it shall be lawful for said emigration officer to dispense with such medical inspection as aforesaid, and to satisfy himself by his own personal examination, for which he shall receive the fee hereinbefore ordained to be paid, of the fit sanitary state of the crew and passengers; provided also that all fees received under this section by the emigration officer, or Colonial Surgeon of Hongkong, shall be, within three days after the receipt thereof, paid over by the officer receiving it into the Treasury to the use of the crown.

IV.—No emigration officer shall give the certificate required by the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855, in respect of any Chinese passenger ship, unless he be satisfied as aforesaid with the hospital accommodation in such ship provided, and with the sanitary state of the crew and passengers thereto belonging.

V.—This Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation thereof shall have been proclaimed in this colony by His Excellency the Governor.

VI.—In the interpretation of this Ordinance the term Chinese passenger ship shall have the same meaning as is attached thereto under the act of Imperial Parliament passed in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, known as the Chinese Passenger Act, 1855.

VII.—This Ordinance may be cited for any purpose whatever under the name of Chinese Passengers' Health Ordinance.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, for repealing the "Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1867," and better securing the Health and Protection of Emigrants in Chinese Passenger Ships clearing from Hongkong.

No. XII. *of* 1868.

[13th October, 1868.]

Whereas it has become necessary to repeal the "Hongkong Emigration Ordi-

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nance, 1867," and amend the Provisions for securing the Health of Emigrants in Chinese Passenger Ships clearing from Hongkang: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—The "Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1867," shall be and the same hereby is repealed.

II.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1868."

III.—In the interpretation of this Ordinance the expression "Chinese Passenger Ship" shall mean every ship carrying from any port in the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, more than twenty passengers being natives of Asia on any voyage of more than seven days' duration within the meaning of the "Chinese Passenger Act, 1855," as defined by Section III. of Ordinance No. 9 of 1856.

IV.—The owners or charterers of every Chinese passenger ship shall as soon as such ship is laid on for the conveyance of Chinese emigrants provide a depôt or depôts, to be approved of by the Emigration Officer, wherein every intending emigrant by such ship may be lodged, as hereinafter provided, and every such depôt shall be maintained and every emigrant lodging therein shall be supported at the expense of such owners or charterers.

V.—The owners or charterers of every Chinese passenger ship, or if absent from the Colony their respective agents, shall as soon as such ship is laid on for the conveyance of Chinese Emigrants, give notice in writing of the fact to the Emigration Officer specifying in such notice the name, destination and probable time of departure of such ship, and the depôt or depôts in which the intending emigrants by such ship are lodging or intended to be lodged before the embarkation.

VI.—Every intending emigrant in a Chinese passenger ship shall, unless exempted by the Emigration Officer, lodge at the least three clear days previously to his embarkation in the depôt provided by the owners or charterers of such ship with the approval of the Emigration Officer in pursuance of Section IV.

VII.—Every such depôt as aforesaid shall be under the supervision of the Emigration Officer who may inspect the same at such times as he shall think fit, and there shall be at all times free ingress and egress allowed to all persons to and from such depôts, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.

VIII.—Every Emigration Passage Broker who shall contract with any intending emigrant for a passage in such ship, shall forthwith give notice in writing to the Emigration Officer of every such contract, specifying the name, age and sex of such emigrant and the name of such ship.

IX.—The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint at a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum a medical officer, whose duty it shall be to inspect intending emigrants, and to supervise all matters and things in any way relating to the comfort and well-being of such emigrants, both before their departure and on their voyage, and such salary shall be in lieu of all fees.

X.—The medical inspection of intending emigrants by a Chinese passenger ship required by Ordinance No. 6 of 1859, shall take place on shore before embarkation as well as on board the said ship after embarkation, and the Emigration Officer shall not grant the certificate required by the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," unless he shall be satisfied that such double inspection has been duly made, or has been dispensed with by the sanction of the Governor.

XI.—It shall not be lawful for any emigrant to embark in any Chinese passenger ship, or for the master or other person on board of a Chinese passenger ship to permit any emigrant to embark therein, unless such emigrant shall produce an embarkation permit from the Emigration Officer, who shall not grant the same unless he shall be satisfied that such emigrant has undergone on shore the medical inspection required by law to be made before embarkation.

XII.—The medical inspection of emigrants required to be made after their embarkation in any Chinese passenger ship shall take place at such time as the Emigration Officer shall appoint.

XIII.—The fees heretofore payable to the medical practitioner effecting such

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inspection shall be paid in the first instance by the emigration passage broker of such ship to the Emigration Officer and by him be paid into the treasury.

XIV.—Any Chinese medical practioner properly qualified to the satisfaction of the Colonial Surgeon shall be eligible, with approval of the Governor, for the office of surgeon of a Chinese passenger ship within the terms of Schedule *A* of the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855."

XV.—All orders of Her Majesty the Queen in Council relating to the quantity of water to be carried by passenger ships having a certain description of condensing apparatus shall apply to the Chinese passenger ships.

XVI.—No Chinese passenger ship, unless a vessel propelled by steam, bound to any port Westward of the Cape of Good Hope shall be permitted to clear from any port in the Colony between the months of May and September inclusive.

XVII.—No Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea without strictly conforming to the Regulations contained in Schedule *A* of the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," except so far as the said Regulations are modified or altered by any of the Provisions of this Ordinance, or may be inconsistent therewith; and except as aforesaid the said Regulations shall be and continue in full force and effect.

XVIII.—It shall be lawful for the Emigration Officer at any time when he is satisfied that any emigrant who is unwilling to leave the port has been obtained by any fraud, violence, or other improper means, to land such emigrant and procure him a passage back to his native place, or that from which he was taken, and also to defray the cost of his maintenance whilst awaiting a return passage, and all such expenses with all legal costs incurred shall be recoverable by the Emigration Officer before any Police Magistrate from the emigration passage broker of the vessel in which such emigrant was shipped or intended to be shipped.

XIX.—Whosoever shall unlawfully either by force or fraud take away or detain against his will any man or boy with intent to put him on board a Chinese passenger ship, and whosoever shall with any such intent receive, harbor, or enter into any contract for foreign service with any such man or boy knowing the same to have been by force or fraud taken and obtained as in this section before mentioned, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than three years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years with or without hard labor.

XX.—Every passage broker shall be liable to make good all penalties and expenses chargeable to him under this Ordinance, as fully and in the same manner as he is now liable to make good penalties under Ordinance No. 11 of 1857.

XXI.—The owners or charterers of any Chinese passenger ship and any emigration passage broker and any intending emigrant by a Chinese passenger ship and any master or other person in charge of a Chinese passenger ship who shall fail to comply with or commit any breach of the Provisions of the Ordinance so far as they may respectively be bound thereby, and any person granting or knowingly uttering any forged certificate, permit, notice, or other document under this Ordinance, shall without prejudice to any other proceeding civil or criminal be liable upon summary conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisoment with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding six months.

XXII.—This Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation thereof shall have been proclaimed to the Colony by the Governor.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to make further Regulations respecting Chinese Passenger Ships.
No. IV. *of* 1870.

[30th March, 1870.]

Whereas by Section II. of "The Chinese Passengers Act, 1855," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Legislature of Hongkong, by any Ordinance to be by them enacted for that purpose, to make regulations respecting Chinese passenger hips subject to the proviso therein contained as to Her Majesty's confirmation of

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the same; be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1870."

II.—In the Interpretation of this Ordinance, the expression "Chinese Passenger Ship" shall have the same meaning as that prescribed by Section III. of "The Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1868."

III.—From and after the passing of this Ordinance, no Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea, and the emigration officer shall not grant the certificate prescribed by Section IV. of the "Chinese Passengers Act, 1855," unless the master of such ship shall be provided with a license under the hand of the Governor and the public seal of the Colony, to be obtained in manner hereinafter mentioned.

IV.—The owners or charterers of every Chinese passenger ship, or if absent from the Colony their respective agents, shall, before such ship is laid on for the conveyance of Chinese emigrants and before any depôt is opened for their reception, apply in writing to the Colonial Secretary for a licence under the hand of the Governor and the public seal of the Colony for the conveyance of such emigrants, and shall furnish all particulars as to the destination of the said ship and as to all other matters relating to the intended voyage and emigration which may be required of them.

V.—All such particulars shall, if so ordered, be verified upon oath before the emigration officer or any justice of the peace, and every person who shall knowingly furnish untrue particulars shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding six calendar months, and to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, either in addition to or in substitution of such imprisonment.

VI.—The granting of every such license shall be in the discretion of the Governor in Council and shall be subject to the payment of a fine of one hundred dollars and to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed under instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

VII.—Every license granted under this Ordinance in respect of any Chinese passenger ship shall specify the period within which such ship shall clear out and proceed to sea: Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to extend such period.

VIII.—In case it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council at any time before the departure of a Chinese passenger ship that the master, mate or any other officer of such ship is unfit for the proper discharge of his duties by reason of incompetency or misconduct, or for any other sufficient cause, it shall be lawful for the Governor by order under his hand to discharge and remove such master, mate, or other officer from the said ship, and thereupon the owners or charterers thereof, of their agents, shall forthwith appoint a master or mate, or other officer as the case may be, to be approved by the emigration officer in the place of the one so discharged, and removed as aforesaid.

IX.—In any of the following cases, namely:—

1*st*.—If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council at any time before the departure of a Chinese passenger ship that the particulars furnished in relation thereto under Section IV. are untrue, or that any condition of the said licence has been violated;

2*nd*.—If any Chinese passenger ship shall fail to clear out and proceed to sea, within the period specified in the license granted under this Ordinance, or within such extended period as aforesaid;

3*rd*.—If the owners or charterers of a Chinese passenger ship shall fail forthwith to appoint a master, mate or other officer to be approved as aforesaid, in the place of any master, mate or other officer discharged under Section VII.;

It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to revoke the license granted under

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this Ordinance in respect of such Chinese passenger ship, and to order that the said ship be seized and detained until the said license and the certificate of the emigration officer (if already granted) be delivered up to be cancelled.

X.—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, to apply the whole or any part of the penalty recoverable in case of the non-observance or non-performance of the regulations of this Ordinance under the provisions of Section 4 of the "Chinese Passengers Act, 1855," towards the expenses of reconveying to their homes intending emigrants by any vessel in respect of which the license granted under this Ordinance shall have been revoked, in manner hereinbefore provided.

XI.—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time, to exempt from the operation of this Ordinance, any mail steamers or other vessels which are subject to the provisions of the "Chinese Passengers Act, 1855;" provided that the Chinese passengers proceeding in such vessels be free emigrants and under no contract of Service whatever.

XII.—Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to affect the regulations contained in Schedule *A* of the "Chinese Passengers Act, 1855," which shall be and continue in full force and effect as provided by Section XVII. of the "Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1868."

XIII.—This Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation thereof shall have been proclaimed in the Colony by the Governor.

SUMMARY OF CHINESE PASSENGERS ACT.

EMIGRATION OFFICE, HONGKONG, 26*th December*, 1860.

Whereas much ignorance prevails in this port as to the laws and regulations affecting Chinese passenger ships, leading to perpetual reference, by ship masters and merchants, to the emigration officer, for information on matters of ordinary detail and standing rule: and whereas the laws and regulations alluded to are contained in various imperial acts, local ordinances, and proclamations, and decisions of the emigration commissioners, on matters arising out of the working of the system since it came into force;—(some of which documents are not easily procurable by the parties interested) it is therefore considered expedient by the emigration officer to publish in a condensed form the leading rules in force in this port relating to all private Chinese passenger ships and passengers, and as far as the provisions of the Imperial Act are concerned, to ships chartered by a British government emigration agent.

Any vessel clearing with more than 20 Asiatic passengers, on any voyage of more than 7 days' duration, is a "Chinese passenger ship" under the Act.

I.—The ship laid on for passengers, the master will notify the emigration officer by letter, of the fact, specifying the estimated number of passengers she can carry by surveyor's certificate, her destination, and the name of the licensed passage broker employed.

Note.—After which, the emigration officer will take an early opportunity to inspect the ship.

II.—When the full quantity of passengers' provisions is on board, the master shall notify the emigration officer of the fact, who will as soon as possible thereafter, go off and inspect them.

Note.—The provisions must be all placed in the between decks or on the upper deck, and not be stowed away in the hold, until after inspection.

III.—When the ship is ready to receive the passengers on board, the passage broker will bring a written notice to that effect from the master, when a time will be fixed for the attendance of the passengers at this office to have their contract passage tickets explained and signed, in the presence of the broker or his deputy.

Note.—This notice must be given at least 24 hours before the passengers appear at this office, and on the same day the master, with two approved sureties, will attend and execute the bond under section 4 of the "Chinese Passengers Act, 1855," and deposit the following documents:—

1.—Government Surveyor's certificate of measurement and seaworthiness.

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2.—Master's certificate relative to Chinese doctor (provided he fails in securing an European surgeon for a reasonable remuneration).

3.—Certificate under the chop seals of two Chinese apothecaries' shops, vouching for competency of doctor.

IV.—List of provisions and medicines, according to the scale laid down in the Act, signed by the master.

V.—Certificate of a resident physician that he has examined the medicines, that they are good, and in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

VI.—Passenger list in duplicate, with a summary attached, specifying the numbers respectively of passengers, under the Act, cabin passengers, crew, including master and all persons on ship's articles; showing total number of souls on board, signed by master.

Note.—Chinese cooks, stewards, interpreter, doctor, &c., are invariably passengers, berthed and fed with the others, although borne by law on the ship's articles for purposes of discipline. In future, their names, with their rating on board, will appear at the end of the passenger lists, and they will be included in the gross number that the ship can carry, but numerically they will be entered, as heretofore, under the head of "crew on ship's articles." About 4 cooks and stewards to every 100 passengers has been the rule.

VII.—Either at this time or after the passengers are collected on board they must be inspected individually by a resident surgeon, who must also inspect the crew and give his certificate that none appear, by reason of any bodily or mental disease, unfit to proceed or likely to endanger the health or safety of other persons about to proceed, in such vessel.

VIII.—The master will give notice when all the passengers are on board, and when he wishes to clear for sea.

Note.—The broker must personally assure himself that every passenger is on board and report to that effect, after which the emigration officer will proceed on board, muster and count the passengers, and make a final inspection of the ship. After this is done, and not before, the ship is at liberty so shift her berth, if it is desired; the master mentioning the fact to the Harbour-Master; who will then deliver to him his emigration papers and port clearance.

In the fitting up and equipment of Chinese passenger ships, the following general rules will obtain,—

I.—Ships with full compliment of passengers, shall carry boats according to the following scale, or size and description, approved by the emigration officer:—

Less than	200	Tons Register	.....	2	*Boats.*
200 to	400	„	.....	3	„
400 „	600	„	.....	4	„
600 „	1,000	„	.....	5	„
1,000 „	1,500	„	.....	6	„
1,500 „	and upwards	„	.....	7	„

Note.—In every case one boat must be a properly fitted life boat, and one a long boat.

II.—Ships must carry at least 2 life buoys, slung, prepared for sudden emergencies.

III.—In the absence of a forcepump and hose, reaching fore and aft, a ship must be provided with not less that 3 dozen buckets, in case of fire.

IV.—Every hatchway leading into passengers' quarters must be covered by a well secured house about six feet high, having as much ventilation as is compatible with strength, and being water tight. The hatches are not to be closed during the voyage, unless stress of weather demands it.

Note.—When women are carried, they must have a separate hatchway entrance, apart from the males; and the male and female quarters must be divided by a strong bulkhead with no door or aperture in it. The female qnarters must be aft, as also the water closets for their use.

V.—The berths, cooking cabooses, water closets, &c., must be all properly secured,

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and the master must provide himself with two or three spare rice boilers, as they are very brittle, and liable to accident.

VI.—In the very important particular of ventilation, the Government Notification No. 15, of the 22nd April, 1856, is republished here, being not generally known.

No. 15.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for the information of masters of ships carrying Chinese passengers, and unprovided with the improved appliances usually found in vessels of modern construction, and generally for the information of all interested, that in addition to a windsail for every hatchway, it is required that a constant supply of fresh air be ensured to the between decks in bad weather, by fitting, at each end of the space set apart for passengers, two funnels of wood or metal, four in all, with moveable heads, in manner following, that is to say—the body of the air funnel to reach from underneath the lowermost deck overhead to a height of 3 or 4 feet above the uppermost deck, and to pass through holes cut for the purpose in either side of the deck, and made water-tight by a canvas coat or other suitable means.

The attention of the emigration officer has been called to the above regulation.

By Order,

W. T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, 22nd April, 1856.

Note.—This regulation will be strictly enforced in every vessel crossing the tropics. And no vessel in which any part of the passenger deck is in total darkness, requiring artificial light, consuming oxygen, will be passed by the emigration officer as fit to carry passengers

Other questions affecting Chinese passenger ships, such as length of voyages, regulating supply of provisions; cabin passengers; description and stowage of cargo; stowage of water, &c., &c., and many items of detail differing in vessels of different tonnage and build, and in those carrying a greater or less number of passengers, can be settled definitely on application to the emigration officer at this office.

A. L. INGLIS,
Emigration Officer.

NOTIFICATION.

Considerable difficulty and many disputes having arisen during the last emigration season consequent on the authorities at San Francisco having determined to enforce the operation of the United States' law on emigrant vessels arriving at that port: The undersigned deems it right to advise charterers and masters of ships conveying Chinese emigrants to ports in the United States, that, although they have an undoubted right to clear hence under British law, it will be better for them, until the laws of the two countries on Chinese emigration be assimilated, that they should not enter into engagements to convey more passengers in their ships than will meet the requirements of the laws of the country to which they are proceeding.

The following extract from the United States' Passenger Act of 1855, is published for the information of those concerned:—

SEC. 1.—*Tonnage Check, Computation of Children.*

No greater number of passengers is to be carried than 1 to 2 tons. In the computation of passengers, infants under 1 year old are to be excluded, and two children between 1 and 8 years are to count as one passenger.

Space Check.

Where the height between decks is not less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 14 superficial feet are to be allowed to each passenger; where less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but not less than 6 feet, 16 superficial feet are to be allowed to each passenger,.....and 18 superficial feet on the lower deck, not being an orlop deck.

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Space to Passengers on different Decks.

No passengers are to be carried on a deck less than 6 feet high. Any master carrying more passengers than here allowed will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of fifty dollars and six months' imprisonment for each passenger in excess.

H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,
Emigration Officer, &c.

Emigration Office, Hongkong, 6th September, 1870.

RULES

UNDER WHICH HOUSES FOR THE RECEPTION OF CHINESE EMIGRANTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES MAY BE OPENED AT THE CITY OF CANTON.

I.—The applicant, for permission to open an emigration house, shall furnish the Consul of the nation to which he belongs, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, with written particulars as to his name, nation, and the extent and character of his intended operations.

II.—The applicant will also furnish copies of all the rules, of whatever description, under which he proposes to conduct the emigration, or to regulate the business of the emigration house; as well as all conditions or terms under which he proposes to engage the emigrants. All such rules must receive the approval of the Governor-General and the Consul before they can be carried into effect, any new regulation or alteration in the old rules, that the person conducting the emigration may at any time think it necessary to adopt, must in the same way be first submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General and the Consul, before being enforced or acted on. No notice can be issued, or in any manner made public by emigration agents in the city or environs of Canton, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General and the Consul. The person in charge of the emigration house is to employ such number of servants or watchmen as may from time to time be found necessary to maintain order during day and night throughout his premises; and every person employed in the emigration house, whether foreign or Chinese, is to be registered in the manner appointed by the Governor-General.

III.—Copies of all the said rules and regulations when so approved of by the Governor-General and the Consul, as well as of all the conditions or terms under which emigrants are to be engaged, are to be posted in such manner that they can be easily seen and read, at all the entrances to the emigration house, as well as in the quarters occupied by the emigrants.

IV.—The proprietors of emigrant depôts shall provide suitable office accommodation within their houses for the inspecting officers, appointed by the Governor-General, in the performance of their duties. The emigration house will be visited daily by the inspecting officers and their assistants. The emigration agent will at each visit produce before the officers such applicants for emigration as may have presented themselves, and will note in his own register, the name, age, sex, and residence of each applicant, with such other particulars as may be deemed necessary. The inspecting officers will see that each emigrant is provided with a copy of the contract under which it is proposed to engage him, which must be read over and explained to him in their presence, and they will see that all information which may be required is fully afforded to each applicant. They will also inspect the quarters of the emigrants, and see that careful attention is paid to their health, comfort, and cleanliness.

In the event of the houses or depôts for emigrants in both sexes, the accommodation for females or families is to be separate from that provided for single male emigrants, and to be so arranged as to ensure decency, and such privacy as they may reasonably claim. The door of the emigration house will be opened at sun-rise and closed again

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at sunset, and free egress and ingress, without any let or hindrance whatever, will be allowed to all the emigrants residing in the emigration house within certain hours on each day, to be approved by the inspecting officers.

V.—In the event of any emigration agent having to complain of improper conduct, or of any offence on the part of the inmates of his house, he is at liberty to place and keep the offender in confinement until visited by the inspecting officers, who will direct him as to the course to be pursued, but punishment must only be carried out in the depôt when the Governor-General sees fit to sanction the same through the inspectors.

VI.—The inspection of registered applicants for emigration shall take place every afternoon, and the signing of contracts twice during the week, or as often as the inspectors deem necessary. No emigrant shall be called upon to sign his contract until four days shall have elapsed since the date of his registration by the inspecting officers.

VII.—The contracts will be signed in each establishment in the presence of the inspecting officers. The day should be notified by the emigration agent to the consul of the nation to which he belongs. Each emigrant as he is brought up will be asked by the inspecting officers if he accepts the term of his contract, and whether he is willing to sign. No contract can be signed at any time by the emigrant except with his full consent, and after stating his willingness to sign; and before signing, the contract will be read to the emigrant for the last time in presence of the inspecting officers. The advances stipulated for in the contract shall be paid to the emigrant at the time he signs his contract, and he will not then be allowed to quit the depôt, except with the special consent of the agent who engages him, and who will be at liberty to cause him to embark on the same day.

VII.—A list in the annexed form, to be called a "Shipping List," shall be kept in each emigration house. The emigration agent will fill in the same as the emigrants have signed their contracts, and the signature of the inspecting officers to the emigrant's contract, and to the "Shipping List," at the foot of all the entries made on each shipping day, shall be the warrant of the emigration agent for the shipment of the said emigrants. As soon as the emigration agent reports to the inspectors that the ship has completed the embarkation of emigrants, the inspectors will close the "Shipping List" of the said vessel, by certifying at the foot of it that all the emigrants thereinnamed have been engaged according to the regulations, and the emigration agent will at the same time pay into the Hai-Kwan Bank, as the cost of the inspection, the sum of two dollars for each male adult named in the "Shipping List," and receive a receipt for this money, and will then immediately place the "Shipping List" in the hands of the Superintendent of Customs, who is charged by the Governor-General to see that every emigrant ship is visited by the Customs' officers as soon as the "Shipping List" is placed in their hands, and to issue the clearance of the ship, when they shall have ascertained that no other emigrants than those named in the "Shipping List" are on board.

IX.—The Governor-General, in communication with the Consul, reserves to himself the power of demanding the surrender of an emigrant after embarkation, and if both see fit, of releasing him from his contract whenever circumstances, in their opinion, justify such a proceeding. In all cases in which an emigrant is restored on the demand of the Governor-General, the emigration agent will be repaid the advance received by the emigrant, and such additional sum, not exceeding eight dollars, to cover the expenses of clothing and maintenance, during the period of the emigrant's residence in the emigration house or on board ship.

X.—All persons employed by an emigration agent to collect emigrants, must be registered at the offices of the Governor-General and the Consuls, and receive a special pass from the former authorizing them to be so employed; nor is any bounty, pay, or head money, or remuneration of any kind to be paid by an emigration agent to any one bringing emigrants to his depôt, except such person be duly registered and authorized as aforesaid. The emigration agent will be held strictly responsible for any irregularity, or infringement of law, or of regulations, on the part of his subordinates.

XI.—The agents of emigration houses in Canton will obtain from the Custom House Authorities a certificate as to the general fitness of any vessels which have been

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chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from the port. The certificate will state the number of emigrants for whom accommodation is provided, the extent and quality of such accommodation, an opinion as to the seaworthiness of the vessel, and the number of boats carried. Until the certificate has been obtained, no agent will receive permission to embark emigrants on board any ship.

XII.—It is in the power of the Governor-General and Consul to establish from time to time such further rules as may be judged necessary for the proper regulation of the emigration, and the well being of the emigrants.

XIII.—The infraction of any of the above, or other rules that may be established in the manner aforesaid shall be punishable either by fine levied on the person conducting the emigration, or by closing the emigration house.

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AMERICAN PASSENGERS' ACT.

CHAP. CCXIII.—*An Act to Regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steam-ships and other Vessels.* [*March* 3, 1855.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That no master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel, at any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory of the United States, a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing two children over one and under eight years of age as one passenger. That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods not the personal baggage of such passengers, shall be in the following proportions, viz.:—On the main and poop decks or platforms, and in the deck houses, if there be any, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, if the height or distance between the decks or platform shall not be less than six feet; and on the lower deck (not being an orlop deck,) if any, one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet, but so as that no passengers shall be carried on any other deck or platform, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States, and shall leave such port or place and bring the same, or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States: or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board his vessel, at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid, to the space aforesaid, or to the tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory as aforesaid, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, before any circuit or district Court of the United States, shall, for each passenger taken on board beyond the limit aforesaid, or the space aforesaid, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned, at the discretion of the judge before whom the penalty shall be recovered, not exceeding six months; but should it be necessary, for the safety or convenience of the vessel, that any portion of her cargo, or any other article or articles, should be placed on, or stored in, any of the decks, cabins or other places appropriated to the use of passengers, the same may be placed in lockers or enclosures prepared for the purpose on an exterior surface impervious to the waves, capable of being cleansed in like manner as the decks or platforms of the vessel. In no case, however, shall the places thus provided be deemed to be a part of the space allowed for the use of passengers, but the same shall be deducted therefrom, and in all cases where prepared or used, the upper surface of the said lockers or enclosed spaces shall be deemed and taken to be the deck or platform from which measurement shall be made for the purposes of this Act. It is also provided, that one hospital, in the spaces appropriated to passengers, and separate partition, and when used may be included in the space allowable for passengers, but the same shall not occupy more than one hundred superficial feet of deck or platform: *Provided*, That on board two-deck ships, where the height between the decks is seven and one half feet or more, fourteen clear superficial feet of deck shall be the proportion required for each passenger.

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SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted*, That no such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval, between the lowest part thereof and the deck or platform beneath, shall not be less than nine inches, and the berths be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length, and at least two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger; but double berths of twice the above width may be constructed, each berth to be occupied by no more, and by no other, than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men, members of the same family; and if there shall be any violation of this section in any of its provisions, then the master of the vessel, and the owners thereof, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where such vessel may arrive or depart.

SEC. 3.—*And be it further enacted*, That all vessels, whether of the United States or any foreign country, having sufficient capacity or space, according to the law, for fifty or more passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) shall when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartments allotted to such, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed, that one door or window in such house may at all times be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry one hundred and fifty such passengers or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder, leading down to the aforesaid apartment, shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; but booby hatches may be substituted for such houses.

SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted*, That every such vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air, which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments, which will lawfully authorize the reception of two hundred such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments, and all said ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction; but if it shall appear, from the report, to be made and approved, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted*, That vessels carrying more than fifty such passengers shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one caboose, or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every two hundred passengers; and provisions shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in this ratio, for a greater or less number of passengers, but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That all vessels employed as aforesaid, shall have on board, for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least twenty pounds of good navy bread, fifteen pounds of rice, fifteen pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, fifteen pounds of peas and beans, twenty pounds of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons of fresh water, ten pounds of salted pork, and ten pounds of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured, of good quality and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last named articles may be increased and

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substituted therefore; and, in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be subsituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes; and captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one-tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall, at any time be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the circuit or district court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution, due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such ship or vessel, shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year: *Provided*, That enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master and owners, to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

SEC. 7.—*And be it further enacted*, That the captain of any such vessel so employed, is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of the said captain to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean, healthy state; and owners of every such vessel so employed, are required to construct the decks and all parts of said apartment so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck, occupied by such passengers, to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

SEC. 8.—*And be it further enacted*, That the master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passenger-ways, as prescribed in the third section of this chapter, or with ventilators, as prescribed in the fourth section of this chapter, or with the cabooses or cooking ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in the fifth section of this chapter, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States, the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, the provisions of each of said sections, and fifty dollars for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the seventh section of this chapter, to be recovered by suit in any circuit or district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which she may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel may be found.

SEC. 9.—*And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the customs at any port of the United States, at which any vessel so employed shall arrive, or from which any such vessel shall be about to depart, shall appoint and direct one or more of the inspectors of the customs for such port, to examine such vessel, and report in writing to such collector, whether the requirements of law have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and shall be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as *primâ facie* evidence thereof.

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SEC. 10.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions, requisitions, penalties, and the liens of this act, relating to the space in vessels appropriated to the use of passengers, are hereby extended and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating from, to, and between the ports, and in manner as in this Act named, and to such vessels and to the masters thereof; and so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as conflicts with this Act, is hereby repealed; and the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels so as above propelled and navigated, is hereby subject to the provision and inspection of the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any such vessel shall arrive, or from which she shall be about to depart; at the time shall be examined and reported in the same manner and by the same officers by the next preceding section directed to examine and report.

SEC. 11.—*And be it further enacted*, That the vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, except so much as relates to provisions and water; but the owners and master of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food, properly cooked, and in case they shall fail to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions they shall be subject to the penalty provided in the sixth section of this chapter; in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

SEC. 12.—*And be it further enacted*, That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to law, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate particularly the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; which list or manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo; and the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, or any part thereof shall incur the same penalties, and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

SEC. 13.—*And be it further enacted*, That each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every sessions.

SEC. 14.—*And be it further enacted*, That in case there shall have occurred on board any ship or vessel arriving at any port or place within the United States or its Territories, any death or deaths among the passengers, (other than cabin passengers), the master, or captain, or owner, or consignee of such ship or vessel, shall, within twenty-four hours after the time within which the report and list or manifest of passengers mentioned in section twelve of this Act, is required to be delivered to the collector of the customs, pay to the said collector the sum of ten dollars for each and every passenger above the age of eight years, who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; and the said collector shall pay the money thus received, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury, by general rules, shall direct to any board or commission appointed by and acting under the authority of the State within which the port where such ship or vessel arrived is situated, for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants,

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to be applied to the objects of their appointment; and if there be more than one board or commission who shall claim such payment, the Secretary of the Treasury, for the time being, shall determine which is entitled to receive the same, and his decision in the premises shall be final and without appeal; *Provided*, That the payment shall, in no case, be awarded or made to any board, or commission, or association, formed for the protection or advancement of any particular class of emigrants of any particular nation or creed; and if the master captain, owner, or consignee of any ship or vessel, refuse or neglect to pay to the collector the sum and sums of money required, and within the time prescribed by this section, he or they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to such sum of ten dollars, for each and every passenger upon whose death the same has become payable, to be recovered by the United States, in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel may arrive, or such master, captain, owner, or consignee may reside; and when recovered, the said money shall be disposed of in the same manner as is directed with respect to the sum and sums required to pay to the collector of customs.

SEC. 15.—*And be it further enacted*, That the amount of the several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating those provisions, and such vessel or vessels shall be libelled therefore in any circuit or district court of the United States, where such vessel or vessels shall arrive.

SEC. 16.—*And be it further enacted*, That all and every vessel or vessels which shall or may be employed by the American Colonization Secretary, or the Colonization Society of any State to transport, and which shall actually transport, from any port or ports of the United States, to any colony or colonies on the west coast of Africa, colored emigrants, to reside there, shall be, and the same are hereby, subjected to the operation of the foregoing provisions, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

SEC. 17.—*And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the customs shall examine each emigrant ship or vessel, on its arrival at his port, and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Treasury the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the ventilation, number of the passengers, their space on board, their food, the native country of the emigrants, the number of deaths, the age and sex of those who died during the voyage; together with his opinion of the cause of the mortality, if any, on board, and, if none, what precautionary measures, arrangements, or habits are supposed to have had any, and what agency in causing the exemption.

SEC. 18.—*And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States, on the eastern side of the Continent, within thirty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the western side of the Continent, and from ports in Europe, within sixty days from the time of its approval, and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in other parts of the world, within six months from the time of its approval.

An it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice, in the ports of Europe, and elsewhere, of this Act, in such manner as he shall deem proper.

SEC. 19.—*And be it further enacted*, That from and after the time that this Act shall take effect with respect to any vessels, then, in respect to such vessels, the Act of second March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act regulating passenger ships and vessels," the Act of twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels:" the Act of second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and to determine the time when said Act shall take effect;'" the Act of thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society in transporting colored emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa, from the provisions of the Acts of the twenty-second February and second of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the Act of seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes:" and the Act of third March, eighteen hundred and

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forty-nine, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels and the regulations thereof," are hereby repealed. But nothing in this Act contained shall in anywise obstruct or prevent the prosecution, recovery, distribution or remission of any fines, penalties or forfeitures, which may have been incurred in respect to any vessels prior to the day this Act goes into effect, in respect to such vessels, under the laws hereby repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, and upon such conditions as he shall think proper, discontinue any such prosecution, or remit or modify such penalties.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

EXTRACT OF AN ACT FOR THE REGISTERING, ENROLLING, AND LICENSING OF SHIPS OR VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

How Foreign built vessels can be owned by Citizens of the United States.

Art. 73.—On questions submitted to this department, as to what documents can be issued under the laws of the United States to foreign built vessels purchased and wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whether purchased of belligerents or neutrals during a war to which the United States are not a party, or in peace, of foreign owners, it has been decided as follows:—

Vessels so purchased and owned are entitled to the protection of the authorities and flag of the United States, as the property of American citizens, although no register, enrolment, licence, or other marine document, prescribed by the United States can be lawfully issued to such vessels.

Art. 74.—To enable, however, the owners of a vessel so circumstanced to protect their rights, if molested or questioned, the collector of the customs, though forbidden by law to grant any marine document or certificate of ownership, may lawfully make record of the bill of sale in his office, authenticate its validity in form and substance, and deliver to the owner a certificate to that effect; certifying, also, that the owner is a citizen of the United States.

Art. 75.—These facts, thus authenticated, if the transfer was in good faith, entitle the vessel to protection as the lawful property of a citizen of the United States; and the authentication of the bill of sale and of citizenship will be *primâ facie* proof of such good faith.

Art. 76.—In all cases, therefore, where the evidence of the purchase of a foreign vessel by a citizen of the United States, with proof of citizenship and of the *bonâ fide* character of the purchase, shall be furnished to the collector of the customs, he will, if the proof be satisfactory, and purchase deemed fair, record the bill of sale in his office, and deliver to the party the original, with a certificate endorsed thereon in the following form, to wit: I Collector of the Customs for the Port in the State of in the United States of America, do hereby certify that the within Bill of Sale, bearing date of of the (here describe the vessel, her tonnage, denomination, name, &c.), sold and transferred by to is, in form and substance, valid and effective in law, and has been duly recorded in my office; and that the said (naming the owners) are Citizens of the United States.

As Witness my hand and seal this day of in the year of our Lord 18 .

[L.S.]

Art. 77.—Before granting such certificate, the collector of the customs will require the tonnage of the vessel to be duly ascertained in pursuance of Law, and insert the same in the description of the vessel in his certificate.

Art. 78.—It will be distinctly understood, however, that vessels not registered,

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enrolled or licensed, under the laws of the United States, wholly owned by citizens thereof, cannot legally import goods, wares, or merchandize from foreign ports, and are subjected in the coasting trade, to disabilities and exactions from which documented vessels of the United States are exempted.

Art. 79.—On arrival from a foreign port, such undocumented vessels, if laden with goods, wares, and merchandize will, with their cargoes, be subject to forfeiture. If in ballast only, or with passengers without cargo, they will be subject to tonnage duty of one dollar per ton.

CONSULAR INSTRUCTIONS. [No. 9.]

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 6th*, 1861.

The particular attention of Collectors and other Officers of the Customs is called to the annexed Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for the ventilation of Passenger Vessels, and for other purposes," approved 17th May, 1858, with instructions for the strict enforcement of its provisions.

It is to be observed, the number of passengers that a vessel may be entitled to carry, is not, as under former laws, by her tonnage, but by her capacity according to the dimensions of the apartments occupied by the passengers, allowing for each passenger, as provided by the Act of twenty-second February, 1846, a space of fourteen clear superficial feet of deck, if such vessel is not to pass within the Tropics twenty clear superficial feet of deck for each passenger; and on the orlop deck (if any) thirty clear superficial feet for each passenger: PROVIDED, as required by the 8th section of the Act now under consideration, "that when the height or distance between the decks of the vessels referred to in the 1st section of the Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," approved 22nd February, 1847, "shall be less than six feet, and not less than five feet, there shall be allowed to each passenger sixteen clear superficial feet on the deck, instead of fourteen as prescribed in said section; and if the height or distance between the decks shall be less than five feet, there shall be allowed to each passenger twenty-two clear superficial feet on the deck." Each passenger's berth is to be included and embraced within the respective spaces before indicated, but as enjoined by law, said spaces must be "unoccupied by stores or other goods not being the personal luggage of such passengers." The number of tiers of berths is limited to two, with an interval between the floor and the deck or platform of at least six inches, and each berth to be "at least six feet in length, and at least eighteen inches in width for each passenger." Due regard must be had to the foregoing provisions of law in estimating the number of passengers the vessel is entitled to carry. In computing the number of passengers "all children under the age of one year, at the time of embarkation," are excluded from such computation, consequently all children over one year are in contemplation of law to be deemed and treated as separate passengers.

The language of the Act regulating the apparatus for ventilation, cooking, &c., and prescribing the allowance of water and provisions to be provided by each vessel according to her legal passenger capacity, is conceived to be so precise and explicit as to call for no elucidation on these points by the Department at this time.

The requirements of the 5th section of the Act regulating the duties of the captain, the cleansing of the vessel, &c., must be rigidly observed and enforced.

In pursuance of the 17th section, the Collector will appoint and direct one of the inspectors of the Customs at his port, to examine and report upon the subjects therein indicated. In the selection of this officer care must be taken to devolve the duty upon one fully competent for its faithful discharge.

It will be seen that the regulations and restrictions imposed by this Act do not apply to cabin passengers in the case of vessels transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe.

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[PUBLIC ACT—No. 24.]

An Act to prohibit the "Coolie Trade" by American citizens in American vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or foreigner coming into or residing within the same, shall for himself or for any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor, owner, or otherwise, build, equip, load, or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel, or any steam-ship or steam vessel, registered, enrolled, or licensed, in the United States, or in any port within the same, for the purpose of procuring from China, or from any port or place therein, or from any other port or place, the inhabitants or subjects of China, known as "coolies," to be transported to any foreign country, port, or place whatever to be disposed of, or sold, or transferred, for any term of years or of any time whatever, as servants, or apprentices, or to be held to service or labor. And if any ship or vessel, steam-ship or steam vessel, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of the Uninted States, and registered, enrolled, or otherwise licensed as aforesaid, shall be employed for the said purposes, or in the "coolie trade," so called, or shall be caused to procure or carry from China or elsewhere, as aforesaid, any subjects of the Government of China for the purpose of transporting or disposing of them as aforesaid, every ship or vessel, steam-ship or steam vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and other appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any of the circuit Courts or district Courts of the United States, for the district where the said ship or vessel, steam-ship or steam vessel, may be found, seized, or carried.

SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall so build, fit out, equip, load, or otherwise prepare, or who shall send to sea, or navigate, as owner, master, factor, agent, or otherwise, any ship or vessel, steam-ship or steam vessel, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of the United States, or registered, enrolled, or licensed within the same, or at any port thereof, knowing or intending that the same shall be employed in that trade or business aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or in anywise aiding or abetting therein, shall be severally liable to be indicted therefor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $2,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3.—*And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, take on board of any vessel, or receive or transport any such persons as are above described in this Act, for the purpose of disposing of them as aforesaid, he or they shall be liable to be indicted therefore, and on conviction therefore, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $2,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this Act, hereinbefore contained shall be deemed or construed to apply to or affect any free and voluntary emigration of any Chinese subject, or to any vessel carrying such persons as passengers on board the same, provided, however, that a permit, or certificate shall be prepared and signed by the Consul or Consular agent of the United States residing at the port from which such vessel may take her departure, containing the name of such person, and setting forth the fact of his voluntary emigration from such port or place, which certificate shall be given to the master of such vessel, but the same shall not be given until such Consul or Consular agent shall be first personally satisfied by evidence produced of the truth of the facts therein contained.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February 22, 1847, entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," and all the provisions of the Congress, approved March 3rd, 1849, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels and the regulation thereof," shall be extended, and shall apply to all vessels owned in all or in part by citizens of the United States and registered, enrolled, or licensed within the United States, propelled by wind or steam, and to all masters thereof, carrying passengers or intending to carry passengers from any foreign port or place without the United States to any other foreign port or place without the

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United States: and that all penalties and forfeitures provided for in said Act shall apply to vessels and masters last aforesaid.

SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, in such way and at such time as he shall judge proper, to the end that the provisions of this Act may be enforced according to the true intent and meaning thereof, to direct and order the vessels of the United States, and the masters and commanders thereof, to examine all vessels navigated or owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, wherever they may be, whenever, in the judgment of such master or commanding officer thereof, reasonable cause shall exist to believe that such vessel has on board, in violation of the provisions of this Act, any subjects of China, known as "coolies," for the purpose of transportation; and upon sufficient proof that such vessel is employed in violation of the provisions of this Act, to cause such vessel to be carried, with officers and crew, into any port or district within the United States, and delivered to the marshal of such district, to be held and disposed of according to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7.—*And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from and after six months from the day of its passage.

Approved, February 19th, 1862.

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MACAO PASSENGERS' ACT,

No 39.

O GOVERNADOR da Provincia de Macao, Timor e Solor determina o seguinte:—

Sendo necessario tomar todas as medidas possiveis para que sem tolher o direito que os Chinas tem de sahir de Macao se evitem os abusos que se podem dar no transporte d'aquelles que como Colonos ou emigrados se embarcam para paizes estrangeiros, e reunir n'um só regulamento todas as disposições a tal respeito de modo que melhor chegue ao conhecimento de todos, tendo ouvido o Conselho do Governo; hei por conveniente determinar o seguinte:

Dos Correctores.

1o.—As pessoas que se empregam em engajar Chinas para emigrarem e que são conhecidos pelo nome de Correctores, não poderaõ exercer este trafico sem obterem para isso licença do Procurador do Leal Senado.

2o.—Os Correctores deveraõ prestar uma fiança de $200 antes de obterem a licença que será concedida por tempo de um anno.

3o.—Quando os Correctores engajarem algum China para o emigrar o apresentaraõ na procuratura, onde se fará explicar ao Colono, ou emigrado, o paiz para onde vae, o serviço para que se engaja, e suas condições, o regulamento do deposito em que deve ser recebido, e mais circumstancias que parecerem necessarias ao Procurador para que o Colono seja cabalmente informado das obrigações que se vae contrahir.

4o.—O Procurador passará amiudadas visitas as casas dos Correctores, e quando encontre algum China que tenha sido enganado e que esteja contra sua vontade o fará logo sahir, e muletará o Corrector em $100 pagas da cadeia. Em caso de re-incidencia será retirada a Licença ao Corrector.

5o.—Na mesma penna do artigo antecedente incorre o Corrector, que naõ apresente na Procuratura o Colono que tiver engajado dentro de 24 horas depois do engajamento, se elle tiver tido lugar em Macao, e se tiver sido feito fora, 24 horas depois do Colono ter entrado na Cidade.

6o.—Os Correctores são obrigados a fazer sahir da Cidade os Colonos que forem regeitados pelos Agentes da Emigração ou pelos seus Facultativos, pagando-lhe o transporte para as terras das suas naturalidades. Por cada contravenção das disposições deste artigo pagará o Corrector uma muleta de 30 patacas.

7o.—Se os Correctores empregarem violencia, ou co-acção, para fazer entrar em suas casas ou nos depositos a algum China que pertendem exportar como Colono, serão perseguidos em conformidade das Leis vigentes, além do pagamento da muleta imposta pelo artigo 4o.

Dos Agentes das Emigrações e seus depositos.

8o.—Os Agentes da Emigração, ou os encarregados do embarque dos Colonos, daraõ parte ao Governo, do local onde pertendem depositar-os, seu numero, navio ou navios em que viõ embarcar, contractos que com elles fazem, e lugar do seu destino.

9o.—Nos depositos dos Colonos haverá um lugar separado em que sejam tratados os doentes.

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10o.—O Cirurgiaõ-mór da Provincia, só ou accompanhado dos Facultativos que formam a Junta de Saude deverá inspeccionar amiudadas vezes os locaes onde se acham os Colonos, e cuidadosamente examinará se saõ observadas todas as cautelas que requer a hygiene publica; dará as instrucções que julgar conveniente a este respeito tanto aos Agentes da Emigraçaõ a que pertencerem os depositos, como aos Facultativos que delles saõ encarregados, e proporá ao Governo todas as medidas que julgar necessarias sobre objectos taõ importante, devendo ter em vista que deve vigiar naõ só pela hygiene publica, como pelo bom tratamento, e commodidade dos Colonos.

11o.—Os Facultativos que os Agentes escolherem para tratar dos Colonos dos seus depositos, inspecciona-los saõ obrigados a dar parte ao Cirurgiaõ-mór da Provincia do modo como as desempenha este serviço, bem como de qualquer circumstancia que possa comprometter a saude publica, e a dos Colonos, e compriraõ todas as instrucções que receberem do Cirurgiaõ-mór como chefe da Repartiçaõ de Saude da Provincia.

12o.—Os Agentes da Emigraçaõ enviaraõ ao Governo copia do Regulamento dos seus depositos.

13o.—Os Contractos que se fazem entre os Chinas, que emigram para paizes estrangeiros, e que embarcam do porto de Macao, e os Agentes dessas Emigraçõnes, serão registrados perante o Procurador do mesmo modo que está determinado a respeito de todos Contractos entre Chinas, ou de Chinas com Christaös. Este registo será feito na presença dos interessados e diante de duas testemunhas.

§ 1o.—Os Contractos devem ser feito em China, e na lingua do paiz para onde se destina o Colono.

§ 2o.—Deverá mencionar-se no Contracto o nome, sexo, idade, e naturalidade de Colono.

§ 3o.—Naõ se admitirá Colono a engajar-se para emigrar sem que tenha 18 annos de idade, a naõ ser que acompanhe seu pai ou mai.

§ 4o.—No Contracto se declarará o tempo que deve durar o engajamento, bem como o salario, comestivies, e vestuario que deve receber o Colono.

14o.—O Procurador nas visitas amiudadas que costuma fazer aos depositos de Colonos se informará escrupulosamente se entre elles se acha algum ou alguns contra sua vontade, ou illudidos sobre o destino do navio em que tem de embarcar. No caso de encontrar algum que tenha sido forçado ou enganado, o mandará logo sahir do deposito, e procederá contra o Corrector que o tiver engajado.

15o.—Uma visita das que trata o artigo antecedente terá sempre lugar na vespera do embarque, que naõ poderá verificar sem ella, para o que os Agentes deveraõ dar parte ao Procurador com a necessaria antecedencia.

16o.—Os Chinas que tendo feito os Contractos na presença do Procurador, cabalmente informados do lugar e serviço para que saõ engajados tem obrigaçaõ de os comprir; ou de indemnizarem os Agentes da Emigraçaõ das despezas que lhe tenham causado, e que deveraõ pagar no caso de se arrependerem ou de que por outro qualquer motivo naõ queira ir para os seus destinos. A despesa do sustento que tiverem feito, será indemnizada á razaõ de 100 sapecas por dia.

17o.—As disposições do artigo antecedente naõ daõ direito aos Agente da Emigraçaõ a ter os Colonos presos ou fechados nos depositos, podendo comtudo tratar de obter fiança ou outras garantias que lhe parecerem para segurança das despezas que fazem, mas nunca a de detençaõ dos individuos.

18o.—Os Agentes das Emigrações saõ sujeitos ao pagamento de mulctas de $50 *a* $300 pela contravenções dos artigos antecedentes na parte que lhe diz respeito.

Dos Navios que Transportam Colonos.

19o.—Nenhum navio poderá sahir de Macao com Colonos Chinas sem que saja primeiramente inspeccionado pelo Capitaõ do Porto.

20o.—O Capitaõ do Porto deverá examinar se o navio está em estado de navegar, e tem a necessaria equipagem, vellas, e ferros, e se é sufficiente ventillado para conduzir passageiros.

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21o.—Todo o navio que sahir do Porto de Macao com mais de 20 passageiros Chinas ficará sujeito ás disposições dos artigos seguintes.

22o.—Neuhum China poderá ser recebido sem que apresente passaporte, e na falta deste, o Contracto assignado pelo Procurador segundo determina o artigo 13o.

23o.—Nenhum navio mercante que sahir do Porto de Macao com Colonos Chinas poderá levar mais passageiros do que a razaõ de tonelada e meia portugueza por cada praça incluindo a guarniçaõ do navio.

24o.—O Capitaõ do Porto deverá inspeccionar antes do embarque dos passageiros se o navio tem a aguada e mantimentos sufficientes para viagem que vai emprehender em comformidade da Tabela *A.*, annexa a esta Portaria. A duraçaõ da viagem será estimada em conformidade da Tabela *B.*

25o.—Nenhum navio poderá sahir com mais de 20 passageiros sem levar um Cirurgiaõ, e uma Botica supprida sufficientemente.

26o.—O Capitaõ do navio naõ poderá desembarcar os passageiros senaõ no porto para que despachar, e para onde os Colonos saõ contractados a ir servir, salvo os casos marcados no Codigo Commercial.

27o.—O Capitaõ do Porto se informará depois do embarque dos Colonos, se ha abordo algum Chinas que vaõ contra sua vontade, ou illudidos, e no caso de os encontrar os fará desembarcar, dando parte ao Governo das circumstancias do caso para se proceder convenientemente. Examinará tambem se ha alguns que naõ estejam munidos de seu competente contracto publicado pelo Procurador, e nesse caso os fará desembarcar.

28o.—Nenhum navio poderá sahir do Porto de Macao com Colonos Chinas sem obter de Capitaõ do Porto um certificado conforme o modelo *C.*

29o.—Os navios que infrimgirem as disposições deste Regulamento saõ sujeitos ao pagamento da multa de 200 *a* 1,000 patacas conforme as circumstancias do caso.

30o.—Os Consignatarios dos navios que transportam Colonos Chinas do Porto de Macao saõ obrigados a prestar uma fiança da quantia de 1,000 patacas, que será levantada quando se apresente documento legal de ter o navio chegado ao porto para que despachou, e ter comprido com as disposições desta Portaria. Este documento deve ser apresentado dentro de 18 mezes depois da sahida do navio, sob penna de pagamento da fiança.

31o.—Sãio revogadas todas as disposições em contrario desta Portaria. As authoridades a quem o conhecimento e execuçaõ d'esta pertencer assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.—Macao, 5 de Junho de 1856.

IZIDOZO FRANCISCO GUIMARAENS.

TABELA *A.*

Tabela dos Mantimentos que devem levar os navios que condusem Colonos Chinas do Porto de Macao.

Por dia por cada Praça.

Arroz	1½ libra.
Carne de Porco salgado, ou ⅔ de Porco e ⅓ de Peixe, ou ⅓ de Porco, ⅓ de Vaca, e ⅓ de Peixe	0½ „
Verdura salgada	0½ „
Chá	0⅓ de ounça.
Lenha	20 ounças.

Agua a razaõ de 12 canadas por semana, por cada praça.—Macao, Secretaria do Governo, 5 de Junho de 1856.

JOZE CARLOS BARROS,
Secretario Interino do Governo.

TABELA *B.*

Duraçaõ da viagem para que se devem calcular os Mantimentos dos navios de vella que transportam Colonos Chinas.

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	Outubro a Março. (ambos inclusiveis).	*Abril a Setembro.*
California ou Costa Occidental da America, Norte do Equador	100 dias.	75 dias.
Costa Occidental de America, ao Sul do Equador	120 „	120 „
Ilhas de Sandwich	75 „	56 „
Nova Caledonia, Nova Hebrides, Ilhas Feejee. Tahiti, e Sociedade.	100 „	100 „
Sydney, Melbourne, ou Australia Meridional	60 „	80 „
Australia Occidental	45 „	60 „
Van Diemen's Land	65 „	80 „
Nova Zelandia	75 „	90 „
Manila	20 „	20 „
Sincapura	20 „	45 „
Batavia	30 „	60 „
Ceilão	45 „	70 „
Madrasta ou Calcuttá	50 „	75 „
Bombaim	60 „	80 „
Mauricias ou Bourbon	60 „	80 „
Cabo de Boa Esperança	65 „	85 „
Indias Occidentaes, e Costa Oriental da America	147 „	168 „

Macao, Secretaria do Governo 8 de Junho de 1856.

JOZE CARLOS BARROS,
Secretario Interino do Governo.

TABELA *C.*

Capitania do Porto de Macao.

Eu F Capitaö do Pordo de Macao, certifico em como o navio (qualidade, nacionalidade, e nome) Capitaö de toneladas sahe do Porto de Macao para o de condusindo passageiros Chinas, sendo homens, mulheres, e crianças contractados para servirem como Colonos, e que todos sabem o logar do seu destino, e vaö por sua livre vontade do que me informou devidamente, bem como que os Contractos que levam, foram registrados na repartição competente.

Certifico mais, que o navio se achou em estado de navegar na vistoria que lhe passei, que leva a tripulaçaö sufficiente para o manobrar, e que tem os mantimentos e aguada determinada pelo regulamento de 5 de Junho de 1856, bem como que ha abordo um Cirurgião, Botica, e um Interprete China, e que o navio tem accomodações para os passageiros que conduz, e os necessarios meios de ventilaçaö.—Macao de de 18

(Assignado do Capitão do Porto.)

Macao, Secretaria do Governo 5 de Junho de 1856.

JOZE CARLOS BARROS,
Secretario Interino do Governo.

No. 25.

O GOVERNADOR de Macao determina o seguinte:—

Considerando que todas as pessoas tanto Chinas como Portugueres que embarcam como passageiros do Porto de Macao, devem estar sujeitos a mesma regra que determina que os tirem passaporte, e considerando tambem que muitos dos transtornos e sinistros que tem acontecido aos navios carregados de emigrados Chinas tem sido o resultado das prolongadas viagems a que se sujeitam aquelles que sahem contra a monçaö, tendo ouvido o Conselho do Governo cuja opiniaö adopto; hei por conveniente determinar o seguinte:—

1o.—Os Colonos ou emigrados Chinas que embarcarem no Porto de Macao depois do dia 30 de Outubro proximo futuro saö obrigados a tirar passaporte em comformidade da Lei.

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§ 1o.—Os Capitães dos navios que transportam Colonos ou Emigrados Chinas, deveraõ apresentar ao Consul Portuguez no Porto, onde desembarcarem os Colonos com os seus passaportes.

§ 2o.—Os Agentes da Emigraçaõ são responsaveis pela contravençaõ deste artigo nos termos do artigo 30 do Regulamento.

2o.—Naõ se permittirá a sahida de nenhum navio em moncaõ contraria quando leve mais de 30 passageiros Chinas. A Tabela *B* annexa ao Regulamento de 5 de Junho de 1856 servirá de regra para determinar quando se entende que é monçaõ contraria para os differentes portos para onde costumam emigrar Chinas.

§ Unico.—As disposições deste artigo naõ saõ applicaveis aos navios movidos á vapor.—Macao, 4 de Agosto de 1857.

ISIDORO FRANCISCO GUIMARAENS.

No. 10.

O GOVERNADOR de Macao determina o seguinte:—

Sendo necessario tomar todas as medidas possiveis para que nos depositos de Colonos Chinas se cumpram rigorosamente as disposições do artigo 17 do Regulamento de 5 de Junho de 1856; hei por conveniente determinar que o Sr. Procurador do Lead Senado vigie pelo comprimento do que é ordenado no mesmo artigo 17, e que contra os contraventores se proceda como culpados do crime punivel pelo artigo 330 do Codigo Penal. As authoridades a quem o conhecimento e execuçaõ d'esta pertencer assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.—Macao, 31 de Março de 1857.

ISIDORO FRANCISCO GUIMARAENS.

REGULAMENTO PARA O TRANSPORTE DOS COLONOS.

No. 74.

O GOVERNADOR de Macao determina o seguinte:—

Sendo necessario adoptar nos Regulamentos a respeito da Emigraçaõ Chinesa do Porto de Macao algumas das disposições que tem sido ordenadas pelas authoridades de Cantão, de modo que se siga n'esta Colonia um systema quanto possivel semelhante ao que as mesmas authoridades tem julgado proprio para garantir a liberdade dos emigrados e o seu bom tratamento, tendo ouvido o Conselho do Governo, hei por conveniente determinar o seguinte:—

1o.—E' creado um Superintendente da Emigraçaõ Chinesa, nomeado pelo Governo, e a elle responsavel pela execuçaõ dos Regulamentos e mais negocios concernentes á exportaçaõ de trabalhadores Chinas, engajados para emigrar para paizes estrangeiros.

2o.—O Superintendente da Emigraçaõ Chinesa terá um ordenado pago pelo Governo, e naõ perceberá emolumento algum, dependente do maior ou menor numero de Colonos Chinas que sahirem de Macao.

3o.—O Superintendente terá ás suas ordens um Interprete da lingua Chineza, como elle é pago pelo Governo, e que tambem naõ receberá emolumentos.

4o.—O Superintendente assistirá aos exames que se fazem na Procuratura em virtude do Regulamento de 5 de Junho de 1856, e assignará os contractos do mesmo modo que o faz o Procurador.

5o.—Tanto o Superintendente como o Procurador terão um livro de registo, em que entrarão os nomes de todos os Chinas que se appresentarem para emigrar.

6o.—Neste livro, além dos nomes, se notará a idade, naturalidade, profissão e estado do China que pertende emigrar.

7o.—Quando os Chinas se appresentarem para emigrar ser-lhes-ha dada uma copia do contracto e se lhes abrirá a marticula na forma dos artigos antecedentes, e lhes serão feitas todas as esplicações relativas ao contracto que se lhes apresenta, mas naõ se consentirá que o assignem, senaõ passados seis dias, pelo menos, depois da matricula.

8o.—Durante o tempo que medêa a matricula até a assignatura do contracto podem os Chinas matriculados voltar para suas casas, ou suas terras, ou viver nos depositos, podendo sahir e entrar n'elles quando quiserem (durante o dia) sem que os Agentes da

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Emigração tenham direito algum a detel-os, nem a fazer-lhes pagar pelo sustento, vestuario, despesas de viagem, ou outra qualquer que com elles façam antes de assignarem o contracto.

9o.—No caso do Colono se appresentar passado os seis dias de que trata o artigo 7o., dizendo que se quer decididamente engajar, lhe será novamente lido e explicado o contracto, e então o assignará com o Superintendente e Procurador com duas testemunhas.

10o.—Assignados os contractos, e paga aos Colonos a gratificação ou adiantamento que lhes faz o Agente, serão transferidos para bordo do navio que os deve transportar para o seu destino.

11o.—A gratificação ou adiantamento que o Colono recebe deve ser notada no contracto, e entregue ao Colono perante o Superintendente.

12o.—Não será permittido a nenhum China menor de 25 annos assignar contracto para emigrar sem que tenha obtido o consentimento de seus pais, no caso de os ter.

13o.—Assignado o contracto, o Colono é obrigado a cumprir-lo, ou no caso de mudar de tenção a pagar as despesas legaes que tiver feito ao Agente, em conformidade do artigo 16o. do Regulamento de 5 de Junho de 1856.

14o.—Consideram-se despesas legaes que o Colono he obrigado a pagar, no caso de não querer partir depois de assignar o contracto, a gratificaçao que tiver recebido, o sustento, e o vestuario que se lhe tiver dado.

15o.—Os contractos que os Agentes da Emigração pertenderem fazer com os Colonos serão previamente appresentados ao Superintendente da Emigração, que os examinará, e que só approvará aquelles que forem justos e equitaveis, não admittindo condições algumas que sejam lesivas para os Colonos.

§ 1o.—Os contractos não poderão ser por mais de oito annos.

§ 2o.—Não podem os Colonos dispensar o beneficio da legislação dos paizes para onde se engajam.

§ 3o.—Passado os oito annos, os Colonos serão livres de dispôr do seu trabalho, não podendo qualquer divida que tenham contrahido servir de pretexto para se prolongar o tempo do seu engajamento, devendo taes dividas ser reclamadas segunda a legislação do paiz.

§ 4o.— Os contractos serão escriptos em China e na lingua do paiz para onde o Colono emigra.

§ 5o.—Os estrangeiros que engajam os Colonos devem obrigar-se a facilitar-lhe todos os meios de se communicarem com as suas familias na China, e de lhes enviarem dinheiro que lhes queiram e possam mandar.

16.—Haverá dias destinados pelo Superintendente, d'accordo com o Procurador, para na Procuratura se appresentarem os Chinas que quiserem emigrar, bem como para a assignatura dos contractos.

17o.—Os Chinas que quiserem emigrar devem appresentar-se na Procuratura para serem matriculados, tanto pelo Procurador como pelo Superintendente da Emigração, que notarão no livro respectivo o deposito para onde o Colono vae até assignar o contracto, e no caso de regressar para sua casa, o nome de Agente com quem pertende engajar-se.

N'estas appresentações o Colono deve ir desaccompanhado dos empregados dos depositos, e dos Correctores.

18o.—Nos depositos haverá affixados, tanto na parte exterior das portas como em differentes lugares no interior, os Contractos e Regulamentos do estabelecimento, tanto em China como em Portuguez.

19o.—Os regulamentos internos dos depositos serão submettidos á approvação do Superintendente da Emigração.

20o.—Os depositos devem estar abertos desde ás 8 horas da manhã até ás 4 horas da tarde, para poderem entrar todos os parentes e amigos dos Colonos que os quiserem procurar.

21o.—O Superintendente da Emigração visitará os depositos e navios dos Colonos amiudadas vezes, e passará revista aos Colonos afim de evitar que nenhum embarque sem que tenha assignado o contracto, como se determina no artigo 9o.

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22o.—Cumpre ao Superintendente vigiar pela execução dos Regulamentos e obviar a quaesquer abusos que se possam commeter, e deverá quando encontre alguma infracção fazer proceder contra o culpado, accusando-o perante o Procurador no caso do delinquente ser China, e officiando ao Delegado do Procurador da Coroa e Fazenda quando o culpado deve ser julgado pelo Poder Judicial, afim de que aquelle Funccionario proceda em conformidade da lei.

23o.—Ficam subsistindo em vigor as disposições do Regulamento de 5 de Junho de 1856 que não são alteradas pela presente Portaria.

§ 1o.—Continua tambem em vigor a prohibição de sahirem navios com Colonos contra monção, e mais disposições das Portarias de 31 de Março e 4 de Agosto de 1857.

§ 2o.—Continua a ser vedado aos Portuguezes o ir a qualquer parte do territorio China para engajar Colonos, bem como as embarcações Portuguezas o transportal-os para Macao, ou d'um lugar da China para outro.

24o.—Os contraventores das disposições d'esta Portaria, ficam sujeitos ás pennas dos artigos 328, e seguintes do Codigo Penal Portuguez. As authoridades a quem o conhecimento e execução d'esta pertencer assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.—Macao, 30 de Abril de 1860.

ISIDORO FRANCISCO GUIMARAENS.

ANNEXO AO REGULAMENTO DE 30 D'ABRIL DE 1860.

No. 130.

O Governador de Macao determina o seguinte:—

Hei por conveniente determinar, tendo ouvido o Conselho do Governo, que se observem no engajamento e embarque dos Colonos Chinas no Porto de Macao as disposições dos seguintes artigos, que serão addicionados ao Regulamento de 30 d'Abril do corrente anno.

Artigo 1o.—Todos os navios que receberem emigrados Chinas em Macao segundo o Regulamento de 30 d'Abril do corrente anno, deverão conservar-se surtos no fundiadouro da Taipa, quando a sua lotação lh'o não impeça, até completarem o numero de passageiros que lhes fôr dado transportar.

Artigo 2o.—Nenhum navio poderá transportar maior numero de emigrado Chinas do que o que couber a razão de duas toneladas por cada um.

Artigo 3o.—Em cada um dos navios que se demorarem recebendo Colonos, se observará um Regulamento interno, previamente approvado pelo Superintendente da Emigração Chinesa.

§ Unico.—O Superintendente da Emigração, nas visitas amiudadas que lhe compete fazer abordo dos navios que recebem Colonos, vigiará pela inteira observancia do mesmo Regulamento.

Artigo 4o.—Sem prejuizo da inteira responsabilidade que cabe aos Agentes da Emigração, os Capitães dos navios que se propoem a transportar emigrados são responsaveis pelo tratamento dos mesmos emigrados abordo.

§ 1o.—Quando algum delicto d'um emigrado abordo torne urgente a penna de detenção, o Capitão poderá applicar-lha, devendo o facto ser immediatamente communicado ao Superintendente da Emigração Chinesa.

§ 2o.—Nenhum outro castigo poderá ser applicado sem previo conhecimento e authorisação.

§ 3o.—O Superintendente da Emigração Chinesa indagará se algum dos emigrados tem pela sua parte justo motivo de queixa do tratamento recebido abordo.

Artigo 5o.—Compete aos Agentes da Emigração impedir que os Colonos sejam lezados nas compras que fizerem a qualquer vendilhão estabelecido abordo; incorrendo na penna de multa quando assim não procedam.

Artigo 6o.—Nos estabelecimentos d'emigração não poderá haver maior numero de empregados do que o que fôr estrictamente considerado indispensavel para o serviço e manutenção da ordem no mesmo estabelecimento.

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§ 1o.—Os encarregados de cada um dos estabelecimentos entregaraõ uma relaçaõ dos seus empregados ao Superintendente da Emigraçoõ Chinesa, só qual compete indicar-lhes o numero permittido, e recusar algum que por falta de garantias ou por qualquer precedente se naõ torne recommendavel.

§ 2o.—N'essa relaçaõ deveraõ entrar os nomes de quaesquer empregados que se acham abordo sem pertencerem á tripulaçaõ do navio.

Artigo 7o.—Nenhum China, que duas vezes tenha declarado naõ querer emigrar, poderá depois ser admittido a assignar contracto, embora se diga resolvido a fazel-lo.

Artigo 8o.—Naõ será permittido contractar Colonos, que hajam de emprehender viagem a que seja favoravel a monçaõ de Nordeste, em todo o periodo decorrido do dia 31 de Março até o dia 1o. de Setembro.

Artigo 9o.—Ao Governo assiste o direito de fechar todos os estabelecimentos, ou qualquer d'elles, quando assim o julgue conveniente, sem que tenha por isso a dar explicaçaõ alguma.

Artigo 10o.—O Governo tem o direito de pôr tempo ás expedições de Colonos China do Porto de Macáo seis mezes depois de publicada a prohibiçaõ. As authoridades a quem o conhecimento e execuçaõ d'esta pertencer assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.—Macáo, 12 de Outubro de 1860.

ISIDORO FRANCISCO GUIMARAENS.

No. 35.

O Governador de Macáo determina o seguinte:—

Tendo-se por Portaria deste Governo ordenado que nas expedições de Colonos Chinas que sahem do Porto de Macáo se exigise que os navios tivessem de capacidade a razaõ de duas toneladas por cada passageiro, e tendo esta medida sido adoptada com o fim de armonisar a legislaçaõ sobre este assumpto com o que determinará o Governo de Hespanha relativavemte á emigraçaõ para a Ilha de Cuba, tendo ouvido o Conselho do Governo; hei por conveniente declarar que aquella disposiçaõ só se entenderá d'aqui em diante para com os navios que transportam Colonos para a Ilha de Cuba, ficando subsistindo em quanto aos outros pontos a Portaria de 5 de Junho de 1856, que exige uma tonelada e meia para cada passageiro. As authoridade a quem o conhecimento e execuçaõ d'esta pertencer assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.—Macáo, 5 de Setembro de 1861.

ISIDORO FRANCISCO GUIMARAENS.

No. 38.

O Governador de Macáo determina o seguinte:—

Havendo sido regulada a Emigraçaõ Chinesa, que se faz pelo Porto de Macao, pelas Portarias d'este Governo de 5 de Julho de 1856, 31 de Março, e 4 de Agosto de 1857, 30 de Abril e 12 de Outubro de 1860:

Naõ se achando em nenhuma d'essas Portarias, clausula que restrinja a applicaçaõ das suas disposições á emigraçaõ para certos e determinados paizes; donde se deve entender que todas ellas saõ applicaveis á emigraçaõ em geral:

Sendo certo, porem, que só a emigraçaõ para a Havana e o Perú ha sido sujeita aos Regulamentos adoptados, e que toda as mais se tem feito sem nenhuma fiscalisaçaõ por parte do Governo.

Tornando-se indispensavel evitar os abusos que d'isto podem resultar; hei por conveniente determinar o seguinte:—

Artigo 1o.—E' suscitada a observancia das Portarias de 5 de Julho de 1856, 31 de Março e 4 de Agosto de 1857, 30 de Abril e 15 de Outubro de 1860, com relaçaõ á Emigraçaõ Chinesa de Macao para qualquer paiz sem distincçaõ.

Artigo 2o.—O Superintendente da Emigraçaõ, o Procurador do Leal Senado, e o Capitaõ do Porto, seguiraõ especialmente, cada um na parte que lhe toca, pelo exacto cumprimento d'esta determinaçaõ.

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As outras authoridades, e as pessoas a quem o conhecimento da mesma determinaçaõ interessar, assim tambem a entendam e guardem.—Macao, 25 de Novembro de 1863.

JOSE RODRIGUES COELHO DO AMARAL,
Governador de Macao.

No. 19.

O GOVERNADOR de Macao determina o seguinte:—

Tendo sido determinado por Portaria deste Governo, No. 100 de 15 de Outubro de 1860, que nenhum navio poderá transportar maior numero de emigrados Chinas do que o correspondente á sua lotaçaõ, na razaõ de duas toneladas por cada um.

Havendo sido posteriormente declarado, por Portaria No. 35 de 5 de Setembro de 1861, que aquella determinaçaõ se deveria entender somente com relaçaõ aos navios que levassem emigrados para Ilha de Cuba, ficando de novo em vigor, quanto aos que os condusissem para outros pontos, o que fora determinado na Portaria No. 39 de 5 de Junho de 1856, isto é que o numero dos passageiros, com os das pessoas da tripulaçaõ, se regulasse pela lotaçaõ do navio, na razaõ de uma e meia tonelada por pessoa:

Naõ parecendo conveniente tal distincçaõ, fundada na differença das viagems; pois que estas saõ sempre longas para os paizes a que a emigraçaõ Chinesa geralmente se destina:

Sendo menos racional a fixaçaõ do numero de passageiros que um navio pode levar, pela sua lotaçaõ ou capacidade total; pois que é da capacidade do alojamento para elles, e das suas condiçõens hygienicas, que esse numero deve essencialmente de perder:

Convindo suscitar a exacta observancia do artigo 25 da citada Portaria de 5 de Junho de 1856, no qual se exige que em todo o navio que transportar mais de vinte passageiros haja Falcultativo e Botica; pondo-se côbro ao abuso de substituir o Falcultativo competentemente habilitado, por curandeiros Chinas:

Por todos estes motivos, hei por conveniente determinar o seguinte:—

Artigo 1o.—O maximo numero de emigrados Chinas que um navio poderá levar será regulado pela capacidade do alojamento destinado a esses emigrados, e pelas disposiçõens que ahi houver para a entrada de luz, e a renovaçaõ do ar. No caso mais fovoravel, into é recebendo o alojamento o ar e a luz por bastantes aberturas practicadas no costado do navio, e tendo este além disso bombas de ventilaçaõ, o ditto numero se determinará pela condiçaõ de que a cada individuo corresponda uma parte do alojamento egual a dous metros cubicos. Não havendo as referidas aberturas no alojamento, mas tendo o navio bombas de ventilaçaõ contar-se-ha com dous e meio metros cubicos para cada individuo. Faltando tambem a bomba de ventilaçaõ o navio naõ poderá levar maior numero de emigrados do que o correspondente á capacidate do respectivo alojamento, na razaõ de tres metros cubicos per pessoa.

Aatigo 2o.—Fica suscitada a rigorosa observancia do que dispoem o artigo 25 da Portaria de 5 de Junho de 1856, isto é, que nenhum navio possa transportar mais de vinte emigrados, sem que tenha Facultativo e Botica.

Artigo 3o.—As disposiçõens da presente Portaria começaraõ a ter vigor desde 1o de Janeiro do proximo futuro anno de 1865. As authoridades a quem o conhecimento e execuçaõ d'esta pertencer assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.—Macao, 13 de Agosto de 1864.

JOSE RODRIGUES COELHO DO AMARAL,
Governador de Macao.

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COLONY OF HONGKONG.

VICTORIA HARBOUR REGULATIONS ORDINANCE.

An Ordinance for the Regulation and control of the Harbour of Victoria, Hongkong.

[22nd January, 1862.]

Whereas it is expedient to revise and amend the regulations hitherto existing for the maintenance of order within the Harbour of Victoria, Hongkong.—Be it enacted and ordained:—

I.—Ordinance No. 11, of 1845, is hereby repealed, except so far as the same repeals No. 16, of 1844.

II.—The harbour regulations issued on the 30th day of April, 1841, under the hand of Charles Elliot, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, are hereby revoked.

III.—Every master of a merchant vessel shall hoist the ship's number on entering the Harbour of Victoria, and shall keep such number flying until the ship shall have been reported at the Harbour Master's office.

IV.—Every master shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival within the limits of this Harbour, report the arrival of his ship at the Harbour Master's office, and in the case of a British vessel or of a vessel which shall not be represented by a Consul, shall deposit there the ship's articles, list of passengers, ship's register, and true copy of manifest, if required. In the case of a foreign vessel represented by a Consul, the said papers shall be lodged by the master at the proper Consulate, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, on refusal or neglect of the master so to do.

V.—The name of a master or first or only mate shall not be attached by the Harbour Master to a British ship's register or articles, unless such master or mate shall possess a certificate of service or competency.

VI.—No officer, seaman, or other person shall be shipped in this Harbour to do duty on board any merchant vessel, except at the shipping-office of the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for every offence.

VII.—In the event of the death of any of the crew, passengers, or other persons, occurring on board any merchant vessel whilst in the Harbour, or in case of the desertion or removal of any of the crew, the master of such vessel shall forthwith report the same in writing to the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars for every death, desertion, or removal which he shall neglect to report.

VIII.—No master of any ship shall discharge, or force therefrom, or wilfully or negligently leave behind him, in this Colony, any seaman shipped on board thereof, unless on a certificate from the Harbour Master, or other person appointed to grant the same; and who shall have power to withhold or grant the same as he shall see fit, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and if any seaman shall wilfully or negligently remain in the Colony, after the departure of the vessel in which he shall have shipped, without such certificate, such seaman shall, on conviction before the Marine Magistrate, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one month.

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IX.—Every master of a merchant vessel arriving in the Harbour shall take up the berth pointed out by the Harbour Master, or by any person sent on board by him for that purpose, and shall moor his ship there properly, and shall not remove from it to take up any other berth, without his permission, except in case of necessity, to be decided by the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars: and he shall remove his vessel to any new berth when required so to do by the Harbour Master, under a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for every hour that the vessel shall remain in her old berth, after notice to remove under the hand of the Harbour Master or his deputy shall have been given on board of her.

X.—Every master of a merchant vessel shall immediately strike spars, clear hawse, or shift berth, or obey any other order which the Harbour Master may think fit to give, and any master wilfully disobeying or neglecting this regulation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

XI.—Every master about to proceed to sea shall, under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, hoist a blue peter twenty-four hours before the time of intended departure, and shall give notice to the Harbour Master, who shall furnish a port clearance and shall likewise attest the manifest if necessary; and any ship having obtained and not sailing within thirty-six hours thereafter, shall report to the Harbour Master the reason for not going, and shall re-deposit the ship's papers if required.

XII.—[This Article has been repealed].

XIII.—No dead body shall be thrown overboard within the limits of this Harbour under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, to be paid by the master of the vessel, and no stone or other ballast shall be thrown overboard within the said limits, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be paid by the master of the vessel from which such stone or ballast shall have been thrown.

XIV.—Except as is hereinafter directed under section XXI. and XXII. of this Ordinance, or under the sanction of the Harbour Master, no cannon, gun, or fire-arm of any description shall be discharged within the limits of this Harbour from any merchant vessel or boat, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

XV.—Every licensed boat shall, between the hours of sunset and daylight, carry a lantern in a conspicuous place, with the number of the licence cut out on the framing. If the person in charge of any boat shall demand or take more than his fare, or use abusive language to passengers, or neglect to carry a light as required, or refuse without sufficient cause to take a passenger at the fare established, the party offending, or in the absence the person to whom the licence for the boat was granted, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and all boats, whether private or no, may and shall be subject to be stopped and examined by the police boats, and if the person in charge of any boat does not heave-to on being hailed by a police boat, or use abusive language to the officer or persons on board of her in the execution of their duty, he shall be liable to be detained in custody until he can be brought before a magistrate, and on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty five dollars.

XVI.—Every commanding officer of any ship-of-war, or master of a merchant ship or vessel of whatsoever nation, who may arrive in this Harbour having small-pox or any other disease of a contagious or infectious nature on board, shall hoist the proper quarantine flag, and no communication shall be held with any other vessel or boat or with the shore, until permission be given by the Harbour Master; and the boarding officer on nearing such ship shall be informed of the nature of such disease, that proper precautions may be taken and assistance rendered, under a penalty in any of the foregoing cases not exceeding two hundred dollars for every offence.

XVII.—Every such commanding officer of a ship-of-war, or master of a merchant vessel, having any such disease on board, shall forthwith remove his ship to any berth which shall be pointed out by the Harbour Master, and there remain and keep the quarantine flying until a clean bill of health shall be granted by the Harbour Master; and shall afford free access and render every assistance to the Colonial Surgeon or other officer of health who may be directed by His Excellency the Governor to visit such ship, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for every offence.

XVIII.—A public fairway shall be buoyed off for the passage of river and coast

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steamers, and no vessel or boat of any description shall be allowed to anchor within such fairway, and the master of any vessel or boat dropping anchor in, or otherwise obstructing such fairway shall be liable, for each offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars in addition to any fine otherwise leviable under this Ordinance in the case of sea going vessels, and in the case of boats registered in the Colony to a like fine in addition to the forfeiture of register or licence if it be so adjudged by the Marine Magistrate.

XIX.—Every master of any vessel of whatsoever description, who shall make or cause to be made fast to any of the public buoys or beacons or their moorings and rope, clain, or other gear, or shall foul or in any way injure the said buoys, beacons, or moorings, shall on conviction thereof be fined a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, in addition to the cost of repairing or replacing the same.

XX.—Every master of a vessel or hulk in this Harbour shall from sunset to sunrise cause to be exhibited a bright white light from the starboard forevard arm, or in the case of dismantled vessels or chops, at the place where it can be best seen, and in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

XXI.—In case of fire occurring on board any ship or veesel in the Harbour, if at night three lights shall be hoisted in a vertical position at the highest *mast head*, and a single light at the *peak*, and guns shall be fired in quick succession until sufficient assistance shall be rendered; *if during the day* the Ensign Union down, with the signal Marryat's Code 2,104 "I am on fire," shall be hoisted at the highest *mast head*, and guns fired as above provided for night time.

XXII.—If on board any ship or vessel in the Harbour a disturbance or riot shall occur which the master or his officers are unable to quell by the usual process of bringing the offenders before the Marine Magistrate or a justice of the peace; *if by day* the Ensign Union down shall be hoisted at the *peak*, and the signal 3,240 "Mutiny on board" shall be hoisted at the highest *mast head*, or wherever practicable under the circumstances; guns may also be fired as in section XXI.; *if by night* three lights shall be hoisted at the *peak*, and a single light at the *mast head*, and guns may also be fired as before stated.

XXIII.—The boundaries, limits, and anchorage of Victoria Harbour shall henceforth be defined and taken to be as follows:—

On the East,—

A line drawn from the northern-most point of the Island of Hongkong to the North-east boundary of British Kowloon.

On the West,—

A line drawn from the western-most point of Hongkong to the western side of Green Island, continued to western point of Stone Cutter's Island, thence to north point of Stone Cutter's Island, continued to north-west boundary of British Kowloon.

The Harbour shall be divided into two anchorages, viz.: the Northern and Southern.

Northern anchorage shall have for its southern boundary the north extremity of Hongkong shut in with the southern point of the Kowloon peninsular bearing east by south.

Southern anchorage shall have for its northern boundary, Kellet's Island bearing east by south half south.

XXIV.—It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to direct and enforce the anchorage of ships in the northern part of the Harbour from 1st June to 15th October, and in southern part of the Harbour from 16th October to 31st May in each year; and it shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to permit a ship to anchor in the south part of the Harbour during the period first above mentioned for the purpose of discharging cargo and for a specified space of time.

XXV.—It shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor from time to time to set apart a special portion of the Harbour for the anchorage of ships-of-war, and within such portion of the Harbour no merchant vessels, or native craft, or boats of any description shall be permitted to anchor without the special sanction of the Harbour Master in each case obtained.

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XXVI.—It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to fix from time to time the place of anchorage for river and coasting steamers, and to grant permission to the owners of such steamers to lay down permanent moorings to be by him approved, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the sections XXIII. and XXIV. of the Ordinance, but no river or coasting steamer shall drop anchor or moor within the fairway provided under section XVIII. of this Ordinance.

XXVII.—Every master of any vessel whatsoever fitting in this Harbour for the conveyance of emigrants whether to be shipped at this or any other port, shall report the same to the Harbour Master under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the fittings of said vessel shall be subject to the approval of such officer, who is hereby empowered at all reasonable times to go on board and inspect such vessel; and any person who shall in any way impede the Harbour Master in the execution of his duty shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

XXVIII.—A copy of this Ordinance shall be delivered to each master of a vessel entering the Harbour, and on neglect to return such copy on obtaining clearance a fee of one dollar shall be payable by the master.

XXIX.—Where no penalty is attached by this Ordinance for the breach or infringement of any provision herein contained, the penalty shall be a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars. All offences against any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be cognizable by, and may be heard and decided before, the Marine Magistrate, who is hereby empowered in all cases to order payment of costs by the defendant; and in default of payment of the penalty and costs awarded, may levy the same by distress and sale of the offender's goods, or may forthwith commit such offender to gaol for any term not exceeding three months. All orders, judgments, and decisions of the Marine Magistrate shall be subject to the right of appeal given by Ordinance No. 4, of 1858.

XXX.—Whenever the Marine Magistrate shall be incapacitated by absence, illness, or otherwise from the performance of his duties, it shall be lawful for the Acting Marine Magistrate, or any stipendiary magistrate, or any two Justices of the Peace of the Colony, to adjudicate upon all cases, and enforce all penalties under this Ordinance.

XXXI.—Wherever the word "Master" is used in the Ordinance, it shall be deemed to include any person having charge of a ship or vessel, or any other craft.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to regulate the Importation and Storage of Gunpowder.

No. IV. *of* 1867.

[22nd May, 1867.]

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the importation and storage of gunpowder: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Gunpowder Storage Ordinance, 1867."

II.—This Ordinance shall commence and take effect on such day as shall hereafter be fixed by proclamation under the hand of the Governor.

III.—Section IV. of Ordinance No. 1 of 1848 and Section XII. of Ordinance No. 1 of 1862, shall be and the same hereby are repealed, and the provisions of the other Sections of Ordinance No. 1 of 1848 shall be held to extend to gunpowder of every kind and description whatsoever, anything in the said ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV.—The Governor is hereby empowered to provide at the expense of the Colony, one or more vessel or vessels for the storage of gunpowder, and no gunpowder arriving in this Colony shall be stored in any other place than such vessel or vessels, except as provided by Section XIII., and subject to the observance of the rules and regulations to be made under Section XVI. of this Ordinance.

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V.—Such vessel or vessels shall for the purposes of this Ordinance be termed a government depôt or government depôts for the storage of gunpowder, and shall be under the control and management of the Harbour Master, subject to such orders as may from time to time be received from the Governor; and such vessel or vessels shall be fitted and manned in such manner as the Harbour Master with the approval of the Governor shall deem expedient.

VI.—The master of every vessel arriving in this Colony, and having on board thereof any quantity of gunpowder exceeding two hundred lbs. shall immediately upon the arrival thereof, furnish the Harbour Master with a copy of the manifest of such gunpowder, the marks of all the packages wherein such gunpowder shall be contained, and the names of the consignees of such gunpowder if he shall know the same.

VII.—The master of every such vessel as in the last preceding Section mentioned shall as soon as possible take the same to the place which shall be pointed out to him by the Harbour Master, and the said vessel shall not be removed therefrom without the permission in writing of the Harbour Master.

VIII.—When any quantity of gunpowder exceeding two hundred lbs. is about to be conveyed out of the Colony, the master of the vessel about to convey the same shall, on producing the written authority of the owners thereof, receive from the Harbour Master a permit to take on board the packages mentioned in such authority, and the master of such vessel shall thereupon move the same into such anchorage as the Harbour Master may deem expedient, and from such anchorage the master of such vessel shall not remove the same except for the purpose of proceeding on his voyage or for some other sufficient cause to be approved by the Harbour Master.

IX.—The master of every vessel having on board more than two hundred lbs. of gunpowder or whilst engaged in the transhipment of any quantity shall exhibit at the highest masthead, a red flag.

X.—It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to tranship any gunpowder between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. from October to March inclusive nor between the hours of 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. from April to September inclusive, without the written permission of the Harbour Master.

XI.—It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel without the written permission of the Harbour Master to anchor such vessel within five hundred yards of any government depôt for the storage of gunpowder.

XII.—It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel having on board gunpowder exceeding in quantity two hundred lbs. to anchor nearer than five hundred yards of any other vessel.

XIII.—It shall not be lawful for any person without the permission in writing of the Governor to keep for any time however short within any house, store, godown, or other place on land a larger quantity of gunpowder than fifteen lbs.

XIV.—It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or constable duly authorized by warrant of any justice of the peace to enter, and if necessary to break into any house, store, godown, vessel, or place either on land or water within which such justice of the peace shall be credibly informed on oath or shall have reasonable grounds of his own knowledge to suspect and believe that gunpowder is kept or carried or is on board of any vessel contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance.

XV.—A copy of this Ordinance shall be delivered to the master of each vessel entering the harbour, and on neglect to return such copy on obtaining clearance a fee of one dollar shall be payable by the master.

XVI.—The Governor in Council is hereby empowered to make rules and regulations for the proper carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance including the storage of gunpowder on land, and to fix and vary from time to time the sums chargeable for the storage of gunpowder as hereinbefore prescribed and every violation or neglect of any such rules or regulations shall render the party so offending liable to the penalties imposed by Section XVIII. of this Ordinance for offences against any provisions thereof.

XVII.—The sums charged in respect of such storage shall be paid monthly by the party claiming to be entitled to such gunpowder, and in the event of the same

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not being paid within twenty-one days after the same shall have become due and payable, it shall be lawful for the Governor to direct the said gunpowder to be sold in order to defray the expense of storage, and the proceeds thereof after deducting all government charges, and the expenses of sale shall be paid to the party who shall prove himself entitled thereto to the satisfaction of the Governor.

XVIII.—Every offence against the provisions of this Ordinance shall be tried in a summary way before a Magistrate or before the Marine Magistrate, and every person who shall violate or refuse or fail to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance shall incur a penalty or fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars, or imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months, and not less than one month.

XIX.—Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall apply to Her Majesty's ships of war or to the ships of war of any foreign nation, or to hired armed vessels in Her Majesty's service or in the service of any foreign nation or to Government Naval or Military stores.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 22nd day of May, 1867.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

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SCALE OF FARES,

For the Hire of Licensed Vehicles, Horses, Chairs, and Chair Bearers, within the Colony of Hongkong.

VEHICLES.

Per day, *One Horse*	$5.00	*Two Horses*	$6.00
Half-day „	3.00	„	3.50
Hour	1.00	„	1.50

HORSES.

Per day, each	$3.00
Half-day	2.00
Hour	1.00

Job, as per Agreement.

LEGALISED SCALE OF FARES FOR CHAIRS WITH TWO BEARERS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Per day, of Twelve hours,	$1.00
Half-day, 6 hours,	.70
3 Hours,	.50
1 Hour,	.20
Half an Hour,	.10

In case more than two Bearers are employed, every additional Bearer to be paid at the rate of half the above scale.

Nothing herein contained prevents special agreements.

CECIL C. SMITH,
Registrar General.

Registrar General's Office, 24th September, 1870.

LIST OF STANDS FOR LICENSED CHAIRS.

Peddar's Wharf, (Hongkong Hotel.)
Queen's Road Central, (Hongkong Hotel.)
Do. (Stag Hotel.)
Do. (London Inn.)
Government Wharf, (East of Parade Ground.)
Wyndham Street, (West end.)
Hollywood Road, (East end.)
Do. (L. Volkmann's Boarding house.)
Battery Road, (Sailors' Home)
Wellington Street, (Oriental Hotel.)

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SCALE OF COMMISSIONS

ADOPTED BY THE

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 per cent.
do. do. do. if as returns for Goods sold	2½ „
do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships and Real Estate ...	5 „
do. Bullion	1 „
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 „
do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships and Real Estate	5 „
Inspecting Silk or Tea	1 „
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances when required	3½ „
do. Sales alone	2½ „
Drawing or indorsing Bills of Exchange	2½ „
do. or negotiating Bills of Exchange without recourse... ...	1 „
Realizing Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 „
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 „
Paying and receiving Money in current account	1 „
do. Ships' Disbursements	2½ „
Collecting Freight	2½ „
Obtaining Freight or Charter	5 „
do. do. and collecting same freight	6 „
Adjusting Insurance Claims	2½ „
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount	0½ „
Prosecuting or defending successfully claims either at law or by arbitration	5 „
do. do. unsuccessfully	2½ „
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents	5 „
Transhipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion...	0½ „
Landing or Transhipping Cargo	1 „
Transhipping and Forwarding Opium...	$3 per chest.
Good withdrawn or re-shipped	half commission.
Granting letters of credits	1 per cent.
Brokerage on Bills and Bullion, buying and selling ...	⅛ per cent. from seller.
do. do. Produce and general Merchandize ...	½ „ „
Ship Brokerage	1 pr. ct. from c'signees.
Brokerage on Shares, on subscribed capital of up to $250, $½	per Share from each party.
do. do. do. over $250, $1	„ „

The foregoing Rates to be exclusive of Shroffage at the Rates of $1 per mil, and Brokerage when paid.

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STANDING ORDERS AND RULES

FOR

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONGKONG.

Extracts from the Royal Instructions to the Governor of Hongkong, Dated the 6th April, 1843.

"IV.—And we do declare our pleasure to be, that the said Legislative Council shall not be competent to act in any case, unless two members at least of such Council, in addition to the Governor for the time being, shall be present at and throughout the meetings of such Council."

"VI.—And for ensuring punctuality of attendance of the members of the said Council, and for the prevention of meetings of the said Council being holden without convenient notice to the several members thereof: It is our pleasure, and we do hereby direct, that you, or the Governor of Hongkong for the time being, do frame, for the guidance of the said Council, such Standing Rules and Orders as may be necessary for those purposes, with such other Standing Rules and Orders as may be best adapted for maintaining order and method in the despatch of business, and in the conduct of all debates in the said Council; which Rules and Orders (not being repugnant to the said recited Charter, or to these instructions, or to any other instructions which you may receive from Us,) shall at all times be followed and observed, and shall be binding upon the said Council, unless the same or any of them shall be disallowed by Us."

"VII.—it is our pleasure, and we do hereby direct, that no law or Ordinance shall be made or enacted by the said Council, unless the same shall have been previously proposed by yourselves, and that no question shall be debated at the said Council unless the same shall first have been proposed for that purpose by you: Provided nevertheless and it is our pleasure, that if any member of the said Council shall deem any law fit to be enacted by the said Council, or any question proper to be there debated, and shall, of such his opinion, transmit a written Statement to you, it shall be lawful for any such member of the said Council to enter upon the minutes thereof a copy of any such statement, together with the reasons upon which such, his opinion, may be founded."

"XXIII.—And we do hereby further declare our will and pleasure to be, that all questions proposed and debated in the said Legislative Council shall be decided by the majority of voices; and that the Governor for the time being of the said Colony shall, in the said Legislative Council, have both an original vote, and (in case of the votes being equally divided) a casting vote. And we do further declare our pleasure to be, and do ordain and appoint, that it shall be competent to the Governor of the Colony, and he is hereby authorized to make and promulgate, as an ordinance of the said Governor and Legislative Council, any ordinance which may have by him been proposed for the adoption of the said Council, even though all the members of the said Council, except himself, shall have voted against the adoption and passing thereof; and every ordinance so made and promulgated as aforesaid shall, until the same may be repealed or disallowed by Us, have the force and authority of law in the said Colony, as fully as if it had been adopted by the unanimous votes of all the members of the said Council."

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GENERAL RULES.

I.—Two days' notice shall be given of any meeting of Council to each member by the Clerk of Councils; but should circumstances occur to render a meeting on any day appointed for the same inconvenient, the Council may be adjourned to such early day as the Governor shall appoint, by a notice in writing, to be transmitted to each member by the clerk one day prior to the period which had been appointed; and in cases of urgency, the Governor may dispense with the necessity of the two days' notice.

II.—The hour of meeting, except under special circumstances, shall be at noon; and if any member shall move that the Council do adjourn, and if such motion be seconded, it shall be put to the vote.

III.—No member shall absent himself from Council, without communicating to the Governor his inability to attend.

IV.—As soon as five members, exclusive of the Governor, shall be present, after the hour appointed for the meeting of Council, the Governor shall take the chair, and will direct the clerk to read the minutes of the last meeting, which, having been approved or corrected, if necessary, are to be confirmed by the Governor.

V.—Should a quorum of members not be present at the expiration of fifteen minutes from the time for which the Council shall have been summoned on any particular day, the meeting shall stand adjourned to noon on the next following day, not being a Sunday or a Public Holiday—notice of the said adjournment to be sent by the clerk to the members.

VI.—Any member desiring the minutes to be corrected, shall propose such correction immediately after the minutes are read, and such correction shall be forthwith admitted or rejected by the Council.

VII.—A book called "The Order Book" shall be kept by the clerk, and therein shall be inserted a notice of all original propositions, intended to be submitted by any member through the Governor to the Council, in the order of priority of time at which the same shall have been transmitted. Measures proceeding originally from the Governor need not be inserted in the Order Book.

VIII.—With the exception of questions of privilege, which shall take precedence of all others, business shall be taken in the order in which it appears in the Order Book; unless, on motion made by permission of the Governor, and carried, preference be given to any particular subject.

IX.—The Governor shall preserve order, and decide on all disputed points of order.

X.—Every motion or amendment, except for adjournment, must be in writing, and must be seconded before it can be put to the vote.

XI.—No member shall be allowed to read any speech, but may obtain permission to introduce documentary matter.

XII.—Every member in discussing any question shall address the Governor; and should he wish to allude to the speech or opinion of any other member, should avoid employing his name. Official members may be designated by their appointments.

XIII.—If two or more members wish to speak at the same time, the Governor shall call on the one entitled in his opinion to pre-audience.

XIV.—On any question being put, every member present is required to give his vote in the distinct terms, "Aye" or "No," beginning with the junior,—the clerk minuting the vote of each member: after which the Governor shall declare the number of votes for and against the question.

XV.—Any member may protest in writing against any decision of the majority of the Council, provided he give notice of his intention immediately after such decision, and than such written protest be delivered to the clerk within seven days after such decision. It shall be competent to the majority of the Council to expunge any passage deemed offensive in such protest.

XVI.—The members of Council shall have freedom of speech, and shall not at any time be questioned by government for anything they have said thereon.

XVII.—In the general discussion, no member shall be at liberty to speak more than once, except in explanation, or on the clauses of an ordinance in committee.

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XVIII.—Imputations of improper motives shall be considered disorderly, and upon the motion being carried shall be entered upon the minutes.

PROGRESS OF ORDINANCES.

XIX.—On moving the first reading of every ordinance, the grounds and reasons upon which it is founded shall be stated, either by the Governor, or any official member called upon by him for the purpose; but no discussion shall take place thereon.

XX.—At the first reading of every ordinance, the clerk shall read the title, and immediately after, some day shall be appointed for the second reading. Except in cases of emergency, ten days shall elapse between the first and second reading of an ordinance.

XXI.—The *Draft* of every ordinance presented to the Council, shall, after the first reading, unless otherwise ordered, be published in the next issue of the *Government Gazette*, with a notice fixing the date up to which observations thereon will be received by the clerk of Council; and a printed copy of such *Draft* shall be furnished to each member with convenient despatch.

XXII.—An adjournment of the discussion of any question may be moved at any time, and if seconded, may be adopted or not by the majority.

XXIII.—The substance of every amendment not in committee shall be forwarded by the intended mover three days before the second reading, to the clerk, and may, with the consent of the Governor, be introduced into the ordinance. Amendments in committee shall be similarly dealt with, save that they may be made during the discussion.

XXIV.—No question can be put to the vote during the discussion of an ordinance, which is substantially the same as one on which the judgment of the Council has already been expressed,—unless for the purpose of correcting an error, and with the consent of the Governor.

XXV.—Upon the motion for the second reading of an ordinance, its general merits and principle shall be then discussed, and if the motion be carried, the title only of the ordinance shall be read, and thereupon the Council shall go into committee immediately on the clauses of such ordinance, or shall appoint a future day for that purpose.

XXVI.—It shall be competent for the Council, with the consent of the Governor, to appoint a special committee for the purpose of examining into and reporting to the Council on the clauses of any proposed ordinance. On the ordinance being committed or re-committed, the committee shall discuss its several provisions, and any proposed amendment; and adjourn such discussions from time to time, as occasion may require.

XXVII.—In discussion in committee, any member may propose an amendment, but no amendment can be proposed upon an amendment under discussion.

XXVIII.—After an ordinance has been approved in committee, the question to be put shall be "that the ordinance do pass?" and if the question be carried in the affirmative, the clerk shall read the title only of the ordinance.

XXIX.—When any ordinance shall be proposed whereby vested rights and interests of property will be unavoidably affected, due notice shall be given to all parties concerned by Notification in the *Government Gazette*, one month before the first reading of such ordinance; and such Notification shall appear at least three times in the said *Gazette*; and before going into committee on the said ordinance, the same shall be published three times in the said *Gazette*.

XXX.—In cases of emergency, or where no amendments whatever, or only amendments of an unimportant nature, shall be proposed to be made to an ordinance, it may be moved that the standing rules relative to the reading and commitment of the ordinance be suspended; and if adopted by two-thirds of the members present, and sanctioned by the Governor, it may be carried through its several stages at one sitting.

CLERK OF COUNCILS.

XXXI.—The clerk shall read all matters brought before the Council. He shall keep a Journal in which shall be entered, in the order in which they occur, minutes of the proceedings of the Council.

XXXII.—All existing and future records and papers, and all papers heretofore, or hereafter to be laid before the Council, shall be deposited with the clerk, who shall be

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responsible for the safe custody thereof, and shall have all such papers ready to be produced before the Council, whenever the same may be required by any member; and such papers, and the order and journal books, shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection and perusal of any member.

PETITIONS.

XXXIII.—Petitions may be presented to the Governor by any member, immediately after the chair is taken; and every member presenting a petition, shall satisfy himself that the petition is respectful and deserving of presentation.

XXXIV.—Any member may move that such petition be read, but in so doing he shall state the purport of the petition, with his reasons for wishing it read, and the motion being seconded, the question may be put,—"whether the petition shall be read?"

PRIVATE RIGHTS.

XXXV.—In any case where individual rights or interests of property may be peculiarly affected by any proposed Ordinance, all parties interested may, on motion made, seconded, and carried, be heard before the Council when in committee on such Ordinance, either in person, or by their advocate.

WITNESSES.

XXXVI.—When it is intended to examine any witnesses, the member or the petitioner, requiring such witnesses, shall give in to the clerk a list containing the names and residences of the witnesses, at least two days before the day appointed for their examination.

XXXVII.—The evidence of every witness shall be taken down by the clerk and read over to the witness, who may then desire any correction to be made; and in case no such correction shall be made, the evidence shall stand as given, and not be altered afterwards.

GENERALIA.

XXXVIII.—When any number of days are mentioned in the standing rules of the Council the same shall be exclusive of Sundays and general Holidays.

XXXIX.—Whenever the word "Governor" shall be used in these standing orders and rules, the same shall be held to mean the officer for the time administering the Government.

XL.—The standing rules of 7th March, 1845, are hereby rescinded.

Approved in Council, the 12th day of July, 1858.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Council.

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RULES AND ORDERS FOR REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION OF HONGKONG.

In pursuance of the powers vested in me by Ordinance No. 7, of 1862, I, HENRY JOHN BALL, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction of Hongkong, have framed the following rules and orders, and do certify the same to His Excellency the Governor and to the Legislative Council accordingly.

HENRY JOHN BALL.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1864.

Previous Orders.

I.—The Rules of Practice and the forms now in use in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction shall continue to be used and adopted in the court, except where otherwise directed by Ordinance or by these rules.

Sittings of the Court.

II.—The judge shall appoint the days and hours for holding his court, and a notice of the day and hour on which each court shall be holden shall, within a reasonable time before the holding thereof, be inserted in the *Government Gazette*, and be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and in the clerk of court's office; and whenever any day or hour so appointed for holding the court shall be altered, notice of such alteration shall immediately be inserted and posted in like manner, but the judge may from time to time hold adjourned courts.

Duties of Clerk of Court.

III.—The clerk of the court shall attend at his office every day, except those days ordinarily allowed as holidays, from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon.

IV.—The clerk shall issue all summonses, warrants, precepts, and writs of execution, and register all orders and judgments of the court, and keep an account of all proceedings of the court, and shall take charge and keep account of all court fees, payable or paid into court, and of all monies paid into and out of court and shall enter an account of all such fees and monies in a book, belonging to the court, to be kept by him for that purpose, and every entry in such book shall have a number prefixed corresponding with the number of the Plaint to which the entry relates.

V.—The clerk shall issue all summonses and warrants to the bailiff forthwith after the plaints are entered or warrants applied for; and, in the case of summonses, shall deliver to the bailiff the summons for indorsement as required by Rule XI.

VI.—Whenever money is paid into or deposited in court, whether before or after judgment, an acknowledgment in writing of such payment or deposit shall be given.

VII.—No clerk or other officer of the court, shall, under any circumstances, on account of suitors, sign any book, or receive money, or otherwise act as an agent for that purpose, or shall become surety in any case where, by the practice of the court, security is required.

Bailiff's Duties.

VIII.—The bailiff shall attend every sitting of the court, unless his absence shall be allowed for reasonable cause by the judge, and, when he does not attend any sitting of the court, the cause of his absence shall be entered by the clerk on the minutes of the next succeeding court.

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IX.—The bailiff shall serve all summonses and orders, and execute all warrants and writs issued out of the Court, and shall keep a book, in a form to be approved by the clerk, wherein an entry shall be made of all acts done by him in relation thereto.

X.—The bailiff shall attend for the purpose of receiving summonses or the performance of other duties at the office of the clerk, at such time or times as the clerk may deem necessary; and shall compare and examine the copy of each summons delivered to him by the clerk, so as to enable him to prove its correctness.

XI.—If the service of the summons has been personal, the bailiff who served the same shall indorse on the summons delivered to him by the clerk the fact and mode of such service; and if the service has not been personal, he shall indorse on the summons the statement which has been made by the person to whom the summons was delivered, or other circumstances from which it may be inferred that the service of the summons has come to the knowledge of the defendant, and, if the summons has not been served, the bailiff shall indorse thereon the fact, and the reason of such non-service, and shall deliver it to the clerk with the list of summonses mentioned in the next rule.

XII.—Before the day of holding any Court the bailiff shall deliver to the clerk a list of all summonses on plaints before judgment, issued to him returnable at such Court, and such return shall state the mode of service or the cause of non-service of each summons, and the bailiff shall at the same time, deliver to the clerk all summonses and copies that may remain in his hands.

XIII.—Where a summons has not been served, the bailiff shall, at the time of the making out of the list aforesaid, give notice to the plaintiff of the fact of such non-service in the form specified in Schedule 1, to these orders annexed. When the plaintiff is a Chinaman, a translation of the matter of the notice into the Chinese language shall be indorsed thereon.

XIV.—In the book required to be kept by rule IX., the bailiff shall enter every warrant which he has been required to execute, and shall state from time to time therein what he shall have done under each warrant, and if the same be not executed within three days from the day of its delivery to him, why it was not executed; and the bailiff shall, at all reasonable times, give to a suitor every information that he may reasonably require as to the execution or non-execution of any warrant which has been issued at his instance.

XV.—When the bailiff shall have received any money by virtue of any process issuing out of the Court, he shall, as soon as possible after the receipt thereof, pay over the same to the clerk.

Plaint.

XVI.—On the application of any person desirous to bring a suit, the clerk shall enter in a book, to be kept for this purpose, in his office, a plaint in writing, stating the names and the last known places of abode of the parties, and the substance of the action intended to be brought, every one of which plaints shall be numbered in every year according to the order in which it shall be entered; and thereupon a summons, stating the substance of the action, and bearing the number of the plaint on the margin thereof, shall be issued under the seal of the Court. When the defendant is a Chinaman a translation of the matter of the summons into the Chinese language shall be indorsed on the summons.

XVII.—No misnomer or inaccurate description of the person or place in any plaint or summons shall vitiate the same if the person or place be therein described so as to be commonly known.

Plaint Note.

XVIII.—At the time of entering the plaint the clerk shall give to the plaintiff, his attorney or agent, a note under the seal of the Court, according to the form specified in Schedule 2, to these orders annexed; and no money shall be paid out of Court to the plaintiff, his attorney, or agent, unless on production of such note, provided that in the event of such note being lost or destroyed no money shall be paid to any person unless it be proved, to the satisfaction of the clerk, that the person applying is the plaintiff or his agent authorized in that behalf. When the plaintiff is a Chinaman a translation of the matter of the plaint note into the Chinese language shall be indorsed thereon.

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Summons to appear to a Plaint.

XIX.—The summons shall be dated of the day on which the plaint was entered, and the date thereof shall be the commencement of the suit.

XX.—The words specified in Schedule 3, shall be inserted at the foot of the summons as it appears in Schedule 2, annexed to the Ordinance No. 7, of 1862.

XXI.—Where a summons has not been served, successive summonses may be issued without entering a new plaint, unless the non-service thereof has been caused by the fact of the defendant's having removed from the address given before the entry of the plaint, or unless the plaintiff shall have given a wrong or insufficient address, but if the bailiff shall ascertain that the defendant has removed to some other place within the colony, he shall serve the summons at such other place, indorsing on the copy thereof the new address; and the successive summons or summonses shall bear the same date and number as the summons first issued, which date and number shall be written in red ink in the clerk's book, and such summonses shall be a continuance of the first summons.

Service of a Summons to appear to a Plaint

XXII.—The service of the summons, except in the cases hereinafter specially provided for, shall be either personal or by delivering the same to some person apparently sixteen years old at the house or place of dwelling or place of business of the defendant; but no place of business shall be deemed the place of business of the defendant, unless he shall be the master or one of the masters thereof.

XXIII.—Where the defendant is living or serving on board of any ship or vessel, it shall be sufficient service to deliver the summons to the person on board, who is, at the time of such service, apparently in charge of such ship or vessel.

XXIV.—Where the defendant is residing or quartered in any barracks and serving Her Majesty as a soldier, it shall be sufficient service to deliver the summons at the barracks to the adjutant of the corps or to any officer or serjeant of the company to which such soldier belongs.

XXV.—When a defendant is a prisoner in a gaol it shall be sufficient service to deliver the summons at the gaol to the superintendent or any person appearing to be the head officer in charge thereof.

XXVI.—Service of the summons may be effected on a banking company or other corporation by delivering the summons to a manager, secretary, or clerk of the defendant, at any bank or office of the defendant within the colony.

XXVII.—Where a defendant keeps his house or place of dwelling closed in order to prevent the bailiff from serving the summons, it shall be sufficient service to affix such summons on the door of such house or place of dwelling, or place of business.

XXVIII.—Where the bailiff is prevented by the violence or threats of the defendant, or of any other person in concert with him, from personally serving such summons, it shall be sufficient service to leave such summons as near to the defendant as practicable.

XXIX.—Where the summons has not been served personally or under the provisions of the last three rules, and the defendant does not appear at the return-day, in person or by his attorney (where appearance by attorney is permitted) the cause may proceed if the judge is satisfied that the service of such summons has come to the knowledge of the defendant before the return-day, but no evidence to that effect shall be necessary in the cases specially mentioned in the last three rules.

Rules as to the Mode of Service of Summons to be of General Application.

XXX.—The above rules as to the mode of service of summons to appear to a plaint shall apply to the mode of service of all summonses whatsoever, except where otherwise directed by ordinance or by these rules.

Payment into Court.

XXXI.—Where the defendant is desirous of paying money into Court, it may be paid in at any time within twenty-four hours after the service of the summons, with Court fees proportionate to the amount paid in; and the clerk shall forthwith send to the plaintiff notice thereof, in the form specified in Schedules 4 or 5 to these orders annexed, as the case may be, provided that at any time before the return-day the defendant may pay money into Court with such costs as aforesaid, and the clerk shall

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give notice thereof to the plaintiff as aforesaid, but where money has not been paid in within twenty-four hours after the service of the summons, or within a reasonable time before the return-day, it shall be lawful for the court to order the defendant to pay such costs as the plaintiff shall have incurred in preparing for trial before the notice of such payment was received by him, or in attending the court. When the plaintiff is a Chinaman a translation of the matter of the notice into the Chinese language shall be indorsed thereon.

XXXII.—If the plaintiff elect to accept in full satisfaction of his claim, including costs, such money as shall have been paid into court by the defendant, and shall leave at the clerk's office, and at the defendant's place of dwelling or place of business a written notice stating such acceptance within such reasonable time before the return-day, as the time of payment by the defendant has permitted, the action shall abate, and the plaintiff shall not be liable to any further costs, but in default of such notices from the plaintiff the cause may proceed. The notice may be in the form specified in Schedule 6, to these orders annexed.

Inspection of Documents.

XXXIII.—Where in any action the plaintiff or defendant is desirous of inspecting any written or printed document or instrument in which he has an interest, and to the production of which he is entitled for the purposes of the action, and which shall be in the possession or power or under the control of the other party, such plaintiff or defendant may, before the day of hearing, give notice to the other party that he desires to inspect any such document or instrument, describing the same, at any place to be appointed by the other party; and if such other party shall neglect or refuse to appoint such place, or to allow such plaintiff or defendant to inspect such document or instrument within a reasonable time after receiving such notice, the judge may, in his discretion, adjourn the cause, and make such order as to costs as he shall think fit.

Withdrawal by Plaintiff.

XXXIV.—If the plaintiff be desirous of not proceeding in the cause, he may give a written notice thereof to the clerk at his office, and to the defendant, and after the receipt of such notice the defendant shall not be entitled to any costs, other than those incurred up to the receipt of such notice, unless the judge shall otherwise order. The notice may be in the form specified in Schedule 7, to these orders annexed.

Defences.

XXXV.—Where the defendant intends to rely on a set-off, illegality, fraud, want of consideration, coverture, with the additional fact that the husband of the defendant was within the colony at the time of action brought, statute or ordinance of limitation, discharge under a bankrupt or insolvent act or ordinance, his notice shall contain the particulars hereinafter mentioned with reference to such grounds of defence, provided that, in case of non-compliance with those rules which apply to such grounds of defence and of the plaintiff's not consenting at the hearing to permit the defendant to avail himself of such defence, the judge may, on such terms as he shall think fit, adjourn the hearing of the cause to enable the defendant to give such notice.

XXXVI.—Where a defendant intends to set-off any debt or demand alleged to be due to him by the plaintiff, he shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff, and to the clerk of the court, and shall deliver to the plaintiff and to the clerk a statement of the particulars of such set-off.

XXXVII.—Where a defendant intends to rely on the defence of illegality he shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff and to the clerk of court, and shall deliver to the plaintiff and to the clerk a statement of such illegality, and if the illegality be under any statute or ordinance, such statement shall contain a reference to the statute or ordinance.

XXXVIII.—Where a defendant intends to rely on the defence of fraud, want of consideration, or a statute or ordinance of limitation, he shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff and to the clerk of the court.

XXXIX.—Where a defendant intends to rely on the defence of a discharge under any statute or ordinance relating to bankrupts, or for the relief of insolvent debtors, he

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shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff and to the clerk of the court, setting forth in such notice the date of his discharge.

XL.—Where a defendant intends to rely on the defence of coverture with the additional fact that her husband was within the colony at the time of the commencement of suit, she shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff and to the clerk of the court, setting forth in such notice the residence of husband.

XLI.—Where the defence is a tender, such defence shall not be available unless before or at the hearing of the cause the defendant pays into court the amount alleged to have been tendered.

XLII.—The forms of notice of defence specified in Schedules 8 and 9, to these orders annexed, may be used with such variations as the circumstances of each case may require.

Adjournment of Cause.

XLIII.—The parties to any cause at any time before the cause is called on, may by consent and without any hearing fee, postpone the hearing to such subsequent court as the judge shall direct.

XLIV.—Where a cause is adjourned no order of adjournment shall be served on either party unless by direction of the judge.

XLV.—When anything required by the practice of the court to be done by either party, before or during the hearing, has not been done, the judge may, in his discretion, and on such terms as he shall think fit, adjourn the hearing to enable the party to comply with the practice.

Amendment.

XLVI.—Where a person other than the defendant appears at the hearing and admits that he is the person whom the plaintiff intended to charge, his name may be substituted for that of the defendant, if the plaintiff consents, and thereupon the cause shall proceed, as to set-off and other matters, as if such person had been originally named in the summons and the costs of the person originally named as the defendant shall be in the discretion of the judge.

XLVII.—Where a party sues or is sued in a representative character, but at the hearing it appears that he ought to have sued or been sued in his own right, the judge may, at the instance of either party, and on such terms as he shall think fit, amend the proceedings accordingly, and thereupon the cause shall proceed, as to set-off and other matters, as if the proper description of the party had been given in the summons.

XLVIII.—Where a party sues or is sued in his own right, but at the hearing it appears that he ought to have sued or been sued in a representative character, the judge may, at the instance of either party, and on such terms as he shall think fit, amend the proceedings accordingly, and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the proper description of the party had been given in the summons.

XLIX.—Where the name or description of a plaintiff in the summons is insufficient or incorrect, it may, at the hearing, be amended at the instance of either party by order of the judge, on such terms as he shall think fit, and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters, as if the name or description had been originally such as it appears after the amendment has been made.

L.—Where the name or description of a defendant in the summons is insufficient or incorrect, and the defendant appears and objects to the description, it may, at the hearing, be amended at the instance of either party by order of the judge, on such terms as he shall think fit, and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the name or description had been originally such as it appears after the amendment has been made; but if no objection is taken to the name or description, the cause may proceed, and in the judgment, and all subsequent proceedings founded thereon, the defendant may be named and described in the same manner.

LI.—In actions by or against a husband if a wife be improperly joined or omitted as a party, the summons may, at the hearing, be amended at the instance of either party by order of the judge, on such terms as he shall think fit, and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the proper person had been made party to the suit.

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LII.—Where it appears at the hearing that a *greater* number of persons have been made *plaintiffs* than by law required, the name of the person improperly joined, may at the instance of either party, be struck out by order of the judge, in such terms as he shall think fit, and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the proper party or parties had alone been made plaintiffs.

LIII.—Where it appears at the hearing that a *less* number of persons have been made *plaintiffs* than by law required, the name of the omitted person may, at the instance of either party, be added by order of the judge on such terms as he shall think fit, and thereupon the cause shall proceed, as to set-off and other matters as if the proper persons had been originally made parties; and if such person shall either at the hearing or some adjournment thereof personally or by writing, signed by him or his agent, consent to become a plaintiff in manner aforesaid, the judge shall then pronounce judgment as if such person had originally been made a plaintiff; but if such person shall not consent to become a plaintiff in manner aforesaid, either at the hearing or at the adjournment thereof, judgment of non-suit shall be entered.

LIV.—Where it appears at the hearing that a *greater* number of persons have been made *defendants* than by law required, the name of the person improperly joined may, at the instance of either party, be struck out by order of the judge, on such terms as he shall think fit, and thereupon the case shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the proper party or parties had alone been made defendants, and the costs of the person improperly joined as the defendant shall be in the discretion of the judge.

LV.—Where two or more persons are made defendants, and some of them have not been served, the name or names of the defendant or defendants who have not been served may, at the instance of either party, be struck out by order of the judge, on such terms as he shall think fit, and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the party or parties whose name or names have not been struck out, had alone been made defendant or defendants.

Costs.

LVI.—Monies paid on a judgment shall be appropriated first in satisfaction of the costs, and afterwards in satisfaction of the original demand.

LVII.—Costs of warrants against the goods, whether executed or unexecuted, or unproductive, shall be allowed against the defendant, unless the judge shall otherwise direct.

LVIII.—No possession fee shall be payable where an execution is paid out at the time of the levy; but if the officer shall necessarily remain in possession more than half-an-hour, and the execution shall be paid out on the day of levy, the possession fee for that day shall be charged.

Orders.

LIX.—Orders for payment of money, or costs, or both, and orders of adjournment, when directed to be served, shall in all cases be prepared by the clerk and delivered to the bailiff who shall cause them to be delivered to the parties on whom they are respectively directed to be served: Provided always, that it shall not be necessary for the party in whose favor any order has been made to prove previously to his taking proceedings thereon that it was sent or reached the opposite party.

LX.—Where the court gives leave to take any proceeding, it shall not be necessary to draw up any order, nor shall any order be drawn up to warrant such proceeding.

Warrants of Execution against the Goods.

LXI.—Warrants of execution against the goods shall bear date on the day on which they are issued.

LXII.—The precise time when any application shall be made to the clerk to issue a warrant against the goods of a party shall be entered by him in his book, and on the warrant, and when more than one such warrant shall be delivered to the bailiff to be executed he shall execute them in order of the times so entered.

LXIII.—The clerk of the court shall, on issuing a warrant of execution against the goods, indorse on such warrant the amount to be levied, distinguishing the amount adjudged to be paid and the amount of the fee for issuing the warrant.

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Interpleader.

LXIV.—Where any claim is made to or in respect of any goods or chattels taken in execution, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof by any landlord for rent, or by any person not being the party against whom such process has issued, and summonses have been issued on the application of the bailiff, such summonses shall be served in such time and mode as hereinbefore directed for a summons to appeal to plaint, and the cases shall proceed as if the claimant were the plaintiff and the execution creditor the defendant, and the claimant shall as soon as possible after the receipt of the summons deliver to the bailiff, or leave at the office of the clerk of the court, a particular of any goods or chattels alleged to be the property of the claimant, and the grounds of his claim, or in case of a claim for rent of the amount thereof, and for what period and in respect of what premises the same is claimed to be due, and the name, address, and description of the claimant shall be fully set forth in such particular, and any money paid into court under the execution shall be retained by the clerk until the claim shall have been adjudicated upon; provided that by consent an interpleader claim may be tried although this rule has not been complied with.

LXV.—Interpleader summonses shall be issued by the clerk of the court on the application of the bailiff without leave of the court.

LXVI.—The forms applicable to the provisions of the two last rules are contained in Schedules 10 to 14 inclusive, and shall be used with such variations as the circumstances of each case may require.

Security.

LXVII.—In all cases where a party proposes to give a bond by way of security, he shall serve on the opposite party and the clerk of the court at his office, notice of the proposed sureties in the form set forth in Schedule 15, and the clerk shall forthwith give notice to both parties of the day and hour on which he proposes that the bond shall be executed, and shall state in the notice to the obligee that should he have any valid objection to make to the sureties, or either of them, that it must then be made.

LXVIII.—The sureties shall make an affidavit of their sufficiency before the clerk of the court in the form in Schedule 16, unless the opposite party shall dispense with such affidavit.

LXIX.—The bond shall be executed in the presence of the clerk of the court but it shall not be necessary for it to be attested.

LXX.—Where a party makes a deposit in lieu of giving a bond, he shall forthwith give notice to the opposite party by post or otherwise of such deposit having been made.

LXXI.—In all cases where the security is by bond, the bond shall be deposited with the clerk of the court until the case be finally disposed of.

Appeal.

LXXII.—The party dissatisfied with the judgment of the court may prosecute his appeal against such judgment, provided that such party shall within ten days after the pronuncing thereof:—

(1.) Obtain the consent of the judge to such appeal,
(2.) Give notice thereof to the opposite party, and
(3.) Give security to be approved by the clerk of the court for the costs of the appeal, whatever be the event of the appeal, and for the amount of the judgment, of he be the defendant, and the appeal be dismissed.

LXXIII.—The ten days referred to in the last rule shall be reckoned exclusive of the day on which judgment was pronounced.

LXXIV.—The consent of the judge to an appeal will not, in any case, be given, unless the unsuccessful party be dissatisfied with the decision of the court in point of law or upon the admission or rejection of evidence.

LXXV.—The appealing party upon obtaining the consent of the judge shall give notice thereof to the successful party and to the clerk of the court.

LXXVI.—If execution shall have issued before an appealing party shall have fulfilled the conditions of rule LXXII, the clerk of the court shall, if the conditions are subsequently complied with, give notice thereof to the bailiff, and proceedings on such execution shall forthwith be stayed.

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LXXVII.—The appeal shall be in the form of a case agreed on by both parties or their attornies, and if they cannot agree the judge upon being applied to by them or their attornies shall settle the same.

LXXVIII.—All cases on appeal shall, unless the judge shall otherwise order, be presented to him for signature at the court holden next after the expiration of twelve clear days from the day on which judgment was pronounced, and shall then be signed by the judge, and be sealed with the seal of the court; and when signed and sealed one copy thereof shall be deposited with the clerk of the court, and another sent by the appellant to the successful party, whilst a third copy shall immediately after the time of signing and sealing the same be delivered by the appellant to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in default whereof the successful party may proceed on the judgment, and shall on application to the court be entitled to such costs as he shall have incurred in consequence of the appellant's proceedings.

LXXIX.—If after the case has been delivered, the appellant do not prosecute his appeal with due diligence according to the practice of the Supreme Court, the successful party may apply to the judge for leave to proceed on the judgment, and leave for that purpose may be granted accordingly, if the judge shall think fit; and the successful party shall also be entitled to such costs as he shall have incurred in consequence of the appellant's proceeding: which costs shall be added to the judgment.

LXXX.—When the Supreme Court has pronounced judgment, either party may deposit the original order of the court, or an office copy thereof, with the clerk of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and within forty-eight hours from the time of such deposit send a notice thereof to the other party.

LXXXI.—A new trial in pursuance of the order of the Supreme Court, shall be entered for trial at the Court of Summary Jurisdiction which shall be holden next after twelve clear days from the time when such order or office copy thereof shall have been deposited as aforesaid, unless the parties agree that it shall take place sooner, or the judge otherwise order.

LXXXII.—If the order of the Supreme Court be that judgment shall be entered for either party, then such judgment shall be entered accordingly, and the successful party shall be at liberty to proceed on such judgment as on a judgment of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

Abatement of Action.

LXXXIII.—Where one or more of *several* plaintiffs or defendants shall die *before* judgment, the suit shall not abate, if the cause of action survive to or against surviving parties respectively.

LXXXIV.—Where one or more of several plaintiffs or defendants shall die after judgment, proceedings thereon may be taken by the survivor or survivors or against the survivor or survivors without leave of the court.

LXXXV.—Where a married woman is sued as a *femme seul*, and she obtains judgment on the ground of coverture and that her husband was resident within the colony at the time of action brought, proceedings may be taken upon such judgment in the name of the wife, at the instance of the husband, without leave of the court.

Arbitration.

LXXXVI.—The judge may in any case with the consent of both parties to the suit order the same to be referred to arbitration to such person or persons, and in such manner and on such terms as he shall think fit, and the award shall be entered as the judgment in the cause and shall be as binding and effectual to all intents as if given by the judge: provided that the judge may, if he think fit, on application to him at the first court held after the entry of such award, set aside the same or make such other order in that behalf as he may deem reasonable and just.

Forms.

LXXXVII.—In proceedings for which forms are not provided in the schedules, the clerk of the court shall frame the forms required, using as guides those so provided.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 3rd day of June, 1865.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Council.

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SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDERS.

SCHEDULE 1.

Notice of Non-service of a Summons.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff*, and C. D. *Defendant.*

Take notice that the Summons in this cause has not been served for the following reason.

Dated day of 186 .

E. F.,
Bailiff.

To the Plaintiff.

SCHEDULE 2.

Plaint Note on entering Plaint.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff*, and C. D. *Defendant.*

FEES PAID.

$	c.

The above cause was entered this day, and will be tried on the day of at the Court House, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this day of 186 .

E. F.,
Clerk.

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N.B.—Bring this note when you come to the court or to the office for any purpose connected with this cause. On the day of hearing bring all books and papers, &c., necessary to prove your case. If you are not in court when your cause is called on it will be struck out. If you have instructed an attorney to appear on your behalf, and neither your attorney nor yourself be present in court, the result will be the same.

If the debt or damage claimed exceeds one hundred dollars you may, if the judge consent, appear by attorney, and in the event of substantiating your claim, the judge may certify that the case was such as to render it fit and advisable that you should have professional assistance, but whatever be the fee which you shall pay your attorney, you will in no case be entitled to be reinbursed except as hereunder written.

Attorney's Fee in Proceedings under Section XII. of Ordinance No. 7, of 1862.

Hearing and Attendance, $10.

Attorney's Fee except those under Section XII.

Upon every Sum of $100 in dispute $3.

Attendance at Hearing, $5.

The percentage shall be calculated upon the sum recovered or successfully resisted.

If there should be any difference between yourself and the opposite party or between yourself and your attorney with respect to the amount of costs payable by, or to be paid to you, you may apply to the clerk of the court, who will tax the same.

SCHEDULE 3.

Note to be inserted at the foot of the Summons.

If you pay the debt and costs as stated above within twenty-four hours after the service of this summons you will avoid further costs; but you may pay the same at any time before the cause is called on for trial, subject to the payment of any further costs which your delay may have caused the plaintiff to incur.

If you admit a part only of the claim you may by paying into the clerk's hands the amount so admitted, together with costs proportionate to the amount you pay in within twenty-four hours after the service of the summons, you avoid further costs, unless the plaintiff, at the hearing, shall prove a claim against you exceeding the sum so paid.

If you intend to rely on a set-off, illegality, fraud, want of consideration, coverture, a statute or ordinance of limitation, or a discharge under a bankrupt or insolvent act or ordinance, you must give notice of such special defence to the clerk of the court and to the plaintiff in writing, and such notice must contain the particulars required by the rules of the court. If your defence be a set-off you must, with each notice thereof, deliver a statement of the particulars. If your defence be a tender, you must pay into court there, or at the hearing, the amount tendered.

Bring this summons when you come to the court or to the office for any purpose connected with the cause. On the day of hearing bring all books and papers, &c., necessary to prove your case. If you are not in court when the cause is called on, the plaintiff may proceed in your absence. If you have instructed an attorney to appear on your behalf, and neither your attorney nor yourself be present in court the result will be the same.

If the debt or damage claimed exceeds one hundred dollars you may, if the judge consent, appear by attorney, and in the event of your successfully resisting the plaintiff's claim, the judge may certify that the case was such as to render it fit and advisable that you should have professional assistance, but whatever be the fee which you shall pay your attorney, you will in no case be entitled to be reinbursed except as hereunder written.

Attorney's Fee in Proceedings under Section XII. of Ordinance No. 7, of 1862.

Hearing and Attendance, $10.

Attorney's Fee except those under Section XII.

Upon every Sum of $100 in dispute $3.

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If there should be any difference between yourself and the opposite party, or be-

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tween yourself and your attorney with respect to the amount of costs payable by, or to be paid to you, you may apply to the clerk of the court, who will tax the same.

SCHEDULE 4.

Notice of Payment into Court of whole claim.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff*, and C. D. *Defendant*.

Take notice that the defendant has paid into court the full amount of your demand is this action, together with your costs therein.

Dated this day of 186

Clerk of Court.

Upon your applying for the above amount it will be necessary that you should produce the plaint note given to you on the entry of the plaint.

SCHEDULE 5.

Notice of Payment of part of Claim into Court.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff*, and C. D. *Defendant*.

Take notice that the defendant has paid into court the sum of $ together with costs proportionate to that sum. If you elect to accept the same in full satisfaction of the sum claimed, and leave with me at my office and at defendant's place of dwelling or place of business forthwith a written notice to that effect, the action will be discontinued, and you will be liable to no further costs. In default of such notice the action may proceed; and if you do not appear at the hearing you will be liable to pay to the defendant such costs as he may incur for appearance at the hearing, or such other sum of money as the judge may order for expenses subsequent to the payment into court.

Dated this day of 186

Clerk of Court.

To the Plaintiff.

Upon your leaving such notice and applying for the above amount it will be necessary that you should produce the plaint-note given to you on the entry of the plaint.

SCHEDULE 6.

Notice of Election to accept Money paid into Court.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff*, and C. D. *Defendant*.

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Take notice that the plaintiff herein elects to accept the sum of $ in full satisfaction of the sum claimed and of the costs incident to the recovery thereof.

Dated this day of 186 .

Plaintiff.

To the Clerk of the Court, and to the Defendant.

SCHEDULE 7.

Notice of Withdrawal of Plaintiff's Claim.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff*, and C. D. *Defendant.*

Take notice that the plaintiff will not further proceed herein.

Dated this day of 186 .

Plaintiff.

To the Clerk of the Court, and to the Defendant.

SCHEDULE 8.

Notice of Set-off.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff*, and C. D. *Defendant.*

Take notice that I intend at the hearing of this cause to claim a set-off against the plaintiff's demand, the particulars of which set-off are annexed hereto.

Dated this day of 186 .

Defendant.

To the Clerk of the Court and the Plaintiff.

SCHEDULE 9.

Notice of Special Defence.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff*, and C. D. *Defendant.*

Take notice that I intend at the hearing of this cause to give in evidence and rely upon the following ground of defence.

Dated this day of 186 .

Defendant.

To the Clerk of the Court and the Plaintiff.

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That the contract was in itself illegal, *or* that the plaintiff was not legally qualified to contract, *or* that the contract was made for illegal purposes, *or* as the case may be. [If illegality be created by statute or ordinance reference must be had to statute or ordinance.]

That I was induced to make the alleged promise [*or* agreement *or* to accept the said bill *or* to execute the alleged deed *or* to contract the alleged debt] by the fraud of the plaintiff.

That there was no consideration for the contract sued upon.

That I was at the time when the supposed claim arose [*or* the supposed contract or agreement was made] the wife of of And that at the time of the commencement of this suit he was within this colony, and now resides at

That the claim for which I am summoned is barred by a statute [*or* ordinance] of limitation,

That I was on the day of 18 "The bankruptcy ordinance, 1864" [*or* as the case may be.]

SCHEDULE 10.

Interpleader Summons to Execution Creditor.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff,* and C. D. *Defendant.*

Whereas [*here insert the name, address and description of claimant, so far as is then known*] hath made a claim to [certain goods and chattels *(or monies, &c.,)* taken in execution under process issuing out of this court at your instance] [or certain rent alleged to be due to him.]

You are therefore hereby summoned to appear at a court to be holden at the court house on the day of next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when the said claim will be adjudicated upon and such order made thereupon as to the judge shall seem fit.

Dated this day of 186 .

Clerk of the Court.

To the Plaintiff.

SCHEDULE 11.

Interpleader summons to a claimant setting up a claim to the goods or the proceeds thereof.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff,* and C. D. *Defendant.*

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[Name, address, and description of claimant.]

You are hereby summoned to appear at a court to be holden at the court-house on the day of next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to support a claim made by you to certain goods and chattels *(or monies, &c.,)* taken in execution under process issued in this action at the instance of [the execution creditor] and in default of your then establishing such claim the said goods and chattels will then be sold [or the said monies, &c., paid over] according to the exigency of the said process; and take notice that you are hereby required as soon as possible after the receipt of this summons, to deliver to the bailiff, or leave at my office, particulars of the goods and chattels which [or the proceeds whereof] are claimed by you, and of the grounds of your claim; and in such particulars you shall set forth fully your name, address, and description; and take notice that in the event of your not giving such particulars as aforesaid your claim will not be heard by the court.

Dated this day of 186

Clerk of the Court.

To

of

SCHEDULE 12.

Interpleader Summons to a claimant setting up a claim to rent in respect of the premises upon which the execution was levied.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff.* and C. D. *Defendant.*

[Name, address, and description of claimant].

You are hereby summoned to appear at a court to be holden at the court-house on the day of next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to support a claim made by you to certain rent alleged by you to be due to you in respect of and issuing out of certain premises upon which certain goods and chattels were taken in execution under process of this court, in this action, at the instance of [the execution creditor], and in default of your then establishing such claim the said goods and chattels will then be sold, and the proceeds thereof paid over according to the exigency of the said process [*or if such goods and chattels shall have been then sold* then the proceeds of such sale will be paid over according to the exigency of the said process;] and take notice that you are hereby required as soon as possible after the receipt of this summons, to deliver to the bailiff, or leave at my office, particulars of the amount of the rent claimed by you, and of the period for which, and of the premises in respect of which you claim such rent, and of the grounds of your claim; and in such particulars you shall set forth fully your name, address, and description; and take notice that in the event of your not giving such particulars your claim will not be heard by the Court.

Dated this day of 186

Clerk of the Court.

To

of

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SCHEDULE 13.

Order on an Interpleader Summons where the Claim is not established.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff*, and C. D. *Defendant*.

E. F.,
Claimant.

It is this day adjudged touching the claim of E. F. to certain goods and chattels [*or monies, &c.,*] taken in execution in this action [*or* to certain rent alleged to be due to him] that the said goods and chattels [*or monies, &c., or part thereof to wit, &c., specifying them*] are the property of execution debtor [or that there is no rent due to the said E. F.]

And it is ordered that the costs of this proceeding amounting to $ be paid by the said E. F. to the clerk of the court, on or before the day of next, for the use of the execution creditor.

Given under the seal of this court this day of 186

Judge.

SCHEDULE 14.

Order on an Interpleader Summons where the Claim is established.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff*, and C. D. *Defendant*.

E. F.,
Claimant.

It is this day adjudged touching the claim of E. F. to certain goods and chattels [*or monies, &c.,*] taken in execution in this action [*or* to certain rent alleged to be due to him] that the said goods and chattels [*or monies, &c., or part thereof* to wit specifying them] are his property [*or* that rent to the amount of $ is due to him.]

And it is ordered that the said [execution creditor] do pay to the clerk of this court for the use of the said E. F. $ for costs on or before the day of 186

Given under the seal of the court this day of 186

Judge.

SCHEDULE 15.

Notice of Sureties.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. of Plaint.

(Seal.)

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff*, and C. D. *Defendant*.

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Take notice that the sureties whom I propose as my security in the above cause [here state the proceeding which has rendered the sureties necessary] are [here state the full names and addresses of the sureties and their residences for the last six months].

SCHEDULE 16.

Affidavit of Justification.

IN THE COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Between { A. B. *Plaintiff*, and C. D. *Defendant*.

I of one of the sureties for the make oath and say that I am a householder residing at [describing his place of residence], that I am worth property to the amount of $ [the amount required for the purpose], over and above what will pay my just debts [*if security in any other action or for any other purpose add*, and every other sum for which I am now security] that I am not bail or security in any other action or proceeding or for any other person [*or if security in any other action or actions add*, except for C. D. at the suit of E. F., *or* as the case may be] that this my property to the amount of the said sum of $ [*if security in any other action, &c.*, over and above all other sums for which I am now security as aforesaid]; consists of [here specify the nature and value of the property, particularizing each description of property]. Sworn, &c.

RULES OF THE COLONIAL TREASURY.

1.—Crown Rents are payable every half year, on the 24th June and 25th December.
2.—Police and Lighting Rates are payable in advance, at the commencement of each quarter.
3.—Water Rates are due at the commencement of each half year.
4.—Payments at the Treasury to be made from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., (Sundays excepted).
5.—Payments once made by the department, the officers of the Treasury are not responsible for any deficiency after receipts have been granted.

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RULES AFFECTING SICK SEAMEN, TO BE OBSERVED BY THE COLONIAL SURGEON AND THE HARBOUR MASTER.

In any case of a Destitute Sick Seaman whom the Colonial Surgeon may deem it expedient to send to his native country or elsewhere, either because he is sufficiently recovered for that purpose or because he requires change, and is deemed able to undergo the voyage,—the following rules shall be observed :—

I.—Each man's name requiring a passage shall be placed by the Colonial Surgeon on a list, which shall be sent to the Harbour Master on the last day of each week.

II.—This list shall specify the name, age, country, date of admission into hospital, and by whose order admitted, the disease, and whether the patient is fit to proceed without medical attendance, whither proceeding, and how far he is furnished with clothing and bedding.

If the disease be contagious or of an offensive description, notice must be given, and when immediate removal is necessary, it must be so specified.

III.—The Harbour Master, on receipt of the Colonial Surgeon's list, is to take the best means of obtaining the desired passages, and will afford early intimation to the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital of the probable departure of the vessel, in which the passages are engaged, and will also give notice if a surgeon is on board such ship.

IV.—All necessary clothing and bedding required by the sick men are to be provided by the Harbour Master, and the Colonial Surgeon, when he considers it advisable, is to provide medicines.

V.—The Harbour Master is to send to the hospital for the sick men, and to have charge of their embarkation.

VI.—A short account of the case is to be supplied to the Harbour Master by the Superintendent of the hospital. This account is to be delivered to the surgeon on board, if the vessel carries a surgeon.

VII.—On the occurrence of a death in the Government Civil Hospital, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to give immediate notice to the Government undertaker, who will act according to the rules laid down in his contract.

VIII.—When an order for a passage is submitted to His Excellency the Governor for signature, it is to be accompanied by a copy of the Colonial Surgeon's list, and a note of the steps taken thereon, certified by the Harbour Master.

By command,

W. T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Hongkong, 5th November, 1866.

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PORT, CONSULAR, CUSTOMS, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS, &c.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Port Regulations to secure the observance of Treaties and the maintainance of friendly relations between British Subjects and Chinese Subjects and Authorities, made in pursuance of Section 85 of the China and Japan Order in Council 1865.

I.—All port rules and regulations heretofore in force to secure the observance of Treaties and the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities, having reference to any of the 13 ports open for trade in China, are repealed from and after the day of upon and from which day the following regulations shall take effect and be observed.

II.—The British Consulate offices at the several open ports shall be opened for public business from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. daily, excepting Sundays, Christmas day, Good Friday, Queen's birth day, Easter Monday, and those holidays upon which public offices in England are closed, Chinese New Year's day and such Chinese holidays as the Chinese Customs authorities may observe.

III.—On the arrival of any British vessel at the anchorage of any of the open ports, the master shall, within 24 hours, deposit his ship's papers together with a summary of the manifest of her cargo at the Consulate office, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene.

IV.—Every British vessel must show her national colours on entering the port or anchorage, and keep them hoisted until she shall have been reported at the Consulate and her papers deposited there.

V.—No British vessel or any vessel the property of a British subject, unless provided with a certificate of registry, or provisional or other pass from the Superintendent of Trade at Peking or from the Colonial Government at Hongkong, shall hoist the British ensign within any port or anchorage, or any flag similar to the British ensign, or of a character not to be easily distinguishable from it. Nor shall any registered British vessel flying the Red ensign hoist any other ensign or flag (except she be entitled to fly the Blue ensign) in use by Her Majesty's vessels of war, or the national ensign of any foreign States or any ensign or flag not plainly distinguishable from the ensigns used by Her Majesty's ships of war or from those flown by ships of foreign States.

VI.—Should any seaman absent himself without permission, the master shall forthwith report the same at the Consulate office, and take the necessary measures for the recovery of the absentee, and it shall be lawful for the Consul, if circumstances shall require it, in his discretion to prohibit leave being given to seamen to come ashore, and any master who shall violate such prohibition shall incur the penalties hereinafter declared.

VII.—The discharge of guns or other firearms from vessels in harbour is strictly prohibited, unless premission shall have been granted by the Consul.

VIII.—Masters of vessels when reporting their arrival at a Port shall notify in writing the names of all passengers and persons not forming part of the articled

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crew on board, and previous to leaving, notice must be given of the number and names of all persons, not forming part of the articled crew, intending to leave the port on board any vessel.

IX.—All cases of death occurring at sea must be reported to the Consul within 24 hours of the vessels arriving in Port or Harbour, and all cases of death, on board vessels in Harbour, or in the residence of British subjects on shore, must be immediately reported at the Consulate office, and in the event of sudden or accidental death the fullest information obtainable should be given. In is strictly prohibited to throw overboard the bodies of seamen or other persons dying on board of a vessel in Harbour. Except in cases of urgent necessity, no burial should take place on shore or from any ship in Harbour without the license of the Consul first obtained.

X.—Stone or ballast shall not be thrown overboard in any Port or Harbour unless permission shall have been first obtained from the local authorities through the intervention of Her Majesty's Consular officer.

XI.—All cases of loss of property by theft or fraud on board ships, as well as of assault or felony requiring redress or involving the public peace, must be immediately reported at the Consulate office.

Any Chinese subject guilty of a misdemeanour on shore or afloat may be detained on detection, but information must in such cases be forthwith lodged at the Consulate office, and in no instance shall British Subjects be permitted to use violence towards Chinese offenders or take the law into their own hands.

XII.—Any vessel laden with Gunpowder or other explosive material, or having in the whole above 200 lbs. of such material on board, shall not approach nearer than a distance of one mile from the limits of the anchorage. On arriving at that distance she must be forthwith reported to the Consular Authority.

Special anchorages or stations will be assigned for such ships in the neighbourhood of the Ports.

XIII.—No seamen or other person belonging to a British ship may be discharged or left behind at any port or anchorage without the express sanction of the Consul, and not then until sufficient security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behaviour while remaining on shore, and if required, for the expenses incident to his shipment to a Port in the United Kingdom or to a Colonial Port, according as the seaman or other person may be a native of Great Britain or of any British Colony.

If any British subject left at a Port or anchorage by a British vessel be found requiring public relief prior to the departure of such vessel from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, the vessel will be held responsible for the maintenance and removal of such British subject.

XIV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master or consignee shall apply at the Chinese Custom House for a Chinese port clearance, and on his presenting this document, together with a copy of the manifest of his export cargo, at the Consulate office, his ship's papers will be restored, and he will be furnished with a Consular port clearance, on receiving which the vessel will be at liberty to leave the port. Should any vessel take in or discharge cargo subsequent to the issue of the Customs clearance, the master will be subject to a penalty, and the ship to such detention as may be necessary to the ends of justice.

XV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master shall give notice thereof to the Consul, and shall hoist a Blue Peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. The Consul may dispense with the observance of this regulation on security being given that claims presented within 24 hours will be paid.

XVI.—No British subject may establish or carry on an hotel, boarding or eating-house, house of establishment, or shop for the sale of liquors within the Consular district without the sanction and license of the Consul, and payment of such fees in respect of such license yearly or otherwise as may be duly authorised. The Consul shall require every person so licensed to give security for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house, and also that he will not harbour

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any seaman who is a runaway or who cannot produce his discharge accompanied by a written sanction from the Consul to reside on shore

Every person so licensed will be held accountable for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house, and in case of their misconduct may be sued upon the instrument of security so given.

XVII.—Any British subject desiring to proceed up the country to a greater distance than thirty miles from any Treaty port, is required to procure a Consular passport, and any one found without such a passport beyond that distance will be liable to prosecution and to a fine not exceeding $100.

XVIII.—The term Consul in these Regulations shall be construed to include all and every officer in Her Majesty's Consular service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or other person duly authorized to act in any of the aforesaid capacities within the dominions of the Emperor of China.

XIX.—British vessels are bound as to mooring and pilotage to act in accordance with the Harbour and Pilot Regulations authorized in each port by the Customs' authorized Harbour Master, and approved of by the British Consul, and any infraction of the same shall render the party offending liable at the discretion of the Consul to the penalties attached to these regulations.

No loading or discharging of cargo may be carried on except within the limits of the anchorage defined by the Consul and the Chinese authorities of each port respectively.

XX.—Any infringement of the preceding General Regulations or of the Special Regulations, shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than 5 and not exceeding 500 dollars, according to the circumstances, without imprisonment, with a further fine for continuing offences not less than 25 and not exceeding 250 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred; such fines to be inflicted, levied and enforced in accordance with the order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 9th day of March, 1865—or for the repeated and continued offences to imprisonment for any number of days not exceeding 100 days, with or without hard labour and with or without cost of maintenance, the same to be recovered by distress.

NOTE.—All fines levied by virtue of or under the General or Special Port Regulations, are to be applied as directed by the Order in Council, in diminution of the Public Expenditure, unless otherwise specially ordered.

SPECIAL LOCAL REGULATIONS.

CANTON AND WHAMPOA.

I.—The anchorage for the loading and discharge of British vessels at the port of Canton is at Whampoa, the limits of which are defined: *On the North*—by a line drawn from Sulphur Point, Honan Island, across the East end of Watson's Island to the North Bank of the River; *on the South*—by a line drawn from Sully Point, French Island, along the North side of Dane's Island to the North end of Island No. 2; *on the East*—by a line drawn due North from the North end of Island No. 2 to the North bank of the River; *on the West* by a line drawn due North from Sully Point, French Island, to Honan Island.

II.—Should Her Majesty's Consul or Vice-consul see fit, he may notify in writing the master of any British ship that he is not to grant leave of absence to any of his crew to go on shore. An infringement of such notification will subject the offender to a fine.

III.—Masters of vessels are prohibited from granting liberty on any pretence to their crews to proceed to Canton, except the leave of the Consul or Vice-Consul be obtained.

IV.—The keeper of every licensed boarding-house, house of entertainment or shop for the sale of liquors, shall exhibit in a conspicuous part of the house a tariff

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of charges. Such house shall be liable to be visited at any time by a constable or other person deputed by the Consul or Vice-consul for the purpose of inspection.

V.—No licensed boarding house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, shall be transferred, or sub-let, without the consent of the Consul or Vice-consul.

VI.—No keeper of a licensed boarding house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, shall under any circumstances enter into partnership with a person not a British subject, nor shall any British subject act as a barman, runner, or in other similar capacity, in any boarding house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, British or other, without permission of the Consul or Vice-consul.

VII.—On anchoring at Whampoa the master of any British vessel will without delay lodge the articles of his crew with the British Vice-consul, and within 24 hours of arrival he will deposit at Her Majesty's Consulate at Canton his ship's register and a copy of his inward manifest.

When the vessel is ready for sea the master will procure from the Custom House a port clearance, and on exhibiting this at the consulate and depositing a copy of his export manifest he will receive back the ship's register, on presenting which to the Vice-consul at Whampoa he will receive the ship's articles and an English port clearance, on payment of the requisite fees.

VIII.—Any individual appealing from the decision of the Vice-Consul at Whampoa, is required to forward his appeal under flying seal through the Vice-Consul to the Consul at Canton.

IX.—River steamers regularly engaged in transmission of passengers or goods between Canton and Hongkong, may, if permitted by the Customs' authorities, load and discharge at Canton.

CANTON.

CUSTOMS AND HARBOUR RULES AND REGULATIONS.

RIVER STEAMER REGULATIONS.

I.—On entering port, masters of river steamers must have their import manfests in readiness to hand to the customs' officer, who will board the vessel on arrival. For cargo to be discharged at Whampoa, a separate manifest will be required to be handed to the customs' officer at that place.

The customs must in all cases be furnished with Import manifest, before any cargo can be discharged.

II.—Consignees are not required to make application to the customs for permission to remove consignments from the steamers, but all goods imported in such vessels must, on being discharged, be taken for examination to the customs jetty.

III.—All exports for shipments, by river steamers, must be sent to the customs' jetty for examination, on which a permit to ship will be granted.

IV.—Manifest of cargoes exported must be handed to the customs' officer on the return trip of the steamers.

V.—River steamers must not land or ship cargo at any other place in the river than Canton and Whampoa. Any breach of these regulations respecting the shipment or discharge of goods exposes such goods to seizure and confiscation.

VI.—The custom house is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and the river steamer office from sunrise to sunset, Sundays and holidays excepted.

All applications regarding customs' business should be addressed to the

"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS."

Office of Maritime Customs, Canton.

CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS.

I.—Masters must deposit their ship's papers and manifest with their Consul, (if they have no Consul, with the customs,) within 48 hours after entering the port.

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II.—The import manifest must contain a true account of the nature of the cargo on board, and must be handed to the customs before any application to break bulk can be attended to.

III.—The import manifest having been received and ship's papers duly lodged with the Consul or the customs, permits to land goods will be granted, on the receipt of applications specifying the number of packages, with their marks, weight, quantity, and such like particulars.

IV.—Before shipment of goods, permits to ship must in like manner be obtained.

V.—Cargo for which a permit has been issued, but which cannot be received on board, must be brought to the customs-house jetty for examination, before being re-landed.

VI.—When a vessel has received on board the whole of her outward cargo, the customs must be furnished with an export manifest.

VII.—After examination of goods, consignees or shippers will be supplied with a memo., for which early application should be made, of the duties payable.

They may then pay in the account to the Hae Kwan Bank or receiving office, when they will be furnished with a duty receipt in Chinese, which they must bring to the customs.

Import duties are due upon the landing of the goods, and export duties on their shipment. Amendment in respect of weight or value must be made within 24 hours after the landing or shipment of the goods.

VIII.—On application being made for the customs' clearance, if the customs are satisfied that the import and export manifests are correct, and that all dues and duties have been paid, the clearance will be issued.

IX.—In all cases of transhipment, application must be made for a transhipment permit. Goods transhipped before receipt of such permit are liable to confiscation.

X.—Cargo boats conveying goods from Canton to Whampoa for shipment there, must be taken for examination to the customs' jetty, before the goods can be put on board the ship. On arrival at Whampoa, their permits must be exhibited at the Floating Custom House, for countersignature, in like manner the permits of cargo boats conveying goods to Canton from ships at Whampoa must be countersigned at the Whampoa Floating Custom House, and on arrival at Canton they must repair to the customs jetty for examination.

MACAO.

PORT REGULATIONS.

I.—Any vessel nearing the roads and wanting a pilot, must have its national flag at the foremast head.

II.—No notice will be taken at the office of the captain of the port of any damage occurring to vessels coming in or going out when not piloted by the office pilot.

III.—The captain of the port may not employ any pilot without having previously examined him; and as it is necessary to keep a pilot establishment, vessels coming or going out without such office pilot may not be exempted from payment of pilotage dues.

IV.—The captain of a vessel or his agent shall report his vessel at the captain of the port's office within 24 hours after his arrival, and in default of doing so he shall pay a fine of 100 dollars.

V.—The captain of a vessel on landing shall present his ship's papers at the office of the captain of the port; where they will remain until his departure.

VI.—Vessels cannot enter the inner harbour with gunpowder on board. Such gunpowder must be deposited at the Barra Fort, from whence it can be received on going out.

VII.—It is forbidden to throw ballast or rubbish overboard in port, under a penalty of 100 dollars.

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VIII.—Vessels are not permitted to change their moorings in the river without the permission of the captain of the port.

IX.—Vessels must keep their sheet anchors ready for letting go.

X.—If any man deserts his vessel, the same must be reported to the captain of the port, who will assist in his apprehension, and if during the stay of the vessel in port the man cannot be found, and should appear after her departure, he shall be arrested (if so required) and delivered to the police authorities.

XI.—It is forbidden to land invalids without the consent of the captain of the port. For contravention of this a fine will be imposed of 100 dollars.

XII.—If the captain of a vessel wishes to send any sick man to the Hospital, he must apply to the captain of the port; the vessel being answerable for the expenses.

XIII.—The captain of a vessel may not discharge either part or the whole of his crew in Macao, without the permission of the captain of the port.

XIV.—Vessels coming to in the roads, with intention of loading or unloading, must report at the office of the captain of the port, as ordained by the 5th Art. The agents will be held answerable for the neglect.

Macao, 12th March, 1855.

JOZE CARLOS BARROS,
Acting Secretary to the Governor.

SWATOW.

REGULATIONS FOR COASTING STEAMERS.

9th May, 1864.

I.—The agent or agents of each British steamer or line of steamers engaged in the Coasting Trade between Foochow and Hongkong and intermediate ports, will be *required to give a bond as guarantee* for the due observance by them of the Treaty and Local Regulations.

II.—After any such steamer has been reported at the Consulate office, and her papers lodged according to the usual form, it will not be necessary (unless she has to renew her tonnage dues certificate) that she should again be formally reported for four months; but whenever she enters the port, her arrival must be notified at the Consulate. It will not, however, be required that her papers should be shown or a clearance obtained.

III.—A manifest will have to be handed in, at the expiration of every month, of all cargo and treasure imported into or exported from the port.

IV.—The fee for every entry as a "coasting steamer" shall be $12.

V.—It will be incumbent on the agent or master of a "coasting steamer," under a penalty of $25, to notify at this Consulate office within one hour after her arrival, should it be during daylight, or before 8 A.M. should it be dark, the hour at which it is intended to despatch every such steamer. And should any steamer engaged in the Coasting Trade depart previous to the hour for which she has been circulated (such time to be taken from the clock in the Consulate office) a fine of $50 will be inflicted.

AMOY.

The limits of the port are defined within lines drawn from the Southernmost point of Amoy Island south eastward to the Island nearest to it, and thence in the direction of the high pagoda to the point of Lam-tai-hoo Hill; and from the Northernmost point of Amoy Island to the opposite point on the mainland. All the islands and waters between these lines are therefore included within the limits of the port.

CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF AMOY.

I.—The limits of the port are defined within lines drawn from the Southernmost point of Amoy island South-eastward to the nearest island; and thence in the direction of the high Pagoda, to the point of Lam-tae-hoo Hill; and from the Northernmost point of Amoy island to the opposite point on the mainland.

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IV.—It is allowable for daily steamers on arrival, after being boarded by the customs' officer, to discharge their cargo into boats alongside, pending the issue of permits by the customs, but the cargo-boats so loaded shall not leave the ship's side until the permit is received on board the steamer.

V.—Steamers stopping at Chinhai to take or land passengers, shall only do so opposite the customs' jetty, and no goods or cargo whatever shall be shipped or discharged there without special permission from the customs.

VI.—Any steamer wilfully infringing these regulations shall be subject to the withdrawal of these "River steamer" privileges, as well as to all penalties according to treaty.

J. K. LEONARD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CHINKIANG.

Limits of Port.

1st.—For junks, and all sailing craft (except Lorchas) not being square-rigged, the portion of the river on the Chinkiang side between Golden island and the Kan-lu-sze, old Consular Hill. 2nd, for Lorchas and square-rigged vessels and steamers that portion of the river above described, but including also the northern bank. A steamer trading on the river under license from the Customs authorities need not be reported at the consulate by the master; provided that the agent or consignee of such steamer shall, within 36 hours after her arrival (unless a Sunday or Holiday intervene), hand into the consulate: 1st, a manifest of cargo exported or imported; 2nd, a list of all passengers (not Chinese) embarked or disembarked.

No boarding-house or tavern shall be established either on the north bank of the river or without the limits of the British concession.

Rafts under British flag coming to the port of Chinkiang shall be reported by the foreigner in charge within 24 hours of their arrival. The following reports will be required:

A manifest of the raft, countersigned by the agent or consignee;

A list of persons other than Chinese employed on the raft, signed by the consignee;

A list of all passengers, not Chinese, brought down by the raft, signed by the consignee.

The foreigner or foreigners in charge of rafts, shall, during their stay in port, report themselves once every three days to the officer in charge of Her Majesty's consulate. They shall also give 24 hours notice of intended departure, specifying destination and mode of conveyance.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF CHINKIANG.

I.—For the shipment and discharge of cargo, merchant vessels shall anchor in the vicinity of the Customs' hulk, above Silver and below Golden Islands.

II.—Cargo-boats must be registered at the Customs, and their numbers must be conspicuously painted on them in English and Chinese characters.

III.—The landing and shipment of cargo can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on without special permission on Sundays or holidays.

Upon application, river steamers, *arriving before midnight*, will be permitted to land and ship cargo during the night.

Goods landed or shipped without a permit will be confiscated.

IV.—Cargo for which a shipment permit has been issued, but which cannot be received on board, must await Customs examination before being re-landed.

V.—River steamers excepted, merchant vessels must complete the discharging of the import cargo before commencing to receive on board exports.

VI.—Sea-going ships, Ningpo boats, lorchas, and such like craft, together with steamers *not* plying under the Shanghai river steamer pass, must be reported by the Consul on arrival at Chinkiang, and must lodge with the customs a manifest of the cargo on board; the permit to open hatches will then be issued.

Consignees of goods upon presenting, in Chinese and English, applications con-

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taining all necessary particulars,—such as denomination of goods, number of packages, marks, numbers, weights, value, &c., will be supplied with permits authorising the discharge of their consignments into cargo-boats, after which the goods will be examined and customs' memos. issued for the payment of duties. Upon the production of the bank receipts, permission will be granted to land the goods.

Exemption and coast trade duty certificates should be presented at the Customs simultaneously with the consignees' application for a discharge permit.

VII.—Goods for export will be examined by the customs upon the receipt of applications for shipment permits, giving all necessary particulars, and made out in Chinese and English. After the examination, a customs memo. will be issued, and, upon the production of the bank receipt, the shipment permit will be granted.

VIII.—In the case of vessels arriving from, and about again to proceed to, sea, the landing and shipment of cargo having been completed, all dues and duties having been paid, and the manifest of the export cargo having been handed to the customs, the customs' clearance will be issued, upon which the vessel may receive back her papers and proceed on her voyage.

In the case of vessels arriving at Chinkiang from sea, and about to proceed to Kiukiang or Hankow, the landing and shipment of cargo having been completed, all dues and duties having been paid, and a manifest of the cargo placed on board at Chinkiang having been handed to the customs, the clearance will be issued, and, upon the application of the Consul who holds the ship's papers, or of the consignee, in the event of the papers having been lodged with the customs, the ship's hatches will be sealed, and the "Chinkiang pass" will be granted, upon which the vessel may leave the anchorage on her voyage up the river.

In the case of vessels arriving at Chinkiang from Hankow or Kiukiang, and about to proceed to sea, the clearances issued by the Hankow and Kiukiang customs, together with a manifest of the cargo on board, must be handed in to the Chinkiang customs, when, upon the surrender of the Chinkiang pass, the customs clearance (Grand Chop) will be issued, and the vessel will be at liberty to receive back her papers and proceed to sea.

IX.—River steamers plying under the "River steamer pass," arriving at Chinkiang, whether bound up or down the river, shall exhibit that document to the Chinkiang customs.

In the case of steamers having on board cargo to be discharged at Chinkiang, the cargo certificate issued at the port of shipment and addressed to the Chinkiang customs, together with the manifest signed by the master, should be handed to the boarding tide-surveyor, who will thereon issue a general discharge permit.

Merchandise arriving in excess of the quantity noted in the cargo certificates will be confiscated.

X.—Goods for export by river steamers must pay before shipment the full export and the half import or coast trade duty.

Applications for shipment permits must be made out in Chinese and English; *and must specify the place at which the goods are to be landed,* their denomination, number of packages, marks, numbers, weight, value, &c.: after the examination of the goods, the customs' memo. will be issued, and, upon the production of the bank receipt, the shipment permit will be granted.

XI.—Steamers neither landing nor shipping cargo may proceed on their voyage after the inspection, by the customs, of the river pass.

Steamers that have cargo to land or ship, having completed the landing and shipment, and all dues and duties having been paid, the master of the steamer should notify the same to the tidewaiter on board; upon the receipt of the export manifest, the certificate will be issued and the river pass will be returned. The steamer may then proceed on her voyage.

XII.—In the case of native craft owned or chartered by foreigners, permits for the shipment of cargo will not be granted until after issue by the customs, on the application of the Consul, of a special junk pass. Similarly, discharge permit will not

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be granted to such vessels arriving at Chinkiang until the special junk pass shall have been handed to the customs through the Consul.

Bonds for junks deposited by parties not agents of mercantile firms heretofore established in China, must be entered into by such parties with two sufficient sureties.

N.B.—The office will be open for the transaction of general business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

The tide-surveyor will be on duty for the inspection of the papers of steamers that have not to discharge or ship cargo, on all days, from daylight in the morning until midnight.

Communications regarding customs' business, together with applications for junk bonds, should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs.

KIUKIANG.

I.—The limits of the anchorage for ordinary vessels are from the West end of the City Wall to Lung-kai Creek.

II.—Steamers trading regularly on the river under license from the Chinese Customs, and not remaining in port above 24 hours, and sailing vessels provided they do not break bulk or remain in port more than 24 hours, are not required to deposit their papers with summary of manifest under General Regulation No. III.

III.—Vessels having on board more than 200 lbs. of explosive combustible material must anchor at a distance of not less than one mile from the Foreign Settlement and from the Native City.

NEWCHWANG (YING-TZE.)

The limits of the port are as follows: Commencing from the west of the Creek near the Fort and extending as far as the eastern limit of the British settlement.

The limits of the port extend from the Lao-yeh-ko, or central temple, on the west, to the eastern extremity of the British concession,

HANKOW.

The limits of anchorage at Hankow are as follows:—

South:—Within lines drawn from the Pagoda on the summit of the hill on the Hanyang side to the Hanyang gate of the Woochang city on the opposite bank of the river.

North:—Below the British concession ground from its boundary limit across to the opposite bank of the river to the Custom House, called by the Chinese Woochang.

CHEFOO (YENTAI.)

The limits of the port of Chefoo (Yentai), in the district of Tang-chow-foo, are within a line drawn from the Eastern end of the peninsula called Che-foo-tao, to the northern and eastern extremities of the Kungtung islands, and from them to the mainland.

TIENTSIN.

Every British sailing vessel, whether intending to pass up the river to Tientsin or not, shall report at the Vice-Consulate at Taku, and lodge her papers there. Provided that, if a sailing vessel passes up the river to Tientsin she shall take up with her the ship's articles and deposit said document at the Consulate at Tientsin; said articles shall be handed back to the Master when the vessel is about to return to Taku, where she shall receive her other papers and port clearance at the Vice-Consulate.

British steamers bound for Tientsin shall not be required to report and lodge their papers at Taku, but may report and clear at Tientsin. Provided, that if a

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steamer bound for Tientsin remain for more than three hours at Taku, unless she can show reasonable cause for so doing, she shall report and lodge her papers at Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-consulate there.

The master of any vessel in the inner Taku anchorage shall be allowed 48 hours, and in the outer 72 hours, to deposit the ship's papers at the Vice-consulate at that port.

During the winter months, while the port of Tientsin is closed by ice, the hours, during which the consular office is required to be open are from A.M. to P.M.

LOCAL LAND REGULATIONS.

Preamble.

Whereas by Section 85 of the "China and Japan Order in Council, 1865," it is provided amongst other things that "Her Majesty's Minister in China may from time to time make such Regulations as seem fit for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects resident in or resorting to China," and also that he "may make any such regulations apply either throughout China, or to some one or more of the Consular Districts in China, and may by any such Regulations repeal or alter any regulations made for any such purpose as aforesaid, before the commencement of this order;" and whereas, in the Consular District of Tientsin, a certain quantity of land, commonly known and described as the British settlement, has been rented in perpetuity from the Government of China by the Crown of Great Britain, and sublet by Her Majesty through her Consul to various Lessees; and whereas it is expedient that regulations should be made for the peace, order, and good government of the said lessees of the British Crown and of all persons within the limits of the said settlement, and also for the peace, order, and good government of all British subjects within the said Consular District of Tientsin; and whereas it seems further to be urgently required that such Regulations should have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty; be it therefore ordered that the following Local Land Regulations shall have effect and be binding upon all persons residing or being within the limits of the said settlement, as to all matters and things comprised therein, from and after the expiration of One Calender Month after the same shall have been affixed and kept exhibited at the office of H. B. M. Consulate at Tientsin; and be it further ordered that the following General Regulations shall in like manner be binding upon all British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin, it being understood that the obligation of Foreigners to conform to and obey the said regulations is derived from their individual consent, and from being lessees of land under the British Crown, with the sanction and consent of their National Authorities.

Given under may hand and seal of Office, at Peking, China, this 26th day of November, 1866.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.

Local Land Regulations.

I.—The Land to which these Regulations apply is bounded on the East by the Peiho River, on the West by the high road between Tientsin and Taku, on the North by the French settlement, and on the South by the American Lots. Its limits are defined also by four boundary stones set up on the N.E., N.W., S E. and S.W. angles of the settlement.

II.—The Local Regulations published by Acting-Consul Gibson on the 27th October, 1863, and the Supplementary Regulations published by Acting Vice-Consul Dennys on the 1st June, 1864, are hereby repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being embodied in the present Local Land Regulations.

III.—The leases of all lots in the settlement shall be deposited in H.B.M. Consulate in original, and all transfers of lots or portions of lots under the said

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II.—The shipment and discharge of cargo can only be carried on in the inner harbour between Kulansoo and Amoy: Northern and Southern limits. The authorised Customs' jetties for the examination, landing, and shipment of goods, are those known as the Kang-ah-kow and Custom-house wharves.

III.—Masters of merchant vessels must deposit their ships' papers and import manifest with their Consul (if they have no Consul, with the Customs) within 48 hours after entering the port.

IV.—The import manifest must contain a true account of the nature of the cargo on board, and must be handed to the Customs, signed by the master, before any application to break bulk can be attended to.

V.—The landing and discharging of cargo must be carried on within the limits of the inner anchorage, as defined in Rule II.,—can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on, without special permission, on Sundays and Holidays. Cargo-boats employed for the shipment or landing of merchandise cannot make use of other jetties than those specified in Rule II.

VI.—When ready to discharge cargo, the consignee must send to the Customs an application in Chinese (and English) giving full particulars of the cargo to be discharged, when he will be furnished with a permit to remove his consignment from the ship by which it is imported, and to place the same in a cargo-boat. The cargo-boat must then repair to one of the authorised jetties, in order that the goods may be examined and assessed for duty. A "Customs' memo." will thereon be issued, to be taken to the bank by the consignee, who, upon payment of the duty therein noted, will be supplied with a "Duty Receipt." Upon the presentation at the office of Customs of the duty receipt, a "Duty-paid Order" will be issued. The goods imported may then be removed from the Customs' jetty, and placed in the merchant's godown.

VII.—In the case of goods to be shipped, the shipper must send them to one of the authorised jetties for examination, with an application in Chinese (and English) for a permit to ship, containing all necessary particulars. The goods will then be examined, and a "Customs' memo." issued, and on the production at the office of the "Duty Receipt," a "Duty-paid Order" will be issued, authorising the shipment.

VIII.—Cargo for which a shipment permit has been issued, but which cannot be received on board, must be brought to one of the authorised jetties for examination before being re-landed.

IX.—No transhipment can take place without special written permission.

X.—Drawback, exemption, or coast trade duty certificates will be issued simultaneously with the permit for the shipment of the goods covered by them. Exemption or coast trade duty certificates for goods imported must be presented simultaneously with the consignee's application for the permit to land.

XI.—Before application is made for the "Customs' clearance," the export manifest, signed by the master, must be handed in. All dues and duties having been paid, the clearance will be issued.

N.B.—The office of Customs is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications regarding Customs' business should be addressed to "The Commissioner of Customs."

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations are approved by the Consuls representing Treaty Powers at the port, and are instituted for the order and security of foreign shipping:

I.—Vessels on entering the harbour must stop above or below the shipping, until the Harbour-master has assigned them a berth. Masters to moor their vessels with as little delay as possible.

II.—Each vessel will moor in the berth allotted to her, with from thirty to forty fathoms of chain on each cable, or more, if the Harbour-master thinks necessary.

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III.—Vessels shall rig in jib and spanker booms, and top or brace up lower and top-sail yards.

IV.—No ballast to be thrown overboard in the harbour, without special permission from the Harbour-master.

V.—No pitch, or other inflammable substance, to be boiled on board any ship in the harbour. Spirits or other inflammable liquids to be drawn off by daylight. The use of artificial light for such purpose is forbidden.

VI.—Vessels unprovided with a fire engine, must have a bucket fitted with a lanyard for each man on board, before a berth can be assigned them.

VII.—Vessels to keep a clear hawse, and to have more chain on deck when bad weather is apprehended.

VIII.—No boats, warps, or lines to be made fast to any of the Beacons or Buoys. No warps or lines to be run out from dusk till daylight; and when such are in use during the day, a look-out must be kept to slack or let go when passing vessels or boats require it. Boats moored astern of ships to be within a reasonable distance of the vessel, so as not to hinder passage.

IX.—Lights to be carried on the extreme starboard fore-yard arm, if required by the Harbour-master.

X.—Vessels not to anchor in that part of the harbour kept clear for steamers.

XI.—No fire-arms to be discharged within the limits of the harbour without special notification from the Consul to the Customs; and if the vessel has no Consul to refer to, without express permission from the Commissioner of Customs.

XII.—Power is vested in the Harbour-master to make bye-laws, which, in his experience of the requirements of the port, he may think desirable,—publicity to which bye-laws will be given by posting them in the Custom-house for general information.

XIII.—The Regulations do not modify or affect any obligation or right of vessels, under the laws of seas and rivers, recognised by civilized nations.

XIV.—A breach of any of these Regulations shall be visited with a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; which shall be inflicted on the offender by the Consul of the nation to which such offender belongs, provided such a nation be a Treaty Power, otherwise by the Superintendent of Customs.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Buoys marking the dangers in the harbour of Amoy have been painted according to the rule in use by the British Admiralty and Trinity Board, viz.:—to mark the starboard side of channels entering by black or red buoys only, the port side of channels entering by black or red buoys chequered, or vertically striped with white, and middle grounds by horizontally striped buoys.

Kellet Spit, north end, formerly marked by a striped buoy, is now marked by a red buoy.

Coker Rocks, formerly marked by a red buoy, are now marked by a vertically striped red and white buoy. This buoy has been placed about 20 fathoms to the E.S.E. of the shoalest patch, in order to guard vessels against ledges of rock, with 15 feet water found to exist in that direction, and it may be passed close to on the port hand when entering the harbour. The shoalest patch, or pinnacle of the Coker Rocks, has a floating beacon on it until further notice.

New Rock, in North part of harbour, and Brown's Rock are marked by horizontally striped buoys.

In case any of these buoys are lost or moved, the position will as soon as possible be marked by a flag-boat or floating beacon.

JAMES JONES,
Clerk in Charge.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Amoy, 13th August, 1868.

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FOOCHOW.

The limits of the port of Foochow extend from the Wantae or City Bridge to the Kinpae Pass.

Any appeal from the decision of the Vice-consul at Pagoda Island is required to be forwarded under flying seal, through the Vice-consul, or to the Consul at Foochow.

TAIWAN.

Masters of vessels frequenting this port shall be required to send in every day to the Consul a list of the names of the men to whom they give permission to go on shore, and shall allow none to go on shore except those included in the list. It shall be competent to the Consul to prohibit leave being given to the men of any vessel to come ashore if he shall think fit so to do.

TAMSUY AND KELUNG.

The limits of the port of Tamsuy are defined to be from Sand Point in a straight line bearing N.N.E. to the Red Fort.

The limits of the port of Kelung are defined to be within a straight line drawn from Image Point to Bush Island.

SHANGHAI.

I.—The port is limited seawards by a line drawn from Pae-shan Point to battery on the right bank of the river below Woosung.

II.—The anchorage is limited by a line running East and West from Mr. Culbertson's house under the City Wall, and North by the Harbour Master's Hulk "Nga-pu-hi."

NINGPO.

The port of Ningpo is construed to include any portion of the Yang or Ningpo river contained within a line from the northern extremity of the Chinhai promontory, called by the Chinese Chaou-paou-shan, to the islet known variously as the inner triangle, the Pasyen island, and the Hoo-tsun-shan. And a second line running from the said islet to the northern base of the hill on the eastern side of the mouth of the Yang river, known as Look-out Hill.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

I.—The port shall be considered to have been entered by any vessel that has crossed the line supposed to be drawn from the Chaou-pau-shan to the Kin-shan at Chinhae.

II.—On entering the port tide-waiters will be placed on board.

III.—The limits within which the shipment and discharge of cargo can take place, are the British cemetery, the bridge of boats, and the salt gate ferry. A vessel having once anchored within these limits must not change her position before obtaining permission to do so from the Customs.

IV.—Vessels must, within forty-eight hours after entering the port, deposit with the Consul their papers and manifest. If there be no Consul, they must be deposited with the Customs.

V.—Manifests must be signed by the masters of vessels, and must contain all particulars,—quantity, marks and numbers, &c., &c., and any changes must be made within twenty-four hours.

VI.—Landing and discharging of cargo or ballast can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on without special permission on Sundays and holidays.

VII.—When ready to discharge cargo, the consignee must send to the customs an application in Chinese (and English) giving full particulars of the goods to be discharged, on which he will be furnished with a permit to remove his consignment from the ship

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by which imported, and place the same on board a cargo-boat: the cargo-boat must then repair to the customs' jetty in order that the goods may be examined and assessed for duty; a customs memo. will thereon be issued, which the consignee must take to the Haekwan Bank, when, on payment of the duty as noted in the customs' memo., he will be supplied with a receipt: this receipt he must then take to the office of customs, in return for which he will be handed a "Duty paid order," upon which he may remove his consignment from the customs' jetty, and place it in his godown.

VIII.—In the case of goods to be shipped, the shipper must send them to the customs' jetty for examination, with an application in Chinese (and English) for permit to ship, containing all necessary particulars; and must at the same time hand in the barrier pass, shewing that the goods have paid transit dues. The goods will then be examined and a customs memo. issued, and on production at the office of the bank receipt, a "Duty paid order" will be issued, upon which shipment may take place.

IX.—Goods "shut out" must be taken to the customs' jetty for examination before being re-landed.

X.—Before application being made for the customs' clearance, the export manifest must be handed in to the customs.

XI.—No transhipment can take place without special written permission.

XII.—Drawback and exemption certificates will be issued simultaneously with the permit for the shipment of the goods covered by them, and exemption certificates for goods duty paid at other ports must be presented simultaneously with application for permit to land.

XIII.—Foreign vessels are prohibited from throwing ballast into the river, under penalty of fifty taels.

XIV.—The firing of arms of any kind is strictly prohibited, under a penalty of fifty taels.

XV.—Any infringement of the above rules will entail the enforcement of the penalties provided for by the treaty.

The custom-house is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

All applications regarding customs' business should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs.

Vessels arriving at Ningpo will have their berths appointed for them.

To rig in flying jib and jib-booms, and not to rig them out until clear of the shipping.

To top up lower yards.

Vessels to moor in line and keep a clear junk channel on the east and west sides of the river.

Vessels' boats towing astern at risk of the vessel.

To keep a clear channel.

To moor clear of line of buoys.

RIVER STEAMER REGULATIONS

For Vessels Running Daily Between Ningpo and Shanghai.

I.—Due notice shall be given to the Commissioner of Customs of intention to establish a steamer on the line.

II.—Immediately after the steamer is anchored, her papers, with an import manifest, are to be lodged with the Commissioner of Customs, who will return them at the time of clearance, if the export manifest is found to be in order, together with the grand chop, which shall serve for port clearance.

Manifests shall contain a full and true account of all cargo on board, and such particulars as will enable the customs to identify goods in case of re-exportation.

III.—Steamers shall not discharge cargo, nor allow passengers with their baggage to leave the ship until boarded by a customs' officer.

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shall be conclusive evidence of the regulation, and no proof of the handwriting or seal purporting to certify the same shall be required.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

I.—The Consular Regulations for the port of Tientsin, published by Acting Consul Gibson on the 27th October, 1863, are hereby repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being embodied in the present general regulations, and the said general regulations apply to the whole Consular District of Tientsin, including the outport of Taku, and shall be binding upon all British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin.

II.—Any British subject desiring to rent land from a Chinese proprietor outside the limits of the British settlement, shall in the first instance apply to H.B.M. Consul officially in writing, stating the name and surname of the Chinese proprietor, and specifying by plan the locality, boundaries, and measurements in mow and square feet of the said land; and the said Consul will thereupon enquire whether any impediment exists to the renting of the said land, and if it be ascertained that no such impediment exists, the applicant may then settle with the Chinese proprietor the price and condition of sale. Said applicant shall thereupon lodge with H.B.M. Consul the Chinese proprietor's deed of sale, in duplicate, accompanied by a plan clearly marking the boundaries of the said land, and containing a statement of the amount of land tax payable annually to the Chinese Government upon the said land. H.B.M. Consul shall then transmit the deeds to the Chinese local authorities for examination, and, if the sale be regular, the said deeds will be returned to the Consul, duly sealed by the said Chinese local authority, and the purchase money can then be paid.

If there are graves or coffins on the land rented, their removal must be a matter of separate agreement.

III.—All such conveyances or leases of land so purchased as aforesaid shall be registered at the British Consulate, within one month from the time of the completion of the sale, under a penalty not exceeding $100; and all charges by way of mortgages made in the Consular District of Tientsin whether of a legal or equitable character, shall be registered as is provided in Clause III. of the Local Land Regulations; otherwise such mortgage deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts, contracted before the execution of said deed.

IV.—All transfers of land purchased by British subjects within the Consular District of Tientsin, but outside the limits of the British settlement, shall be made by the parties to the transfer, or their duly authorized representatives, in the presence of an officer of H.B.M. Consulate at Tientsin, or H.B.M. Vice-Consulate at Taku, and shall be registered at said Consulate, or Vice-Consulate, within one month of such transfer, under a penalty not exceeding $100.

V.—No British subject shall be allowed to establish any tavern, public-house, boarding house of or house, entertainment at Tientsin or Taku, or in the Consular district of Tientsin or Taku, without a licence from H.B.M. Consul or Vice-consul, and without paying the annual licence fee in such behalf payable, and said licence shall be granted subject at any time to revocation, should it be proved that such house or tavern is improperly conducted, or that the inmates or frequenters thereof misconduct themselves or act in a disorderly manner. Persons convicted of a breach of this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100.

VI.—All British vessels entering port shall anchor at Taku or Tientsin only in such places as the harbour-master, or other person duly authorised by the custom-house authorities, shall appoint, and whenever any one of the said vessels is about to leave port, she shall hoist the blue peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. Each breach of this regulation shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $50.

VII.—Every British vessel shall show her colors on entering port, and keep them hoisted until she has been reported, and her papers have been lodged, at either

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the Vice-Consulate at Taku, or the Consulate at Tientsin; and the master of every British vessel arriving at Taku, a steamer bound up the river of Tientsin excepted, shall deposit his ship's papers, together with a summary of the manifest of her cargo, at H.B.M. Vice-Consulate at Taku, within 48 hours if in the inner anchorage, and within 72 if in the outer, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene. Masters shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $200 for each breach of this regulation.

VIII.—Every British sailing vessel, whether intending to pass up the river to Tientsin or not, shall report at the Vice-Consulate at Taku, and lodge her papers there. Provided that, if a sailing vessel passes up the river to Tientsin, she shall take up with her the "ship's articles," and deposit said document at the Consulate at Tientsin. Said articles shall be handed back to the master, when the vessel is about to return to Taku, where she shall receive her other papers and port clearance at the Vice-Consulate.

IX.—British steamers bound for Tientsin shall not be required to report and lodge their papers at Taku, but may report and clear at Tientsin. Provided that if a steamer bound for Tientsin remain for more than three hours at Taku, unless she can show reasonable cause for so doing, she shall report and lodge her papers at H.B.M. Vice Consulate there, under a penalty not exceeding $200 for each breach of this regulation.

X.—Should any vessel the property of a British subject, but not provided with a certificate of registry, or other recognized pass, hoist the British ensign within the anchorages, or should she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British ensign as not to be clearly distinguished from it, the master of such vessel shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding $100.

XI.—The discharge of guns and other firearms from British vessels in the anchorages is prohibited under a penalty not exceeding $50 for each offence.

XII.—No British vessel laden with gunpowder, or other dangerous combustible materials, shall be allowed to anchor within one mile of the British settlement at Tientsin, under a penalty not exceeding $200.

XIII.—Stones, ballast or cinders shall not be thrown overboard from British vessels in the Tientsin anchorage, under a penalty of $50 for every such offence, nor shall the bodies of seamen, or other persons dying on board British vessels in either the Tientsin or Taku anchorage, be thrown overboard, under a like penalty of $50 for every such offence.

XIV.—All masters of British vessels shall, so far as English law permits, be held accountable for the conduct of their crews on shore, and shall not give their mates, engineers, or men leave to go into the country either at Taku on Tientsin, without the express sanction of H.B.M. Consul or Vice-Consul. Masters convicted of a breach of this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100 for each offence, and should any such mate, engineer or other member of the crew of a British vessel go into the country without the permission of the said Consul or Vice-Consul, he shall liable to a fine of $100, or one month's imprisonment.

XV.—No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship shall be discharged or left behind at this port without the express sanction of H.B.M. Consul or Vice-Consul, nor until reasonable security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behaviour while remaining on shore. If any such person aforesaid being a British subject, be left at this port by a British vessel, and be found requiring public relief prior to the departure of the said vessel from the dominions of the Emperor of of China, then the owners of the said vessel shall be held responsible for the maintenance and removal of the said British subject; Provided said owners should be within the jurisdiction of any of H.B.M. Consulates in China. Provided always, that nothing in this clause shall be held to limit the responsibility of ship owners or ship masters in respect of seamen or other persons which is or may be incurred under the Merchant Shipping Act.

XVI.—All fees and penalties leviable under these general regulations, and under any additional general regulations which may hereafter be framed by H.B.M. Minister for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects residing or being

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within the said Consular District of Tientsin, shall be summarily recoverable by H.B M. Consul either by distress or imprisonment, and the amounts so recovered shall be carried to the credit of H.B.M. Government, and shown in the quarterly account of H B.M. Consulate or Vice-Consulate.

XVII.—The provisions of rule 23 of the Local Land Rugulations shall in like manner be available for the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any of the general regulations.

XVIII—A printed copy of these regulations, local and general, shall be affixed and at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public offices of H.B.M. Consul at Tientsin and Vice-Consul at Taku, and no penalty shall be enforced for any offence against any of the said regulations until the said regulations have been so affixed and kept exhibited during a period of one month. Printed copies of these regulations shall moreover be provided and sold at H.B.M. Consulate at Tientsin at $1 per copy.

XIX.—Her Majesty's Minister may at any time hereafter repeal or alter any or all of the local land regulations and genenal regulations now made, should it at any time seem to him expedient or necessary so to do.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRADE AND RESIDENCE OF FOREIGNERS AT OSAKA.

Art. I.—As Osaka is not an open port, no foreign merchant vessel can anchor there. Until arrangements shall be made for the establishment of a Custom-house at Osaka, foreigners wishing to import goods into that city must enter them at the Custom-house at Hiogo, according to the regulations of trade attached to the treaties, and must pay duty there unless duty has already been paid on the same at some other open port of Japan. In the same way, all goods exported from Osaka by foreigners must all be cleared from, and pay duty at, Hiogo, before they can be shipped on board any foreign vessel at that port.

Art. II.—Lighters, towboats, and passage boats, propelled by steam or sails, and belonging to foreigners, may ply between Hiogo and Osaka for the conveyance of cargo and passengers under the regulations hereto annexed, and subject to the provisions of the regulations of trade attached to the treaties.

Art. III.—Foreigners living at Osaka shall be free to go where they please within the following boundaries, namely:—On the south the Yamatogawa from its mouth as far as Funabashimura; and a line drawn from that place through Kiôkôjimura to Sada. The town of Sakai is outside the limits, but foreigners will be at liberty to visit it. The road between Osaka and Hiogo lies outside the limit of ten ri from Kioto. No obstruction shall be opposed to the free circulation of foreigners either by land or water in every part of the city of Osaka open to the Japanese public.

Osaka, January 1st, 1868.

The following notification has also been issued:—

It being necessary on the opening of Hiogo and Osaka to British trade, that due provision should simultaneously be made for the peace, order, and good government of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects resorting to, or becoming resident in that port or city, the undersigned hereby notifies for the information of all subjects of Her Majesty, that in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the 85th clause of the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the ninth day of March, 1865, he has this day made and established, and caused to be printed and to be exhibited in the British Consular offices at Hiogo and Osaka, the following regulations, which will have effect in the manner provided by the said order in Council, throughout the Consular District of Hiogo and Osaka, until the pleasure of Her Majesty thereon shall be made known.

Any breach of these regulations may be punished by any of the following penalties, as provided by the 26th clause of the said order in Council, namely,—for each offence, imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, without imprisonment,—and with or without further fines for continuing

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offences not exceeding in any case 25 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

H.B.M.'s Legation, Osaka, January 1st, 1868.

REGULATIONS.

I.—Every British vessel on entering the port must show her colours, and keep them hoisted until the master shall have reported her arrival and deposited her papers at the Consulate-office.

II.—Masters of ships on depositing their ships' papers at the Consulate-office must also deliver a copy of the import manifest, together with a list of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew on board.

III.—When a vessel is ready to leave the port, the master will obtain a port clearance from the Custom-house, which document, together with the manifest of his export cargo, and a list of persons not forming part of the crew intending to leave the port in his vessel, must be delivered at the Consulate-office before the ship's papers can be returned to him. Masters of British vessels must always give twenty-four-hours' notice before they can clear at the Consulate.

IV.—Stones, ballast, cinders, or any other substance tending to lessen the depth of the anchorage, shall not be thrown overboard within the limits of the harbour; but must be discharged at such place or places as shall be indicated by the Consul.

V.—Any vessel having on board gunpowder, or any other explosive substance, in any quantity over and above that which is required for the use of the ship, must report the same at the Consulate-office, and until it is discharged, must anchor only in such berth as shall be assigned to her.

VI.—Cannon or fire-arms may not be fired from British merchant vessels in the harbour.

VII.—The time within which seamen are allowed to be on shore is limited to the hours between sunrise and sunset.

VIII.—No boat or vessel (other than a duly registered British ship) shall hoist the British Ensign within the limits of the Consular district, unless authorized by the Consul to do so; nor shall she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British Ensign as not to be distinguishable from it. Neither shall any British subject hoist the British Ensign or any other flag not distinguishable from it over any place or residence on shore, without special authority from the Consul.

IX.—All cases of death, occurring either afloat or on shore, must be immediately reported at the Consulate-office.

X.—No British subject may establish a boarding-house, eating-house, or other place of entertainment, or a butcher's shop, or may keep or slaughter pigs, sheep, or cattle without the sanction of the Consul, and under such conditions as he may require.

XI.—Gunpowder or other explosive substances can only be stored, on shore or afloat, at such place or places as may be indicated by the Consul.

XII.—No British subject may ride or drive in any street, road, or public thoroughfare in a furious or careless manner.

XIII.—No dog belonging to a British subject shall be allowed to go about the streets or public thoroughfares unmuzzled between the 15th of June and the 15th of November of each year.

XIV.—At Hiogo, British subjects may not go beyond the limits laid down in the Treaty of Yedo, namely "ten ri in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than ten ri," and at Osaka, they may not go beyond the limits laid down in the regulations on the subject which is published in a notification by Her Majesty's Minister of this date.

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leases shall be made by the parties to the transfer or their duly authorized representatives in the presence of an officer of H.B.M. Consulate, and shall be registered at the said Consulate within one month of such transfer, under a penalty not exceeding $100.

All charges by way of mortgage, whether of a legal or equitable character, made in the Consular District of Tientsin, shall be registered in conformity with the Regulations in force concerning the registration of charges by way of mortgage on land in China, otherwise such mortgage deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts contracted before the execution of said deed.

IV.—All British subjects and all naturalized British subjects may rent land in the British settlement, but in no case shall a Chinese subject be permitted to do so, nor shall the subject of any other Foreign State be allowed to rent land in the said settlement unless he shall undertake in writing, in his own name, and with the officially certified consent of his National Authority, to obey all such regulations and bye laws as may have been already made or sanctioned, or as may hereafter from time to time be made or sanctioned by H. B. M. Minister, for the peace, order, and good government of the said settlement and all persons resident therein, it being also distinctly stipulated and expressly provided in the said agreement that, in case of the breach or non-performance by the said foreigner of any of the said regulations or bye laws which may be for the time being in force, then and in that case it shall be lawful for H.B.M. Consul, Vice-Consul, or other person duly authorized by H.B.M. Consul for the time being, to re-enter and re-possess all the land leased to the said foreigner within the limits of the said settlement, and all buildings thereon on behalf of Her Majesty, her heirs, successors and assigns, and all interest, right, title and claim of the said foreign lessee of the said land, his executors, administrators and assigns to the premises demised by the lease of the said land, or any part thereof, shall thereupon absolutely cease and determine.

Be it further enacted that it shall be lawful for H.B.M. Consul, or other person duly authorized so to do, to enforce in like manner the same penalty of re-entry on the part of the Crown against the lessee of any land within the limits of the said settlement, if any native of China be allowed by the said lessee to erect or occupy any house or building upon the said land.

V.—The land which has been set apart for roads and bund shall remain henceforth dedicated to the same use, and the lesses or their representatives shall put up boundary stones to define the limits of their respective lots. These stones shall be put up in the presence of a British Consular Officer, and in cases where any portion of any lot is transferred, the part so transferred shall in like manner be defined by boundary stones, set up by the parties to the transfer, or their respresentatives, in the presence of some duly authorized officer of H.B.M. Consulate.

Should the owner of any land in the settlement neglect or refuse to put up such boundary stones when called upon by H.B.M. Consul to do so, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $25 for his original neglect, and to an additional penalty not exceeding $5 per day for each succeeding day's neglect or refusal to comply with the said Consul's requisition.

VI.—The Chinese land tax of 1,500 copper cash per mow, as reserved in the Crown leases, shall be paid by the several lesses thereof into H.B.M. Consulate within twenty one days next after the 30th of September of each year.

VII.—It being expedient and necessary for the better order and good government of the settlement that some provision should be made for the making of roads and jetties, and for cleansing, lighting, watering and draining the settlement generally, and establishing a watch or police force therein, and paying the person necessarily employed in any municipal office or capacity, the British Consul shall, in the month of April of each year, convene a general meeting of land renters, giving twelve days' notice of said meeting, to devise ways and means for raising the requisite funds for the aforesaid purposes; and at such meeting it shall be competent to the said renters, or a majority of them, in public meeting duly assembled, to declare an assessment upon the aggregate area of the lots in the settlement, towards which assessment each

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land renter shall pay a sum exactly proportionate to his own quantity of ground, and it shall also be competent for the said renters, or majority of them as aforesaid, to impose other rates and taxes in the form of dues on all goods landed or shipped on or from the Bund within the limits of the said settlement, and in the form of mooring charges to be levied on such vessels as may make fast to the mooring posts set up for their accommodation within the said limits, provided the said rates or taxes levied in the form of dues shall in no case exceed the amount of *one-tenth of one per cent.* on the value of the goods landed or shipped on or from the said Bund.

The scale of wharfage dues and mooring charges thus fixed at the annual meeting of land renters shall be communicated by H.B.M. Consul to the Consuls of other nations, and to the local Chinese authorities.

VIII.—It shall be competent to the land renters as aforesaid, in public meeting duly assembled, under and in accordance with the provisions of the above regulation No. 7, to appoint by ballot, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon at the aforesaid annual general meeting, an executive committee or council of not more than five or less than three land renters, for the purpose of levying the rates, dues, and taxes hereinafter mentioned, and applying the funds realized from the same for the purposes aforesaid, and for carrying out the regulations now made. Be it further ordered, that the said committee when appointed shall have power and authority to levy and apply the said rates, dues, and taxes for the purposes aforesaid, and also that the said committee or their secretary have full power and authority to sue for all arrears of such rates, dues, and taxes, and recover the same from all defaulters in H.B.M. Consular Court, if the said defaulters or any of them be British subjects, and in the Consular Courts under whose jurisdiction such defaulters may be, if the said defaulters on any of them be not British subjects.

IX.—The committee shall hold office for one year from the date of their election, and shall have power of themselves to fill up any vacancies that may occur during their term of office.

They shall elect their own chairman, and may from time to time appoint, pay out of the municipal funds, and remove such officers and servants as they think fit.

Three members of the committee shall form a quorum, and on all questions upon which the members are equally divided the chairman shall have a casting vote.

X.—The committee shall administer the municipal funds at their discretion, for the purposes specified in regulation No. 7 of these regulations, and in as far as such expenditure shall have been sanctioned at the annual general meeting of land renters, or at any special general meeting called to vote expenses, provided they do not exceed the sum voted at such meetings.

Be it further ordered, that the said committee shall appoint an auditor at least seven days before the annual general meeting of land renters to audit the accounts keep by them during their year of office, and that they shall also draw up a statement of receipts and disbursements for the same period, and that the said statement and said accounts duly audited be left in the court room of H.B.M. Consulate for at least 24 hours before the assembling of the said annual general meeting, to be open for the inspection of the land renters generally, and that the said accounts be passed finally, if correct, at the said meeting.

XI.—The committee shall have power and authority from time to time to make bye laws, for the purpose of better enabling them to carry out the objects of these regulations, and such bye laws if adopted by a special general meeting of the land renters, and approved by H.B.M. minister, shall be of the same force and effect as these regulations.

XII.—The committee shall be liable to be sued, through their secretary, in H.B.M. Consular Court at Tientsin, by any person who may deem himself injured by any act of the committee or its officers, and should the plaintiff obtain damages in any such suit, said damages and the costs of such suit shall be summarily recoverable by H B M. Consul, and paid out of the funds levied under the authority of these local regulations.

XIII.—In addition to the annual general meeting of land renters, H.B.M.

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Consul may at any time when it appears to him needful, or on the requisition of the chairman of the land renters' committee, or on that of at least five of the land renters or their representatives, provided such requisition set forth satisfactory grounds for such request, convene a general meeting of land renters, giving seven days' notice of the meeting and its object. The resolutions passed by a majority at all general meetings, annual as well as occasional, upon subjects which these meetings are competent to consider, shall be binding upon all renters of land and their representatives within the limits of the settlement, provided that at such meetings at least one-third of the resident land renters or their representatives are present, and all registered owners of at least mows of land within the said limits shall be entitled to a vote at the said annual and other duly convened general meetings. Provided always that this clause shall not entitle any land renter or any firm to more than one vote.

XIV.—H.B.M. Consul shall be *ex-Officio* chairman of all general meetings of land renters, and in his absence then such land renter as the majority of voters present shall nominate, and at all such general meetings the chairman shall have a casting vote in questions upon which the voters present are equally divided in opinion.

XV.—In all cases in which land renters in public meeting duly assembled, as provided by these regulations, decide upon any matter of a municipal nature, not already enumerated and affecting the general interest, such decision shall first be submitted to the Consul for his approval, and unless such approval be officially given such resolution shall not be valid and binding. Provided always that a term of seven days shall elapse between the date of the resolution and the signification of approval by the Consul, during which term any person considering himself prejudiced in property or interests by the resolution, may represent his case to the Consul for consideration. After the expiration of the term of seven days, the consular approval, if signified, shall be final. Provided also that should the Consul signify his disapproval of the resolution, and should his veto be protested against in writing by three or more of the land renters, within a further period of seven days from the date of its being made known, it shall be lawful for the said land renters to appeal through the Consul to H.B.M. Minister, whose decision shall be final.

XVI.—In shall be lawful for the consular constable and the land renters' policemen, when these latter shall have been sworn in as special constables by H.B.M. Consul, to apprehend forthwith all persons whatsoever within the limits of the settlement who may be found in the act of committing a nuisance, or committing a felony, or breaking the peace, or being drunk and disorderly, or who may be charged with the commission of the said offences; and H.B.M. Consul shall in the first instance enquire into the said charge, and deal with the accused according to law if he be a British subject, and, if not, the said Consul shall send the accused in custody to his own national authority, with a statement and with the evidence of the crime or offence on account of which he had been apprehended, and if the accused have no Consular representative at Tientsin, then H.B.M. Consul shall request the local Chinese authorities to deal with the case, and shall depute an officer of H.B.M. Consulate to act as an assessor at the trial of the accused.

Provided always, that no constable shall, without a special warrant, enter any occupied lot or compound for the purpose of apprehending any person or persons therein, unless called upon by one of its occupants to do so, or unless pursuing an offender into said lot or compound.

XVII.—The masters, mates, and seamen of merchant vessels shall not be allowed to carry firearms or other dangerous weapons about the settlement, nor shall persons be permitted to drive or ride furiously along the Bund and roads, nor causelessly to create a noise or disturbance thereon. It shall be the duty of the consular constable and other special constables charged with enforcing these regulations, to apprehend any person whatsoever offending against this regulation, and to bring him in the first instance before H.B.M. Consul, who may punish the

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offender for each offence, if said offender be a British subject, by a fine not exceeding $10, or by one week's imprisonment with or without hard labor.

If the said offender, however, be not a British subject, then H.B.M. Consul shall send him in custody to his own national authority, with a statement of the offence on account of which he has been apprehended. Provided that should the said offender have no Consular representative at Tientsin, then H.B.M. Consul shall request the local Chinese authorities to deal with the case, and shall depute an officer of H.B.M. Consulate to act as an assessor at the trial of the accused.

XVIII.—No tavern, public-house, boarding-house, or house of entertainment shall be opened within the limits of the settlement without a licence from H.B.M. Consul, and without paying the annual licence fee in such behalf payable, and said licence shall be granted subject at any time to revocation, should it be proved that such house or tavern is conducted in an improper or disreputable manner, or that the inmates or frequenters thereof misconduct themselves or act in a disorderly manner. Persons convicted of a breach of this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100, which fine shall be summarily recoverable by H.B.M. Consul from the proprietor of the house if he be a leaseholder or British subject, and if not, from the leaseholder upon whose land the said house is situated.

XIX.—No vessel laden with gunpowder or other dangerous combustible material shall be allowed to be moored to the mooring posts along the British Bund, nor shall any such aforesaid materials be stored in houses or godowns within the limits of the settlement, under a penalty not exceeding $200, for each breach of this regulation, which penalty shall be summarily recoverable from the hirer of said building, or the leaseholder of the lot upon which said building is situated, as the case may be, in the same way as the penalty attached to a breach of regulation No. 18 of these regulations.

XX.—All vessels that moor along the British Bund must fasten their hawsers to the mooring posts set apart for their use, paying such mooring charges in that behalf as are payable, and the police of the settlement shall see that no hawsers or chain cables are made fast to trees, or fixed in such a way as to impede the public path.

XXI.—The committee of land renters, or their secretary, may recover summarily before H.B.M. Consul, or other Consul having competent jurisdiction, all penalties imposed by these regulations and by any bye-laws which may hereafter be framed under the said regulations and approved by H.B.M. minister; and it shall be lawful for the said Consul to adjudge the offender to pay the penalty incurred, together with such costs attending the conviction as he, the said Consul, shall think fit. All penalties so recovered shall be carried to the credit of the said land renters' committee, in diminution of the general expenditure authorized by the provisions of these local land regulations. Provided that in case any person liable to any penalty, or any defaulters, or owners, or shippers, or consignees of goods refusing to pay any rate, due, tax, or fine, have no Consular representative at the port of Tientsin, then the said Committee shall, with the consent of the local authorities, and under powers delegated to them to this end, be at liberty to detain and sell such portion of the goods, or use such other means as, with the consent of the local authorities, may be necessary to obtain payment of such rate, due, tax, or fine.

XXII.—No matter or thing done, or contract entered into, by the committee, nor any matter of thing done by any member thereof, or by any person whomsoever acting under the direction of the committee, shall, if the matter or thing were done or the contract entered into *bonâ fide* for the purpose of executing these regulations, subject them, or any of them personally, to any action, liability, claim, or demand whatsoever; and any expense properly and with due authority incurred by the Committee, or by any member thereof, or by any person whomsoever acting under the direction of the Committee, shall be borne and repaid out of the fund collected under the authority of these regulations.

XXIII.—For the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any of these regulations, and for all other purposes, a printed copy of the regulation, purporting to be certified under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Minister in China,

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SHANGHAI.

SCALE OF COMMISSIONS

ADOPTED BY THE

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium and Cotton	3	per cent.
Do. do., do. if as returns for goods sold	2½	„
Do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships and Real Estate	5	„
Do. Bullion	1	„
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3	„
Do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships and Real Estate	5	„
Inspecting Silk or Tea	1	„
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances, when required	3½	„
Do. Sales alone	2½	„
Drawing, endorsing, or negotiating Bills of Exchange	1	„
Realizing Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1	„
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1	„
Paying and receiving Money in current account	1	„
Do. Ship's Disbursements	2½	„
Collecting Freight	2½	„
Obtaining Freight or Charter	5	„
Do. do. and collecting same Freight	6	„
Adjusting Insurance Claims	2½	„
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount	½	„
Prosecuting or Defending successfully Claims, either at Law or by Arbitration	5	„
Prosecuting or Defending unsuccessfully	2½	„
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents	5	„
Transhipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion	½	„
Landing or Transhipping Cargo	1	„
Transhipping and Forwarding Opium	Tls. 3	per chest.

Goods withdrawn or re-shipped—half commission.

Granting Letters of Credit ..... 1 per cent.

Brokerage on Bills and Bullion buying and selling—½ per cent., from seller.

Do. do. Produce and General Merchandize—½ do. do.

Ship Brokerage—1½ from Consignees.

The foregoing rates to be exclusive of Shroffage, 1 per mil., and Brokerage when paid.

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NEWCHWANG

SCALE OF COMMISSIONS

ADOPTED BY THE

NEWCHWANG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In consideration of the fact that charges on purchases and sales at this port have been found to be insufficient, in comparision with those at other ports in China, owing to the high cost of building materials and boats, and the short period during which business can be conducted at the port, the merchants of Yingtze, under authority of the Newchwang Chamber of Commerce, have unanimously agreed upon the following scale of charges, based on the Shanghai rates, to take effect on and after this date.

Newchwang, 12th September, 1863.

ON IMPORTS.	Including One Month Storage. T.	C.	Each Succeeding Month. T.	C.
Landing charges, boat, and coolie hire, labor and storage in Godowns, and Wharfage	„	$1\frac{1}{2}$	„	$\frac{1}{2}$
On Cotton Goods—15 pieces and under per bale, per pic.,	„	$1^{1}/_{10}$	„	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ „ 50 „ „	„	4	„	$1\frac{1}{2}$
„ Woollens	„	10	„	5
Sugar, Iron, Straits, Japanese and Chinese produce and Glass ..... per picul or equivalent	1	75	„	88
Coal ..... per ton	1	50	„	75
„ ..... per ton, open air	„	10	„	5
Tea ..... ½-chest	„	12	„	6
„ 1-chest	„	3	„	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Paper ..... small packages, per picul	„	5	„	$2\frac{1}{2}$
„ ..... large „ „				
Commission on sales of all Imports, except Opium, 3 %.				
Opium,—Taels 20 per chest, including all charges	20	„	„	„
ON EXPORTS.				
Boat and coolie hire for 10 pieces Beancake	„	18	„	„
„ „ 1 shee (3 pcs.,) Peas	„	18	„	„
Chow-chow cargo in proportion.				
Commission 5 per cent. on gross amount of Invoice, of all cases, except where goods are sent as a remittance—in such cases 3 per cent.				
Procuring Freight, 5 per cent.				
Advancing funds to vessels, 5 per cent.				
Collecting freight on account of Charters, 1 per cent.				
Remitting „ „ 1 per cent.				
For transacting business for vessels on Chinese charter				
Cargo to Captain, Taels 25.				
„ Natives, Taels 50 for vessels under 5,000 piculs				

capacity—Taels 100 for above that capacity, but it is understood that Captains of vessels seeking a freight here, choose a Consignee, and that no final settlement of charter-party shall take place except through that consignee.

(Sig.) HENRY E. BUSH, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

(Sig.) THOS. PLATT, *Chairman.*

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE KROM HLUANG WONGSA-DIRAT-SANIDT,

Superintendent of Customs, begs to inform all who are interested in this document, that having consulted with all the Consuls in Siam about the Imports and Exports, has agreed with them upon the following Regulations, which from this date are the laws of the land.

January 20th, 1863.

I.—Merchants or other person importing merchandise for sale into Bangkok, shall pass sight entries at the Custom-house within twenty-four hours after the vessel shall have entered in the Consulate or Master-attendant's office, and upon such entries being made, permission shall be granted to land the goods. But in order that the discharge of the importing vessel shall not be delayed, the Siamese Custom-house authorities are at liberty to land and store all goods for which permits have not been lodged with the Custom-house officer on board in time for goods delivery, and all charges for so landing and storing shall be paid by the importers or consignees.

II.—Forty-eight hours after the discharge of the goods shall be allowed the consignees for completing the entries.

III.—Munitions of war are prohibited from being sold by merchants or other persons without reporting to the authorities, and obtaining permission to do so.

IV.—Mat bags, imported by merchants or other persons, shall pay a duty of three per cent. either in kind or money, but upon proof being given of their having been used by the importer for his own exportation, a drawback to the full extent of the duty on the bags so used shall be allowed by the former.

V.—Masters of vessels shall report to the inspector of customs any ship stores, provisions, or other merchandise they may have for sale, and obtain a permit to discharge the same previous to doing so.

VI.—Merchants or other persons having imported merchandise, and found it unsaleable, and desiring to re-export it, shall report the particulars to the inspector of customs, and receive drawback to the full amount of the duty paid by them on the said goods.

VII.—Masters of vessels, or super-cargoes purchasing produce, generally liable to export duty, to be consumed by the crews of vessels on a voyage, shall report to the inspector of customs the quantity purchased.

VIII.—Merchants or other persons exporting produce either in foreign or native vessels, shall enter with the inspector of customs the quantity, description, and value of exports previous to the vessel's obtaining port clearance.

IX.—The inspector of customs shall have authority to search passengers' baggage when he deem it necessary, but it shall be passed within half-an-hour after the vessel's arrival in Bangkok. The cargo shall also be discharged under the inspection of a Custom-house officer according to the manifest furnished by the inspector of customs, in the absence of the Custom-house officer appointed to be on board during legal hours, the master shall nevertheless have liberty to deliver cargo.

X.—Should the inspector of imports and exports have reason to doubt the correctness of any entry, he may place under seal the goods so suspected, to be afterwards examined,

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but such examination shall not be delayed by the inspector or consignee beyond the period of three months, and the merchandise thus under seal shall not be transferred nor exported, if upon examination the goods are found to have been incorrectly entered, they shall be reclosed under the joint seals of the Inspector of Customs and the consignee or importer, and shall be at once removed to the Custom-house godowns pending adjudication by the Consul, to whose jurisdiction the case belongs, and the Superintendent of Customs jointly.

XI.—Masters and super-cargoes of vessels shall ordinarily neither receive nor discharge cargo but between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., when an officer will be in attendance on board. Special permission will have to be obtained from the Inspector of Customs to receive or discharge cargo at other than the above stated times.

XII.—That should permission not be granted by the Siamese authorities for a vessel to break bulk within 24 hours after her due entry, the Consul of the nation to whom the vessel belongs shall have power to order the discharge.

XIII.—That the Siamese government will be liable for damages in the case of any vessel having been detained by the inspectors of imports and exports upon suspicion, which on examination appears to have been unfounded.

XIV.—That all cases arising from a breach of these regulations shall be laid before the Consul concerned, who will then with the Superintendent of Customs enquire whether the infraction has been intentional or through ignorance, and only in cases of wilful infringement of the regulations shall they impose the full fine; in cases where there is no proof of the infringement being intentional they shall proportion the fine to the offence.

XV.—That native vessels shall be under the same strict control as vessels of other nations.

Should it appear to the Consuls of this place, that those whose interest are committed to them, trade at a disadvantage in this last respect, they will withdraw their consent to the regulations.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PEACE, ORDER, AND GOOD GOVERNMENT OF HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS BEING WITHIN THE DOMINIONS OF THE KINGS OF SIAM.

I.—Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate-office shall be open for the transaction of public business from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. daily, excepting Sundays and those holidays upon which offices in England are closed.

II.—British subjects intending to reside within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, are required, in conformity with the 5th article of the Treaty, concluded between Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam, to enrol themselves in the register of British residents kept for that purpose at the Consulate. Failing to do so within fourteen days after their arrival, without there is valid reason to account for the omission, they are not entitled, conformably to the Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated at the Court of Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of July, 1856, to protection under the Consul's authority.

British subjects on leaving Siam as a residence are equally required to report themselves at the Consulate, at least forty-eight hours before their departure.

Seamen borne on the muster-roll of a British vessel are exempt from this obligation.

III.—In compliance with the Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 1st of May, 1858, a register of all births and deaths occurring amongst British subjects in Siam is kept at the Consulate. The registration fee of each case is two shillings and six-pence.

The period in which such registration can take place after the occurrence of the event in foreign countries, has been fixed by Her Majesty's government to be seven years; this being the utmost limit that can be allowed for such registration.

IV.—In the event of a sudden death, either by accident or otherwise amongst the

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subjects of Her Majesty residing here, it must forthwith be reported at Her Majesty's Consulate, in order that such measures may be taken as the circumstances require.

V.—British subjects in Siam desiring to trade beyond the limits stipulated by the Treaty, must apply for a passport to the Consulate, a reasonable time before their intended departure; as that document must be countersigned by the proper Siamese authority.

Persons travelling without a pass render themselves liable to be treated as deserters, and will be detained at the government stations in the interior until the case having been reported to the Consul, instructions on the subject have been received.

VI.—In all cases of loss of British property by theft or fraud, assault or felony, whether committed on shore or on board of a British vessel in harbour, the occurrence must be forthwith reported at the Consulate-office, and in cases of theft, peculations, or assault where British and Siamese subjects are both concerned, a Siamese if guilty of any criminal act, may be conveyed to Her Majesty's Consulate, provided there is no responsible officer of his country at hand to whom the offender might be delivered. But British subjects will not be permitted to use violence to Siamese offenders, or take steps for the redress of their grievances, under peril of rendering themselves liable for the prosecution of an assault.

VII.—It is strictly forbidden a British subject, whether permanently or temporarily residing in Bangkok, or in any other part of Siam, to enter the precincts of a Wat or Siamese Temple for the purpose of shooting pigeons or other birds; nor is it permitted to injure the edifices, or the symbols of Siamese worship or their tombs, or to damage any of the trees and shurbs within the last. Any infringement of this rule will subject the offender to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default of such payment, to imprisonment in the Consular gaol to a period not exceeding one month, with or without hard labor.

VIII.—No British subject residing in Bangkok or in any other part of Siam may establish either a boarding or eating-house without the sanction of the Consul, and unless security has been given not to harbour any seaman who fails to prove that he has been legally discharged. Any person thus licensed as boarding or eating-house keeper, must use every precaution that the inmates and frequenters of his house do not conduct themselves in a riotious manner, or break the peace, otherwise he will be rendered responsible, and his licence may be withdrawn.

IX.—Any British subject resident here, who wilfully harbours or secretes any seaman or apprentice who has deserted from a British ship, knowing or having reason to believe such to be the case, shall, conformably to the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854" (paragragh 257), incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, in default he may be imprisoned in the Consular gaol for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

X.—It is strictly forbidden to British subjects to enter the houses of the Siamese people against their will, or to create disturbances at their abodes. Any infringement of this rule subjects the offender, or if more than one, each of the offenders to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default thereof to imprisonment in the Consular gaol for the period of not more than one month, with or without hard labour.

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SIAM, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE TREATY CONCLUDED BETWEEN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE KINGS OF SIAM.

I.—The master of any English ship coming to Bangkok to trade, must either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival at the Custom-house at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the Custom-house officers, all his guns and ammunition, and a Custom-house officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

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II.—A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be fined 800 Ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

III.—When a British vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master (unless a Sunday should intervene), will within four and twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate; and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo, and upon the Consul's reporting these particulars to the Custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself in each instance, to a penalty of 400 Ticals: but he will be allowed to correct within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

IV.—A British vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before the permission shall be obtained, or smuggling either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of 800 Ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

V.—As soon as a British vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the British Consul, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted her on application from the Consul, who, in the absence of any legal impedient to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave, a Custom-house officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam: and on arriving there she will be inspected by the Custom-house officers of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge. The above regulations, numbered from 1 to 5, are obligatory under the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam; those which follow, numbered from 6 to 14, are equally to be observed by masters of British vessels and their crews.

VI.—Masters of British vessels when reporting their arrival at Her Majesty's Consulate, at the port of Bangkok, as directed by the fourth regulation above quoted, shall notify in writing the names of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew.

Notice must likewise be given of the number and names of persons, who, as passengers or in any other capacity (seamen borne on the muster-roll excepted) intend to leave Siam in a British vessel.

VII.—Seamen, lascars, and others belonging to British vessels in the port are strictly prohibited to wear side knives or any other weapon while on shore.

VIII.—Should any seaman or apprentice absent himself without leave, the master will report his absence, if such exceeds twenty-four hours, at the Consulate office.

IX.—Any British subject who entices a seaman or apprentice to desert, incurs according to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, paragraph 257, a penalty not exceeding ten pounds; or any such subject who wilfully harbours, or secretes a person deserted from his ship, incurs a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, if it be proved that he had knowledge of his being a deserter.

In default of the payment of such fines, the offender is to be imprisoned in the Consular gaol for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

X.—All cases of death, and especially of sudden death, occurring on board of British vessels in the port of Bangkok, must be immediately reported at the Consulate.

XI.—The discharge of guns from vessels anchored in the port of Bangkok, without notice having been previously given, and permission obtained through H.M. Consul from the proper Siamese authority, is forbidden under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

XII.—It is strictly prohibited to shoot birds within the precincts of the Wats or Temples, either in Bangkok or elsewhere within the Siamese dominions, or to injure or damage any of the statues or figures, the trees or shrubs in such localities of Siamese worship, any British subject or seaman of a British vessel guilty of such an act, renders

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himself liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default thereof to an imprisonment in the Consular gaol for a period of not more than one month.

XIII.—When a vessel under the British flag is ready to leave the port of Bangkok, the master will give notice at the Consulate-office, and hoist a blue peter twenty-four hours before her departure, which is to fly until she breaks anchorage.

XIV.—Should any vessel take in or discharge cargo subsequent to the issue of the Siamese port clearance, as directed by the fifth regulation, above quoted, the master as in a case of smuggling, subjects himself to a penalty of 800 Ticals (equal to £100), and the goods so taken or discharged will be liable to confiscation.

XV.—Every fine or penalty levied under these regulations, is, (if not paid in sterling money) at the rate of eight ticals Siamese currency for one pound.

R. H. SCHOMBURGH,
H. M. Consul.

British Consulate, Bangkok,
November 6th, 1860.

LAWS CONCERNING VESSELS BELONGING TO SIAM, AND VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS, LARGE VESSELS AND LIGHTERS, WHICH COME INTO THE CHOW PHYA RIVER, OR INTO ANY OF THE RIVERS OF THE PROVINCES BELONGING TO SIAM.

Art. I.—If a vessel come into the Chow Phya river, she shall cast anchor at the Guard station at Paknam. Her master shall then report his name, the name of his vessel, from whence she comes, how many men she has on board, and what merchandise she has, so that the officer at the station may first examine his vessel. If she have guns and ammunition on board, the master shall deliver these to the care of the officer in charge. If the vessel going out be a merchant vessel belonging to a Foreign port, or a vessel belonging to Siam, having a European or American captain, then she shall first be reported to Luang Wisuth Sakaratith, the Harbour-master, and then a pass be obtained for her at the Custom-office But vessels belonging to the country, under Chinese or Mussulman flag, according to the custom of either, shall be reported to the officers of the port in the service of the Kromata of the right hand, or the Kromata of the left hand (according to whose business it is), and request a pass for the vessel according to the custom. When the vessel shall have dropped down to the Guard station at Paknam, the pass shall be presented to the officer of the station. And when the said officer discovers no cause why she should be detained, she may pass on.

In case a vessel that is coming in or going out do not stop at the Guard station, and thus violate the treaties, she shall forfeit the sum of eight hundred ticals, as the treaties have stipulated. And if a vessel shall go into any port of the provinces, or come out of any such port, she shall cast anchor at the Guard station [at the mouth of such river] and report herself to the officer of the station, and whatever he shall direct the masters to do in the premises, that must be done, which is according to the treaties.

Light on vessels, and mooring Ships.

Art. II.—When any ship or vessel shall have entered into any river, she shall keep a light burning three fathoms above her upper deck, from early twilight to clear morning light. And when she shall have arrived up the river, within the precincts of the town, her master shall first report himself to the Harbour-master, who will direct him to a berth for his vessel, which direction he must follow. She shall be moored by two anchors, one for the flood, and the other for the ebb tide, and rig her jib-boom in.

Masters of vessels are prohibited from quitting the place of anchorage which has been assigned to them, without having first obtained the sanction of the Harbour-master.

Every infraction will be punished by a fine.

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The Line of Mooring.

Art. III.—The Harbour-master shall direct the masters of vessels not to moor their vessels very near the shore. The vessels shall be so moored as that they will not be liable to swing round and strike any floating house. They shall not be moored at the mouth of any canal; but shall be arranged in a line up and down the river. Masters of vessels are hereby forbidden to fasten their cable to the shore, so as to form obstructions to the passage of boats near the shore.

Collision and Sinking of Vessels.

Art. IV.—If vessels come into collision with one another, and are injured, and persons lose their lives by the accident, and property be lost, or damaged to whatever amount, report must be made of it to the Harbour-master, who will then examine the matter, and report to the proper authority, who will adjudicate the case.

If a vessel coming in or going out shall spring a leak, and sink in the channel of the river, the master of the same shall employ men to remove that obstruction. But should he not do this, the Harbour-master shall cause it to be done, and whatever be the cost of that work it shall be paid by the master of said vessel.

Liabilities of Vessels not properly Moored.

Art. V.—If the master of any vessel do not abide by the 2nd and 3rd articles as above stated, and a large vessel dropping down or coming up the river, shall run against such a vessel and injure her, damages may be claimed from the vessel thus causing the injury.

If a small vessel shall run against a vessel not properly moored, and the small vessel be sunk thereby, and property damaged or lost, to whatever amount, the master of the large vessel shall pay the worth of all property lost or damaged, and pay a fine of one hundred and sixty ticals, because he did not take care to follow the directions given in article 2nd and 3rd.

All cases of this class that exist at the present time, or that may arise in the future, and the person required thereby to pay damages, shall have any doubts as to the true worth of the property damaged or lost, the owner of said property shall, under oath administered according to the custom of his own religion, afford satisfactory evidence that the property lost was of the value claimed.

In all cases where a fine is imposed on masters for vessels for carelessness of the kind above stated, the money thus obtained shall become the property of the government.

Cable and Ropes connecting with the Shore.

Art. VI.—If a master of a vessel would remove from his berth and moor close in shore for the purpose of receiving merchandise, or for any other advantage, and shall in the day-time fasten ropes to the land to bring her in to shore, it shall not be unlawful. But the ropes must not be thus engaged in the night time.

If a vessel shall remove from her berth to receive merchandise, and be fastened close to a wharf, one or two abreast of each other, but not so that the way for the passing of boats outside shall be obstructed—or shall put into shore to cast out ballast, or do any thing else, and the vessel be in close contact with the shore or wharf, and there be left no passage for boats between her and the shore, ropes may in such cases be extended from her to the shore, for the purpose of retaining her in her place.

The Royal Barges, seats of either the first or second king, are allowed to be moored in front of the royal palaces; and although their cables and ropes be made fast to the shore, it shall not be unlawful, because they are near the seats of the kings on the bank of the river, it not being suitable that any persons besides those engaged in royal service should come near to them.

If any one attempt to pass between the said Barges and the Royal seats on the river's bank, and run against their cables, or ropes, and the boat be capsized, all damages thus resulting shall be suffered by the owner of the boat, because the act had been forbidden. There are only two such places, viz.:—one in front of the first King's Palace, and one in front of the second King's Palace. Again—masters of boats in the canals, laden with goods, coming out to moor in the river with the view to sell

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their merchandise, if they wish to anchor near the shore, they may do so, provided they leave an open passage between their boats and the shore, sufficient for small boats to pass.

According to article IV., if a small boat get entangled in the ropes or chains of the vessels by which they are held in their proper places according to those laws, or run against a vessel thus orderly moored, and be capsized, and property be lost by the accident in whatever way, the owner of the boat capsized shall not claim any damages.

Respect to be paid to the Kings when passing.

Art. VII.—If either of their Majesties the Kings of Siam, desire to pass on the river, and a vessel riding at anchor shall in any wise interrupt the way, and the Harbour-master or other officer in charge shall order said vessel to move out of the way, then the master of the vessel shall be bound to obey that order within the space of three hours.

And concerning all vessels of commerce lying at anchor in the river, whenever the Royal Barges bearing either of their Majesties the Kings of Siam, shall approach near them, it is requested that their colors be drawn up to bestow a Royal salute according to custom. And the people who may be on board these vessels at the time, can act their pleasure either to retire out of sight of the King as he passes, or come out and salute him, according to the custom of the country and the language to which they belong. But let them not walk back and forth, or get up and sit down on the bulwarks with their feet dangling down the sides of the vessel, or go up the mast, or perform work thereon at the time, because this would be regarded by the Siamese as an insult offered to the King.

If such offence be committed, or the vessel fail to the removed out of the King's way, and she be one belonging to the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese officer in charge shall inflict the punishment due. But if the vessel be a merchant vessel belonging to a foreign port, coming under the jurisdiction of either of the Cousuls, complaint of the same shall be made to the Consul.

Collision of Vessels.

Art. VIII.—In case a large vessel, coming up or going down the river, runs into another vessel, or into a floating house, or any building that is orderly moored, and damage property, the master of said vessel shall cause to be made a due estimate of the damage done, and pay it, be the same little or much. But if the vessel which did the damage, be herself injured to whatever amount, she shall not claim any damages of the vessel, or floating house, or other float by which she was thus damaged, because she herself alone ran into the other.

Again,—steam-boats in Siam, which are to be many in the future, when they come or go with or against the tide, shall not pass near the shore, but between the lines of large vessels at anchor. The reason of this law is, that steam boats have great power and speed, so that small craft will be likely not to have time to get out of their way.

Concerning Floating Dwellings, or Rafts of Timber or Bamboo, Drifting in the River.

Art. IX.—If a raft be broken into parts, floating with the current, and if any vessel being moored so as to straiten the way which the II. and III. articles of these laws provide to have remain open and free, and the raft float against the vessel, and her master cut the raft, and it be consequently broken to pieces, and timber be lost, damages shall in such cases be paid to the owner of the raft. But if a raft float against such a vessel, and the vessel be damaged thereby, to whatever extent, her master or owner shall not claim damages of the owners of the raft.

Again,—whoever would float a raft on the river, shall be provided with a cable, and shall by its aid, make fast and slacken here and there, and thus float carefully along, taking particular caution to pass in the passage between the line of vessels at anchor, and the floating houses regularly moored. If its owner choose to have it pass on this or that side of them, he shall keep to that choice through all the way.

If a raft float down, and come into collision with a vessel that is moored according to articles II. and III., the master of the vessel may cut the raft, and send it adrift. But he shall do no other damage to the owner of the raft, nor take possession of his timber. If any of the timber be lost by this means, the owner may not claim any damages from the master of the vessel.

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If the master or owner of the vessel has not cut the raft asunder, but it break apart of itself, and the float against a vessel thus lawfully moored, and injure her in any wise, the owner of the raft shall pay the damages.

Again—whoever would float a raft, shall not be allowed to make any rope fast to the cable of a vessel moored in the river. And no large vessel or raft shall be allowed to float up or down with the tide in the night time. Again. if any one would float his raft with the tide, he shall not pass very near the shore, so as to be likely to run against a floating house properly moored, and thus injure it. Damages thus occasioned shall be paid by the owner of the raft.

Wherever there are no vessels anchored in the river, rafts are allowed to float down in the middle of the stream, and if it be desired to make the raft to the shore, this also may be done. If any raft or boat run against the ropes thus employed, and the boat be capsized, and property damaged, no damages shall be claimed from the owner of the raft thus moored; because rafts are not, as vessels, easily managed. Common sense will teach that it is not suitable to think of passing between a raft and the shore by which it is moored.

Throwing Ballast into the River.

Art. X.—It is forbidden to throw stones, gravel, earth, or any ballast in or near the channel over the bar, where the water is under seven fathoms deep [at low water mark] extending from outside of the bar to any other place within the river Chow Phya. If it be desired to cast out ballast, the Harbour-master, or the officer in charge, shall first point out some place where it will be lawful to throw it: and in that place it may be cast. If the master of the vessel do not observe this law, but violate it by casting ballast at the bar or into the river, he shall be fined the sum of two hundred ticals.

Again—when any one would be employed as a pilot, let him first be examined by the Harbour-master. And if he bear a good examination, he will give him a certificate to this effect. It is forbidden that any one undertake to pilot vessels without such a certificate. [If any one not thus approved, shall conduct a vessel erroneously and get aground, he shall pay the damages resulting therefrom.] And if any qualified pilot shall pilot a vessel or erroneously, and cause damage to the vessel by misconduct or mismanagement, he shall be tried, and if found guilty, fined [according to the demerit of the case.]

LAWS CONCERNING SMALL BOATS.

Art. I.—Boats going with the tide shall pass in the midst of the river. Boats going against the tide shall go near the border of the river. In case a boat going with the tide shall pass near the border of the river; or in case a boat going against the tide pass in the midst of the river, thus taking a course contrary to this law, and then come into collision with another, and be capsized, or broken, or property damaged or lost, the boat which went contrary to the law shall pay the full amount of the consequent damages. If the boat damaged be the one which violated the law, she shall claim no damages from the other boat which was going according to law. If the business be such as to make it proper to go with the tide near the shore, let great care be taken by the boat thus passing, that she do not run against a boat that is going against the tide.

Boats passing one another.

Art. II.—In case when boats going up or down with the tide following each other, and the one behind, being the fleeter, overtake and run against the boat going before, and damage or upset her, or run against a boat that is properly moored, and damage or upset her, the owner of the boat which does such mischief shall pay all damages.

Collision of Boats.

Art. III.—In cases the owner of a boat, wishing to move away from her moorings, or wishing to come out of the mouth of a canal, or wishing to come in and moor, or in going meets another boat and endeavours to avoid collision, but is not in time, and consequently strikes against said boat, but not intentionally, and said boat be upset or

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damaged, the owner of the boat that was not upset shall assist the boat that was capsized, to pick the goods that were set adrift. If he do not assist, he shall pay damages amounting to half the worth of the damaged property that was in the boat, because he had no compassion.

Light and heavily laden Boats.

Art. IV.—A light boat [lightly loaded] shall turn out for a heavily laden boat. If a boat lightly laden run against a boat heavily laden, and cause her to be capsized, the owner of said boat shall pay all damages. If death be a consequence of the collision, he shall pay the price of the person, [a price attached by the law to the person killed,] according to the old law.

If a boat heavily laden, run against one lightly laden, causing her to capsize, no damages shall be paid. If a lightly laden boat come into collision with another lightly laden, the owner of the boat not capsized shall remain, and assist to right up the other, and collect her goods that are adrift. If he do not remain and assist the other, he shall pay half the amount of all the consequent damages.

If a boat heavily laden be likely to come into collision with another boat lightly laden, and there be due time for evading each other, and no regard be paid to it, but the man of the large boat wilfully run against the small boat, and upset her, the man who did this deed shall pay to the other party the full amount of the property damaged or lost, be the same little or much,

If a heavily laden boat be likely to come into collision with another boat heavily laden, and one of the parties, when ten fathoms or more distant, request the other party to halt, and he do not regard it, but consequently run against the other boat, and she be capsized, and property be lost or damaged, to whatever amount, the transgressor shall pay all damages. But if there was not time to give warning at ten fathoms distance, and a collision take place, it is proper that such a case be accounted an unavoidable accident, and no damages claimed.

Heavy and lightly laden Boats mooring together.

Art. V.—If a boat heavily laden, and a boat lightly laden moor close together, and the master of the light boat wishes to move to another place, he shall first duly notify the master of the heavy boat, so that he also take care that the light boat do not run against the heavily laden boat. If he do not give due notice, and his boat run against the one heavily laden, and capsize her, he shall pay all the damages resulting from the affair. But if he did not move his boat away, and the two boats jam against each other in consequence of wind and waves, and the light boat, being the larger of the two, cause the heavily laden boat to upset, the owner of the light boat shall pay half the worth of all the property damaged belonging to the heavily laden boat, because the light boat was larger than the other, and came and moored close by her side. If the heavily laden boat be the larger, and they jam one against the other, and one of them be consequently upset because of wind and waves without any design on the part of the other party, it shall be accounted a case not suitable for litigation.

Boats turning out one for the other.

In case a boat in crossing the river goes athwart of the course of another which is going down with the tide:—if the boat crossing the river be the smaller of the two, and the one going with the tide be the larger, the boat crossing the river shall turn out for the one going with the tide. But if the one going with the tide be the smaller, and the boat crossing the river be the larger, the boat going with the tide shall turn out for the other. If the smaller boat do not turn out for the larger one, and consequently get damaged or capsized, no claim for damages shall be laid upon the boat. But if the smaller boat be the one heavier laden of the two, the larger boat shall turn out for the smaller boat. If the larger boat do not turn out for the smaller one, and the smaller be capsized in the collision, the master of the large boat shall pay all damages.

If a large boat be moored close in shore, clear of the way by which boats pass, and a small boat heavily laden shall run against the large boat and capsize, no claim for damages shall be made upon said large boat.

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Boats passing one another in Narrow Canal.

Art. VI.—In case of boats passing in a narrow canal, so that it be impossible to observe the rules of the first article with or against the tide, because of the narrowness of the canal, the small boat shall turn out for the larger boat, and the lightly laden boat shall turn out for the one heavily laden.

Mooring Boats in Canal.

If boats lightly or heavily laden would moor in a canal, they shall moor in a line on either side of the canal, so that the way for boats shall not be obstructed. They shall not be moored one abreast of another, nor athwart of the canal, nor in the midst of it. If any person persist in mooring his boat athwart the canal, or mid-way in the canal, or abreast of another, and a boat coming with the flood or ebb tide, shall run against said boat, and capsize her, and property be damaged to whatever amount, no claims for damages shall be made upon the master of the boat that run against her.

If it be in the night time, and a boat strike against one thus unlawfully moored, and the boat that runs against the other be upset, and property be damaged or lost, the unlawfully moored boat shall pay the full amount of all damages.

Again—in the inner canal which surrounds the city proper, and the outer canal called Phadoong kroong krasem, and the canal called Sanon Trong, the Bang Looang, and Bangkok Noi canals, being canals in which many boats pass day and night, no craft shall he allowed to moor for the purpose of fishing with scoop nets, thus obstructing the thoroughfare through them. Whoever would fish with such nets can do so in other canals where the travel is less.

Guard limits out of respect to the Kings.

Art. VII.—An old law of Siam ordains that—In case either of the Kings shall pass on the river, it is forbidden all persons to paddle or row their boats in front of, or near the procession, or near the side of it, or in any way to get into the procession.

And when either of the Kings shall come down to float P'ra-pra-t'ep (illuminated floats) on the river in the evening, according to Royal custom, on the 11th and 12th Siamese months annually, three days in each month, or when the Kings shall on other days come down to their seats near the river, or to other places on the river, and there be guard limits defined, and guards established, it is forbidden persons, who have no proper business within those limits, to enter therein.

If any such person shall dare to break into the limits, the guard shall seize him for punishment. If he be a foreigner, under whatever Consul, let him first be entreated to desist from such conduct. But if he persist, he shall be seized and delivered over to the Consul to whom he belongs. If he resist, and a fight ensue, and he be wounded, or killed, no damages shall be laid upon the guard by whom he was wounded, because he was duly warned not to go within those limits.

If the foreigner thus transgressing wound the guard, or kill him, the Consul to whom he belongs shall adjudicate the case according to law.

And when the Kings are to appear publicly in any place, or when on other days their Majesties are to come down to their seats near the river, or to any other place, an officer whose business it is, shall give a written notice to the Consuls a day or two beforehand, excepting the six days annually, when the Kings have their fire-works on the river. These are well known to the Consuls already without such notification.

Again, if the Kings shall go to their country palaces in the Royal gardens, Annan-t'ha-oot'ha-yan and Sapra-t'hooma-wan, where guard limits are formed about those palaces, it is not necessary to notify the Consul of the time of such visitation, because those places are appropriated particularly to the Kings, and there are no thoroughfares there.

LAWS CONCERNING FLOATING HOUSES AND BUOYS.

Mooring posts for Floating Houses.

Art. I.—It is forbidden that any owner of a floating house plant his mooring posts so far beyond the front line of his float as to interfere with the passing of boats.

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Whenever posts are planted in front of a floating house for its protection, let them not stand outside of the front line of the house more than three Siamese cubits. Whoever, disregarding this law, shall plant his floating posts outside of this limitation, and a boat strike against the posts, and be upset, or property lost to whatever amount, it is ordained that the owner of that floating house shall pay all such damages to the full extent.

Fishing Boats and Buoys athwart of the River.

Art. II.—Concerning boats that cast anchor several in a line athwart the river, attached to one another for the purpose of net fishing, or fishing buoys arranged in a line extending to the middle of the river; their owners shall in the night time have a blazing fire on the shore opposite such fishing boats or buoys, and blow horns for a signal to show that is a fishing establishment. And if a vessel sailing up or dropping down shall run afoul of fishing boats or buoys, and set them adrift, or damage them in any way, their owners shall not claim any damages, because they from great obstructions to passing on the river, much more so than large vessels, which as above are required to be moored in the midst of the river in a line up and down the stream, and much more so than floating houses that are required to be arranged in a regular line near the shore. And it cannot be required that these fishing boats and buoys should be moored in any other way than athwart of the stream, because it has always been the custom to allow their owners thus to seek a livelihood. And although a raft or boat shall run against them, and be broken or upset, or lives lost, no damage shall be claimed of the owner of those fishing boats or buoys. Let the master of the vessel or raft that drops down, inform himself of the localities of such fishing places, and provide carefully when yet not near, for passing them safely. Such fishing boats and buoys are fixed establishments, not often changed like the position of sailing vessels.

But it is forbidden that the fishing buoys be connected together by means of bamboo poles; it is only allowed that they be connected by means of ropes, as is the usual custom.

Again—The space from the shore to the fishing buoys, being the way for boats to pass, shall not be obstructed by ropes or poles, or any other thing stretched across it. If the owner of fishing buoys shall stretch ropes or poles across that way, so as to obstruct it for boats, and a boat coming up or going down shall run against such obstructions, and she be upset and property lost, or damaged to whatever amount, the person who stretched the rope or pole across that way shall pay the damages. And if any life be lost by the accident, he shall forfeit the price of that person according to the old law.

Property Adrift on the River.

Act. III.—The old law forbade any person to take things that are accidentally dropped, or property that is adrift by casualty on the river. In process of time the people forgot this law, and thought it lawful to take such property, and appropriate it to themselves, and have fallen into the practice of seizing such property; and the true owners coming to claim it, has given rise to contention and litigation. Sometimes the property seized has been concealed, and doubts consequently would arise about the property missed, whether or not thieves had stolen it. And thus there were many cases of litigation continually arising from this practice.

What to be done with Property Adrift on the River.

Property lost in the river is mainly teak logs and boards belonging to rafts floating down the river, which are broken and scattered about in the stream, the owners of which, going in pursuit of it are often not in time to secure the property adrift. And boats that get adrift are numerous. Now, because of these frequent accidents, it is forbidden that any person belonging to this country, or to a foreign country, shall seize teak logs or boards, or any property of vessels, or boats adrift on the river, and appropriate the same to themselves, severing them thus from the owners, on the plea that such property was found without any owner; thus following the fashion of those who have no knowledge of law. If any one shall find property floating on the river without any owner, or property which has been secured from thieves, he shall deliver such property to the magistrate of that district, or shall report to him, or to the officer of the village, or to any man of rank living near to his own house. If the property belong to ships in the river, report shall

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be made of the same to the Harbour-master within twelve hours from the time the property was found. Then the magistrate, or the man of rank shall make accurate record of said property, and then wait for further information. As to the owner, let him hasten to find his lost property, inquiring for it of all the village officers for a month, let this not be prolonged beyond a month. And whoever shall have taken the property, or whatever magistrate, or village officer, or man of rank, shall have received the property, or whoever has been informed of the property lost, shall inform the owner of the property which he seeks: and then examine carefully the settlements of the owner, and the record of the property made when received. Having thus ascertained that the property truly belongs to him who seeks it, let it be delivered up to him. But if there be any doubt, let the matter be postponed until other claimants shall be examined.

If any one, having taken property adrift as defined above, conceal it, and do not report it to a magistrate or village officers, or some other man of rank, within the space of twelve hours, he shall, when arrested, be treated as a thief. If any one assist in taking property adrift with the view to deliver it to the owner, and inform a magistrate, or village officer, or man of honor: and when the owner comes, and finds his property, and would take possession of it, and he who assists in saving it requests that he may have a reward for his services, this matter shall be arranged between the owner, the assistant and the nobleman.

LAWS TOUCHING AFFAIRS BY LAND.

Assault and Battery.

Art. I.—There is an old royal law of Siam touching crimes of assault and battery, comprising many articles, of which a compend is hereby re-enacted as follows:—

If any person getting into a quarrel, use abusive language, lead on their comrades with clubs, brickbats, or arms, beating, reviling, cutting, and stabbing one another, going even into the homestead of a man who was dwelling quietly at home, his house, his shed, his stall, his boat, or his floating house, and cause him to be wounded, the assailant who inflicted the wound, shall be fined double for his crime; and his associates whose hands were not in the blow, shall each be fined half the amount of the fine imposed on the leader of the assault.

If said householder shall beat and stab the assailant even unto death, no punishment shall be inflicted upon him.

Again,—in cases where persons revile, beat, and stab each other in the street, and the vanquished party flee within the limits of a third party's home, and his antagonist pursue him thither, it shall not be accounted a case of assault on that householder. But if the vanquished party flee into the dwelling of a third party, and the assault be continued there, it shall be accounted a case of assault.

Again,—if any person shall with innocent intent, go to visit another, on whatever business, or shall go to purchase something at the place of another, and then and there fall into a quarrel, it shall not be regarded as a case of assault, because the affray had its origin then.

Seizing Refugee Servants or Debtors.

Again,—in case a master or creditor shall go to seize a servant or a debtor, and find him wherever he may, and while pursuing him, the servant or debtor flee into the home of another party, or into his own home, and the master or creditor pursues him thither, and seize him, this shall not be accounted as assault. And if the place [to which the servant or debtor has fled] be a palace of a Prince, or the home of an officer of government, or the residence of a foreigner, the pursuer shall first duly inform the householder of his business, and then the latter shall deliver up the refugee to his pursuer.

And now this revised compend of law [touching assault and battery] is published to the intent that all persons, both natives and foreigners, shall understand, that if any one shall assault and invade the home, the house, the shed, the stall, the boat, or the floating house of another, and the householder or lord of the place, shall pound, beat, or wound the

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assailants severely, even unto death, and complaint be made of it to a magistrate, and he after due examination, shall find that the case is truly one of assault and battery, no punishment shall be inflicted upon him who wounded or killed the assailing party.

Concerning the Shooting of large Guns.

Art. II.—It has been a custom in Siam, and an old law there is supporting it, that no person shall discharge a large gun, whose report can be heard beyond one hundred sen, [two and a half miles], as on occasions of festivals, or at other time, according to the party's own pleasure, without giving the reasons why the guns are fired. And when any one shall discharge large guns within the limits of Bangkok, and does not inform the proper officer of the government of his purpose, and obtain permission; or if any one in any of the provinces of Siam, [would discharge such guns], and do not inform the Governor of the provinces and obtain his permission, and hence transgress this law, he shall be liable to punishment. The reason of this is that the report of large guns, whenever heard without the cause being made public, will produce alarm among the people, leading them to think that a conflagration has taken place or some other notable event. Because it has been appointed in the city of Bangkok that the report of a large gun shall be the signal of the morning forty-eight minutes before daylight, when four guns are fired daily, for the purpose of waking up all who must arise early, and for the purpose of giving a uniform time for the public. And a large gun is also fired at the Palace of the second King at 8 o'clock every evening, and one forty-eight minutes before daylight, at the quarters of the soldiers belonging to the Palace of the second King, for their guide. If a large gun is fired at other times, it is for the purpose of giving an alarm of fire. If the fire be far from the Royal Palace, four guns are fired. If it be near, eight guns are fired. And when the people hear the report of these guns, they are given to know that fire is far or near, according to the signal, that they may come together and assist in extinguishing it.

Firing on Holidays.

Again,—whenever there is to be an offering of firing large guns, on days held as auspicious by the Kings, or on occasions of the exchange of salutations by firing, or the firing of guns on some festival days, and whenever there is to be a trial of the strength of large guns at sundry times, on all these occasions, there is a custom to publish beforehand, giving all the people and their magistrates to understand, that on such and such a day, there will be firing for such and such purpose. And this is done to prevent the people from becoming alarmed.

When the war vessels which brought Sir John Bowring came hither, to negociate a new treaty, and a salute was to be fired according to English custom, public notice was given beforehand of the salute, and then the salutation took place. After this, people coming from without, not knowing [the customs of the country], and seeing that large guns are allowed to be fired from men-of-war, and that such guns are allowed to be fired in honor of festival days of their own country, they have fallen into the practice of firing large guns without previously informing the government of such intention. Or it may be one party has informed the government, and has obtained permission to fire; another party hearing the report of their guns, joins in the chorus. Consequently the citizens of Bangkok, seeing that foreigners frequently fire their guns in sport, are emboldened to think that such things are probably not forbidden, and hence they fire their large guns without any previous appointment; consequently the former custom of notifying the government has been neglected.

When and how Guns are allowed to be fired.

Because of this, it is requested that the old law be renewed, forbidding the free firing of cannon, from the guard station at Paknam inward. But if any one belonging to the country, or any foreigner, has any cause why he should fire cannon—as on occasion of cutting hair, or on occasions of saluting after the custom of foreigners, or on occasions of religious festivals as do the Roman Catholics, or at other times, once annually,—it is not forbidden. But the head of the temple, or of the house, or of the ceremony, shall first give a written notice of such a desire, to Krom-mahathai, or to Krom-P'ra-Kralahome, or to Krom-t'a, or to Krom-muang, three days beforehand. Whereupon the Lord

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Mayor of Bangkok will publish this, so that the people may understand, that on such and such a day, such and such a party will fire cannon for the purpose specified. Thus doing, the Royal servants, and all the people will not have the occasion to be in doubt of the matter.

Again,—if any one would fire small arms in the vicinity of the palaces of Princes, or at the dwelling of the officers of government, great or small, for the purpose of training children, grand-children, and other relatives or servants to shoot at a target, it is allowed. But a written notice must in every instance first be given to one of the officers above-named, of the purpose of such an act. This notice may be given on the same day that the exercise is to take place. An officer of the military department will then be sent to examine the target, to see that it is out of the way of the people passing; so that when the exercise takes place no person shall be shot.

Shooting Game with small Arms.

Again,—if any one would shoot birds, or other animals, he may do it in the woods, and in the fields, where there is no temple or village, or home (for man), and where there is no thoroughfares for the people. As regards shooting on temple grounds, or in villages, or the homes of men, or by the thoroughfares; sometimes the persons engaged are trusty persons; sometimes they are drunken, and will sometimes, unawares shoot and wound or kill persons. And when the person who did the deed is taken and brought before the court for trial according to law, he pleads that he had no intention of doing it; and consequently long disputes arise, so that it is very difficult to settle such questions. Such fire arms are instruments of death, and will kill at a long distance, and beyond the reach of the eye of him who uses them, as when bushes or the siding of a house intercepts the vision where the ball can enter and kill.

When and where it is not allowed to shoot Game.

For this cause a law has been made forbidding to shoot small fire arms by the temples, or villages, or homes of the people. Even in the field and woods it is forbidden to shoot at elephants, horses, cattles, buffaloes, and other animals, which their owners are feeding. If a man disregard this law, and wilfully shoot at random, he shall be fined a sum not less than one hundred and sixty, and not more than four hundred Ticals, according as he shoot little or much.

And moreover, if he kill an elephant, a horse, or ox, or buffalo, or other animals which their owners are nourishing, damages shall be estimated according to the worth of the animals killed.

Shooting men by Accident.

If a Siamese subject shoot a person, wounding or killing him, he shall be adjudged according to the old law of the land. If a foreigner shoot a person, and wound or kill him, the Consul to whom the man belong shall adjudge the case according to the law of his own country.

Sailors not allowed to go ashore with Arms.

Art. III.—Masters of vessels and merchants who come to live in Siam, shall forbid their sailors or other hired servants, whether Siamese, Chinese, or other foreigners, white or colored, to take with them instruments of death, as short or long guns, or knives, when they go about on the rivers, or canals, or on land. If these servants have business leading them to make purchases, they shall not take weapons of death with them, but they shall go with hands free from all these. And when they go, let a serang or comprador of the employer go with them to watch over them. In case a master of a vessel, or merchant do not enjoin this upon his sailors, or his other servants, Siamese, Chinese, or other foreigners, white or colored, and leave them to go about the rivers and canals, with instruments of death about their persons, in the day time or night time, and they fall into contentions, and an officer of Government or a householder shall assist in seizing said offenders for the purpose of delivering them over to their Consuls for adjudication, and they do not allow themselves to be seized without resistance, and a fight ensue between them, and wounds be made upon their persons of whatever kind, no punishment shall be inflicted upon those who seized them. If they shall wound or kill (any of the party who seized them) the Consul to whose jurisdiction they belong shall adjudge the case according to the law (of his own country.)

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Sailors robbing Orchards and Gardens.

Again,—cases where sailors, in mooring their vessels, coming up the river or dropping down with the tide, stop in their way, and go ashore, and pick fruit from orchards to eat and the owners thereof forbid them doing so, and they do not regard the prohibition, but draw their knives, and pursue, striking and stabbing the owners, as frequently occurs, should it be ordained that the owners shall seize the sailors, and deliver them to their Consul for punishment, it so happens that the persons who watch the orchards, are but few in number, being only one or two they would not be able to seize the transgressors. Hence it is ordained that the captains of vessels and merchants shall peremptorily forbid their men, whether sailors or servants, going ashore and picking the fruit in the gardens or orchards of the people, owners, or occupants. In case any person go and take fruit unlawfully from orchards, and the owners, guards, or occupants thereof shoot at them with "Bow balls," and they consequently be lacerated, broken, sick, or in pain of whatever kind or degree, no punishment shall be inflicted upon such owners, guards, or occupants. But if the other party cause the owners, or occupants to be wounded, or to die, the Consul to whom the sailors belong shall adjudicate the case, according to the laws of his country.

Art. IV.—It is forbidden persons to go about within the walls of the King's palace, or to go up into, or down from the Royal house at the landing of either the Senior or Junior King's palaces, or at the country palaces of the Kings, viz.:—Nat'a-udayan, and Wangsuan-Sapra-t'uma-wan, where there is an officer in charge, and a keeper of the gates. It shall not be lawful to enter, until the said officer or gate-keeper shall give his permission, and conduct him within. With such permission one may go in. In case the prohibition be disregarded, or the transgressor go up and down on those Royal landings on the river, or at those garden palaces above-named, and the officer or gate-keeper should seize him, and resistance be made, and the consequence be the death of the offender, no complaint shall be made against the said officer or gate-keeper. If the officer or watchman be killed, the Consul of the man who did the deed, shall adjudicate the case according to the laws of his own country.

These laws have been published both in the Siamese and the English languages, this being the third edition. When causes of complaint shall arise in the future, not provided for by these laws, then will additions be made, as may be found necessary.

And now unto all priests and nanes, and to all the servants of the Government, both military and civil, and to all the officers of Government in the provinces of the first, second, third, and fourth grades, both in the south and north divisions of the Kingdom, and to all people and merchants of the country, and to all foreigners of all languages who come hither to trade in both small and large vessels, going on the canals or on the rivers, to each and all, let these laws be known universally. Let all observe them in every particular.

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CHINA.

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the Chinese empire is strictly patriarchal. The sovereign, called "Ta-hwang-ti," or the Great Emperor, is regarded as the father of his people, and has unlimited power over all his subjects. The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the first of the "Four Books" of Confucius, which prescribe the government of the state to be based upon the government of the family.

Reigning Emperor.—Ki-tsiang, "High Prosperity," commonly called Tung-chi, formerly Prince Tsai-sung, born April 5, 1855, the eldest son of the Emperor Hienfung, "Perfect Bliss;" succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 22, 1861.

The present sovereign is the eighth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Ta-tsing, "The Sublimely Pure," which succeeded to the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644.

The Emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high priest of the empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the Empire is under the supreme direction of the Interior Council Chamber, comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the fundamental laws of the Empire, contained in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated Ta-hyo-si, or Ministers of State. Under their order are the Le-poo, or six boards of Government. They are: 1.—The board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; 2.—The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; 3.—The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforce the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4.—The military board, superintending the administration of the army; 5.—The board of public works; and, 6.—The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-che-yiven, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor is to be present at the meetings of each of the six government boards, without taking any part in the deliberation, and others have to travel through the various provinces of the empire, to inspect and superintend the administration of the chief public functionaries.

Revenue and Population.

The estimates of the public revenue of China vary greatly, and while they are stated by some to exceed 100 millions sterling, are held by others not to come up to half that amount. Official returns of the Chinese government—intended for a special public use, and as such not very reliable—which were published in 1844, give the revenue as follows:—

Land-tax, in money	Taels 53,730,218
Ditto in kind, valued at	113,398,057
Salt tax	7,486,380
Tea duties	204,530
Duties on merchandise	4,335,459
Duties on foreign ditto, at Canton	3,000,000
Sundries	1,052,706
Duties on marketable articles	1,174,932
Duties on shops and pawnbrokers	5,000,000
Ginseng	1,000,000
Coinage	1,000,000
Total taels	191,804,139
Sterling	£63,934,713

The above was returned as the net revenue of the country. No statement of the expenditure is given in the official accounts; but from missionary reports, as well as the

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accounts published in the *Peking Gazette*, it would appear that there are almost constant deficits, which the governors and high officers of provinces must make good by loans or extraordinary taxation.

The public revenue is mainly derived from three sources, namely, customs duties, licences, and a tax upon land. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports; their total produce at the thirteen treaty ports open to Europeans amounted to Tls. 8,691,817, or £2,897,272 in 1863, and to Tls. 9,425,656, or £3,141,885 in 1868. To the amount collected in 1868 the foreign trade contributed Tls. 8,002,751, or £2,667,584, while the portion paid by Great Britain and British colonies in the same year was Tls. 6,706,365, or £2,235,455, or above 83 per cent. Besides this sum, the British trade paid transit duties to the amount of £1,117,727 in 1868, so that the total contribution of the same to the Imperial Exchequer was £3,353,782.

The population of China is very dense, but nothing accurate is known respecting the number of inhabitants, although official enumerations of the same are stated to have taken place at intervals since the year 703, or for more than eleven centuries. One of the causes of uncertainty regarding the population of the empire is that its limits are underfined, the imperial government claiming the allegiance of the inhabitants of many of the neighbouring territories, which appear to be more or less independent. According to the most reliable estimates, together with Chinese official returns, the area of the empire and its dependencies, real and asserted, may be set down, in round numbers, at about 200,000 geographical square miles, with a population of nearly 390 millions, distributed as follows:—

	Area.	Population.
	geog. sq. miles.	
China proper	60,857	367,633,000
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria	18,000	3,000,000
Mongolia	61,000	3,000,000
Thibet	30,600	6,000,000
Corea	4,100	8,000,000
Lieukhieu Islands	100	500,000
Other dependencies	25,000	1,500,000
Total	199,667	389,633,000

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. The latter, the main force upon which the imperial government can rely, form the so-called troops of the Eight Banners, and garrison all the great cities, but so as to be separated by walls and forts from the population. The Chinese forces are said to be composed of 600,000 men, scattered over the surface of the empire. The soldiers do not live in barracks, but in their own houses, pursuing as chief business some civil occupation, frequently that of day-labourers, and meeting only on certain occasions, pursuant to orders from the military chieftains.

Trade and Commerce.

The value of the total commerce of China at the ports open to foreigners, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868, was as follows, according to the official returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs:—

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Taels	£	Taels	£
1864	51,293,578	17,097,859	54,006,509	18,002,169
1865	61,844,158	20,614,719	60,054,634	20,018,211
1866	74,563,674	24,854,558	56,161,807	18,720,602
1867	69,329,741	23,109,914	57,895,713	19,298,571
1868	71,121,213	23,707,071	69,114,733	23,038,244

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The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of China among the various countries, or groups of countries, maintaining trading intercourse with the empire, in the year 1868 :—

Countries.	Value of Imports from.	Value of Exports to.	Total Commerce.
	Taels	Taels	Taels
Great Britain	24,478,843	42,040,836	66,519,679
Hongkong	15,672,685	8,970,289	24,642,974
India	26,098,085	264,530	26,362,615
United States	833,393	6,582,676	7,416,069
Japan	2,614,007	937,482	3,551,489
Australia	734,718	2,849,636	3,584,354
Singapore and Straits	743,879	293,692	1,037,571
Continental Europe	325,450	4,586,406	4,911,856
Siam	691,251	77,673	768,924
Philippine Islands	315,458	183,404	498,862
Java...	264,887	228,028	492,915
Cochin China	383,710	46,274	429,984
British Channel Islands...	—	634,080	634,080
Amoor Provinces	93 913	7,834	101,747
South America	68 318	231,630	299,948
Canada	37	237,002	337,039
New Zealand	—	102,899	102,899
Russia...	—	796,240	796,240
Cape of Good Hope	—	44,122	44,122
Gross total	73,318,634	69,114,733	142,433,367
Re-exports to foreign countries	2,197,421	—	2,197,421
Net total	71,121,213	69,114,733	140,235,946

It will be seen that the commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. To the aggregate imports and exports of China in the year 1868, Great Britain contributed Tls. 66,519,679, or 47 per cent. ; the colony of Hongkong Tls. 24,642,974, and India Tls. 26,362,615, being a total of Tls. 117,525,268, or 83·8 per cent, of the whole commerce of China, and leaving only 16·2 per cent. for all the other foreign nations. Among the latter the United States take the first rank, with a trade, in 1868, of Tls. 7,416,069, or 5·3 per cent. of the commerce of China.

The first attempt on the part of Great Britain to open a trade with China was made in 1637, when four merchant vessels arrived at Macao ; but through the intrigues of the Portuguese there established, the enterprise failed. Afterwards the East India Company carried on a small traffic at the different maritime ports, and chiefly at Canton. In 1792, Lord Macartney's embassy attempted to put the trade on a more liberal basis, but with little success. In 1816, Lord Amherst's mission for a similar purpose also failed, though the English trade continued for the next twenty years. In 1834 the exclusive trade of the East India Company with China terminated, and the country was thrown open to general traders. The opening thus made was followed by a commercial treaty, signed on August 29, 1842, by the plenipotentiary of the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of China, by the terms of which five ports of the empire were opened to European trade. The five ports comprised those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai. To those five ports were subsequently added nine others—namely, Swatow, Tientsin, Chefoo, Hankow, Kiukiang, Chinkiang, Newchwang, Takow, and Tamsui.

The relative importance of these fourteen gates of Chinese commerce is shown in

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the following table, which gives the total value of the imports and exports of each, during the year 1867 and 1868:—

Ports.	1867. Imports and Exports.	1867. Total Commerce.	1868. Imports and Exports.	1868. Total Commerce.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Shanghai:—				
Foreign imports	12,872,525		12,454,880	
Chinese imports	5,626,675		6,657,875	
Exports	19,593,901		27,710,516	
		38,093,101		46,823,271
Hankow:—				
Foreign imports	10,294,656		9,852,797	
Chinese imports	7,836,038		5,135,817	
Exports	12,406,332		15,481,567	
		30,537,026		30,470,181
Canton:—				
Foreign imports	7,812,994		6,946,711	
Chinese imports	2,695,971		2,672,838	
Exports	13,781,171		13,841,116	
		24,296,136		23,460,665
Foo-chow:—				
Foreign imports	4,027,118		3,902,691	
Chinese imports	3,850,718		2,318,576	
Exports	15,579,956		16,117,730	
		23,457,792		22,338,997
Tientsin:—				
Foreign imports	9,252,155		11,651,871	
Chinese imports	4,244,942		4,790,267	
Exports	1,223,197		944,751	
		14,720,294		17,386,889
Ningpo:—				
Foreign imports	4,746,215		4,720,063	
Chinese imports	1,984,741		1,808,661	
Exports	5,832,585		6,070,721	
		12,563,541		12,599,445
Swatow:—				
Foreign imports	4,725,047		3,955,513	
Chinese imports	4,167,095		1,778,329	
Exports	2,934,799		2,793,668	
		11,826,941		8,527,510
Amoy:—				
Foreign imports	4,654,581		3,901,763	
Chinese imports	2,706,027		1,664,549	
Exports	2,697,793		2,373,819	
		10,058,401		7,940,131
Kiukiang:				
Foreign imports	2,636,381		2,869,545	
Chinese imports	865,468		594,314	
Exports	4,358,760		7,683,993	
		7,860,609		11,147,852
Chefoo:—				
Foreign imports	3,203,188		4,662,641	
Chinese imports	1,494,416		2,352,454	
Exports	1,567,769		1,523,611	
		6,265,373		8,538,706
Chinkiang:—				
Foreign imports	3,336,618		3,656,863	
Chinese imports	2,084,256		2,037,117	
Exports	385,928		441,919	
		5,806,802		6,135,899
Newchwang:—				
Foreign imports	2,254,474		2,784,887	
Chinese imports	796,169		2,130,951	
Exports	2,393,587		1,591,619	
		5,444,230		6,507,457
Takow:—				
Foreign imports	867,128		648,099	
Chinese imports	300,008		90,680	
Exports	855,812		704,124	
		2,022,948		1,442,903
Tamsui:—				
Foreign imports	664,016		551,511	
Chinese imports	49,599		36,962	
Exports	156,683		308,834	
		780,298		897,307
Total Commerce		127,225,454		140,235,946
		£42,408,485		£46,745,315

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The amount of duties collected at each of the fourteen treaty ports, in the year 1867 and 1868, was as follows:—

Ports.	1867.	1868.
	Taels.	Taels.
Shanghai	2,304,349	2,501,436
Canton	934,774	866,269
Swatow	420,863	381,012
Amoy	503,327	426,044
Foochow	1,708,658	1,813,361
Takow	68,471	51,486
Ningpo	452,601	567,908
Hankow	943,857	1,152,580
Kiukiang	426,507	554,099
Chinkiang	23,814	33,095
Chefoo	238,911	284,363
Tientsin	411,297	390,605
Newchwang	231,972	215,736
Tamsui	49,037	69,347
Total	8,718,444	9,307,347
	£2,906,148	£3,102,449

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1859 to 1868:—

Years.	Exports from China to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce in China.
	£	£
1859	9,014,310	2,525,997
1860	9,323,764	2,872,045
1861	9,070,445	3,114,694
1862	12,137,095	2,024,118
1863	14,186,310	2,416,705
1864	15,673,930	3,092,611
1865	10,677,995	3,603,595
1866	10,346,388	5,090,074
1867	9,340,402	4,996,489
1868	11,217,450	6,312,175

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than nine-tenths, of one article of merchandise, namely, tea. In the year 1864, the quantity of tea sent from the treaty ports to the United Kingdom was 112,128,032 lbs., valued at £8,386,629; in 1865 there were sent 109,805,895 lbs., valued at £9,081,486; in 1866, 127,486,120 lbs., valued at £10,178,070; in 1867, 114,511,388 lbs., valued at £8,951,954; and in 1868 there were sent 137,042,375 lbs., valued at £10,945,530. The other exports from China to Great Britain, insignificant in comparison with the staple export, comprise raw silk and various drugs. From 1863 to 1865, the exports included large quantities of raw cotton, but the supply ceased entirely after 1867. Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of £4,501,920, and the latter of £1,154,281 in the year 1868, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire.

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, and though most of them are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on over them, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. It is stated that the most populous part of the empire is singularly well adapted for the construction of a network of railways.

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EMPIRE OF CHINA.

Census and Statistical Returns.

Province.	*Provincial Capital.*	*Population.*	*Inhabitants per Square Mile.*	*Topography.*	*Staple Productions.*
Chih-li,	Pekin	27,990,871	473	Westward very flat, sloping towards the sea, sterile.	Millet, ginseng, tobacco, coal, saltpetre.
Shan-tung,	Tze-nan-foo	28,958,764	515	Mountainous, a bracing climate, bold and good harbours.	Corn, drugs, wine and skins.
Shan-si,	Tae-yuen-foo	14,004,210	253	Very mountainous, and sterile and woody.	Silk, wine, iron, salt, marble, musk.
Honan,	Kae-fung-foo	23,037,171	353	Flat, very fertile, climate agreeable.	The garden of China; rhubarb, musk, indigo.
Kang-soo,	Nankin	37,843,501	774	Very low and fertile, climate good.	Medical herbs, cotton, porcelain, gold, tin, lead, salt.
Gan-hwuy,	Gan-king-foo	34,168,059		Romantic scenery, and fertile on the bank of the Yang-tsze.	Varnish, green tea, silk, rice, millet.
Kiang-si,	Nan-chang-foo	30,426,999	421	Sterile and hilly; climate healthy.	Coarse cloths, hemp, porcelain, drugs.
Foo-kien,	Foo-chow-foo	14,777,410	276	Very mountainous, good harbours, fertile where capable of cultivation.	Black tea, camphor, sugar, indigo, wood, tobacco.
Che-kiang,	Hang-chow-foo	26,256,784	671	On the sea coast very hilly, yet fertile.	Silk, cotton, paper, wines, and Lung-tsing-cha (a costly tea.)
Hoo-pih,	Woo-chang-foo	37,370,098	317	Well watered, numerous lakes and rivers.	Tea, paper, rice, rhubarb, musk, tobacco.
Hu-nan,	Chang-cha-foo	18,652,507		Slightly elevated and fertile, a good climate.	Gold, silver, quicksilver, tin, drugs, and hemp.
Shen-se,	Se-gan-foo	10,207,256	164	Plains and mountains—cold and barren.	Woollens, iron, copper, drugs, furs, millet.
Kan-suh,	Lan-chow-foo	15,193,135		Mountainous, fertile fields, and sandy deserts.	Gold, quicksilver, musk, tobacco.
Sze-chuen,	Ching-tow-foo	21,435,678	128	Bold coast, good harbors, fertile, fine climate.	Copper, iron, tin, opium, rhubarb, rice, salt, drugs.
Kwang-tung,	Kwang-chow-foo (Canton)	19,147,030	214	Excellent harbours, fertile soil, climate good.	Rice, silk, tea, sugar, fruits, iron.
Kwang-si,	Kwe-lin-foo	7,313,895	93	Bold mountains, fertile valleys, large forests.	Fruit, rice, spices, iron, lead, sugar.
Yun-nan,	Yun-nan-foo	5,561,320	51	Excessively mountainous, wild, bleak, with jungle.	Rich in metals, rice, musk.
Kwei-choo,	Kwei-yang-foo	5,288,219	82	Wild and mountainous, intersected by rivers.	Do. tobacco, drugs.
	Total,	367,632,907	283		

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Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures, in ordinary use at the treaty ports and in the intercourse with foreigners, are as follows:—

Money.

The *Tael*=10 *Mace*=100 *Candareens*=1,000 *Cash*=

Average rates of exchange, 6*s.* 8*d.*, or 3 Taels to £1 sterling.
„ Mexican *Dollar*... ... ... =, „ „ „ 4*s.* 2*d.*

There are no national gold and silver coins in China, and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion. The chief medium of payment in commercial transactions consists of whole and broken dollars by weight. In accounts between foreigners and Chinese merchants, Mexican dollars are mostly converted into taels, at the rate of 1,000 dollars for 720 taels. But payments in cash are usually weighed at 717 taels for 1,000 dollars.

Weights and Measures.

The *Leàng*, or *Tael*..... = $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
„ *Picul*..... = 133 lbs. „
„ *Catty*..... = $1\frac{3}{4}$ „ „
„ *Chih*..... = $14\frac{1}{10}$ inches.
„ *Chang*..... = $11\frac{3}{4}$ feet.
„ *Lys*, or *Li*..... = 194 to a degree, or about $\frac{1}{2}$ English mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of $14\frac{1}{10}$ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. It is the only authorised measure of length at all the ports of trade, and its use is gradually spreading all over the empire.

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JAPAN.

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese empire is as yet but imperfectly known. The supreme head of the State is an hereditary Emperor called Mikado, or "the Venerable," whose name is said to be known only to the princes of the Imperial family, and who appears to be considered of semi-divine origin. At his side stands a second Emperor, the Ziogoon, "Great Lord," or, as commonly styled, the Tycoon, whose office also is hereditary in his family, and who represents the central executive. But neither the Mikado nor the Tycoon seem to be possessed of absolute authority, extending over the whole State. The government of the country is partly vested in a number of feudal princes, or Daimios, proprietors in their own right of a more or less extensive territory.

There exists no regular law of succession to the throne, but in case of death of the Mikado, or of his abdication—the latter extremely frequent in modern times—the crown devolves generally, not on his son, but on either the eldest or the most distinguished member of his house. It is not uncommon that palace intrigues settle the choice, the only condition of legality of which is that the elect should be member of the Shi sinwo, the "Four Imperial Relatives," or Royal Families of Japan. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limit of the Shi sinwo.

The administration of the empire is carried on by two Councils of State, the first, called the Gorogio, composed of five members, and the second, the Onwakado-uchisri, of seven members. Over the first council, which more immediately represents the executive authority, persides the Gotario, or prime-minister, who occupies the post of regent of Japan, in the event of minority, or during the temporary illness of the Tycoon. The Gotario is elected by the two Councils of State and the principal Daimios of the empire, from among the latter class.

The Daimios form among themselves the Great Council of the empire, and in order that they may be known to the people, an official list of their names is published periodically at Yedo, the capital. The list gives the family name and genealogy of each, as well as the fullest particulars of his family, his wife, the names of his sons' wives, and his daughters' husbands, the number of his residences, the extent and value of his territorial and other property, the uniform of his retainers, the design of his coat of arms, the flag carried on his ships, and the shape and colour of the leather covering of his spears of state, carried before him on visits to the Mikado and the Tycoon. A list of Daimios published at Yedo in 1862, stated their number at 266, with incomes varying from 10,000 to 610,500 koban, or from about £15,000 to £915,500. The territory of each Daimio forms a sovereignty within itself, governed, in the case of the more powerful magnates, by a Secretary of State, called Karo, and a number of assistant ministers going by the title of Byshing, who are often persons of high rank. It is reported that "some Byshing are wealthier men than the majority of the Daimios, dwelling in splendid castles, and recognised by the Yedo government."

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Each of the great territorial magnates called Daimios being absolute lord within his own territory, and having power of life and death over all his subjects and dependents, certain districts only are under the immediate control of the central Government, and their revenues are assigned to the maintenance of the sovereign rulers of the State, the Mikado and the Tycoon. The influence of the former rose greatly after a short civil war, which came to an end at the commencement of 1869, and the consequences of which seem to tend to the establishment of a monarchy in Japan.

Army and Population.

The armed force of Japan is composed of two distinct elements:—1. The troops maintained by the Daimios, and destined for the defence of their domains. 2. The troops kept by the Tycoon, and constituting the imperial army. The number of Daimios who have troops in their service amounts to 200, and they together maintain an effective of 370,000 infantry, and 40,000 cavalry, forming the Federal army, and placed at the orders of the Tycoon when the independence of the country is threatened. The imperial army, placed under the command of the Tycoon, reaches the nominal figure of 100,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry, but its actual force does not exceed half of that amount. The late Tycoon reorganised the force in 1865-66, and it is said to comprise 80,000 men, infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The infantry is formed into regiments, manœuvring like the French soldiers, and armed on the same model. A number of Japanese officers and sub-officers were instructed by French military men at Yokohama in 1866-69.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 156,604 square miles, with a population of 35,000,000, or 229 per square mile. The empire is geographically divided into the three islands of Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, "the nine provinces," the south-western island; and Sikok, "the four states," the southern island. Administratively, there consists a division into seven large districts, called "Do," or roads, which are subdivided into sixty-three provinces.

The number of foreigners settled in Japan is as yet very small. At the end of the year 1862, the foreign community at Kanagawa, the principal of six ports of Japan open to aliens, consisted of fifty-five natives of Great Britain; thirty-eight Americans; twenty Dutch; eleven French; and two Portuguese; and in the latter part of 1864 the permanent foreign residents in Kanagawa had increased to 300, not counting soldiers, of which number 140 were British subjects, and about 80 Americans, and 40 Dutch. At Nagasaki, the second port of Japan thrown open to foreign trade by the government, the number of alien settlers on the 1st January, 1866 amounted to 166, of whom there were—British subjects 70; American citizens 32: Dutch 26; Prussian 19; French 14; Portuguese 3; Swiss 2.

A third port opened to European and American traders, that of Hakodadi, in the north of Japan, was deserted, after a lengthened trial, by nearly all the foreign merchants settled there, it having been found impossible to establish any satisfactory intercourse with the natives. Hakodadi is situated on an island where there is little or no cultivation, separated from the continent of Niphon by the Sangar Straits. No Japanese can enter Hakodadi or have commercial intercourse with any foreigner, without permission from the officials, who claim a large percentage on the business transacted.

There is an edict of 1637 still in force in the whole of Japan, which makes it a capital offence for natives to travel into other countries. Japanese seamen, even when accidentally cast on foreign shores, are on their return subjected to a rigorous examination, and sometimes imprisonment, to purify them from the supposed pollution contracted abroad. The laws of Japan are very severe. Fines are seldom imposed; banishment to the mines, imprisonment, torture, death by decapitation, and impaling on a cross, are ordinary penalties of crime, the shades of which are little distinguished. It frequently happens, also, that the courts visit with punishment not only the delinquents themselves, but their relatives and dependents, and even strangers who have accidentally been spectators of their crimes. The prisons are gloomy abodes, containing places for torture and private executions, besides numerous cells for solitary confinement.

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The Japanese police is extremely strict in the maintenance of order, and the punishment of delinquents. It is also charged with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Japan is carried on mainly with two countries, the United Kingdom and the United States of America; the former absorbing more than two-thirds of the whole. The extent of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports from Japan to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Japan in each of the five years 1864 to 1868:—

Years.	Exports from Japan to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan.
	£	£
1864	1,423,819	627,383
1865	614,743	1,576,794
1866	273,745	1,444,539
1867	317,799	1,545,386
1868	188,222	1,112,804

The trade of Japan with the United Kingdom has been of late years, as will be seen from the preceding table, constantly on the decline. It is generally stated that the diminished intercourse, particularly striking as regards the exports from Japan, was due to the influence of the Daimios, though this is contradicted by the best authorities. "Those who have most narrowly watched the progress of foreign intercourse with Japan," wrote the British Consul at Kanagawa, under date of March, 1864, "have long suspected that much of the antagonism to foreign countries, attributed by the Tycoon to the semi-independent Princes, was fictitious rather than real; that foreign trade as between the two parties was a struggle—on the Tycoon's side to open the door leading to the outer world, of which he was lucky enough, in his representative capacity, according to the traditions and established institutions of Japan, to possess the key, at the highest price—on the side of the Daimios, to get cheaply through the carrier, and part with as little as possible of their profits." The quantities and value of the exports from Japan to the United Kingdom, in the year 1868, was as follows:—

Exports from Japan to the United Kingdom.	Quantities.	Value.
		£
Camphor ..... *Cwts.*	4,583	32,081
China or Porcelain ware or earthenware ..... ,,	74	2,003
Cotton Raw ..... ,,	192	683
Galls ..... ,,	1,608	3,955
Japanned or lacquered ware ..... ,,	267	2,261
Silk, waste, knubs, or husks ..... ,,	1,209	20,311
Tea ..... *Lbs.*	1,041,150	66,301
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..... ,,	212,329	5,832
Wax, bees ..... *Cwts.*	188	1,971
,, vegetable ..... ,,	8,343	39,885
All other articles ..... *Value*	—	5,939
Total	—	181,222

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The quantities and value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Japan, in the year 1868, were as follows:—

Imports of British Home Produce into Japan.	Quantities.	Value.
		£
Apparel and haberdashery ..... *Value*	—	10,870
Arms and ammunition ..... „	—	89,090
Beer and Ale ..... *Barrels*	1,962	8,426
Coals, cinders, and culm ..... *Tons*	30,109	18,051
Cotton yarn ..... *Lbs.*	4,302,110	267,205
Cottons, entered by the yard ..... *Yards*	22,834,439	396,204
Iron, wrought and unwrought ..... *Tons*	2,682	21,174
Lead and shot ..... „	992	25,211
Linens, entered by the yard ..... *Yards*	68,019	2,623
Machinery and Millwork ..... *Value*	—	10,371
Soap ..... *Cwts*	1,194	1,918
Tin Plates ..... *Value*	—	1,331
Woollens, entered by the yard ..... *Yards*	3,682,239	206,976
All other articles ..... *Value*	—	53,354
Total	—	1,112,804

The internal trade of Japan is very extensive, and a variety of regulations are in force, the object of which is to protect and encourage home industry. The prices of goods are not enhanced by imports of any kind; and communication between the great markets and all parts of the empire is facilitated by numerous coasting vessels and well-maintained roads. Foreign commerce, however, so far from being encouraged, is vigorously opposed by the Government. Nevertheless, by the treaties made with several European Governments—with the United States in March, 1854; with Great Britain in October 1854; with Russia and the Netherlands in 1855; with France in 1859; with Portugal in 1860; with Prussia and the Zollverein in 1861; with Switzerland in 1864; with Italy in 1866; and with Denmark in 1867—the six Japanese ports of Nagasaki, Kanagawa, Niegata, Hiogo, Osaka, and Hakodadi where thrown open to foreign commerce.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use at the three open ports of Japan, and the British equivalents, are:—

The *Ichibu* (silver), average rate of exchange ..... 1*s.* 4½*d.*
„ *Riu* or *Tael* „ ..... 5*s.* 10*d.*
„ *Koban* (gold) „ ..... £1 9*s.* 2*d.*

The Chinese system of taking money only for its strict metal value, and using it indiscriminately, either whole or in pieces, obtains also in Japan; but, unlike the Chinese, the Japanese have national coins. They are made of iron, copper, silver and gold, and an alloy of gold and silver, and are of different shapes—rectangular, square, circular, and oval. There is also a paper currency, consisting of bank-notes of one-quarter, one-half, and one *Koban*.

Weights and Measures.

The *Picul*, or *Ton* ..... = 133 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *King* = 160 *nomme* ..... = 1⅓ „ „
„ *Shaku* = 10 *sung* ..... = 11⅞ inches.
„ *Ri* = 36 *choo* ..... = 2¼ miles.

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HONGKONG.

(From the "Colonial Office List.")

Hongkong is one of a number of islands called by the Portuguese "Ladrones," or Thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants: it is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, about 40 miles east of Macao, between 22° 9′ and 22° 1′ N. lat., and 114° 5′ and 114° 18′ E. long. This island is an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its broken and abrupt peaks rising sometimes to a great height above sea level. Its length is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon has been ceded to Great Britain by a Treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861 with the Government of China; it now forms part of Hongkong. The general aspect of the Colony has been described as extremely beautiful. It possesses one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, surrounded by picturesque hills rising between 3,000 and 4,000 feet high, and offers a *coup d'œil* which blends the wild scenery of Scotland with the classic beauty of Italy, and just enough of the tropics to heighten the effect. The City of Victoria extends for four miles at the base of the hills, which protect the south side of the harbour, and contains upwards of 6,000 houses of stone and brick. The residences of the foreign merchants are numerous, and most of them are large, substantial, and handsome mansions. Being built on the slope of the hills facing the sea, the general aspect of the town is perhaps more striking and picturesque from the water than that of any other city in the east, whilst many of the streets are now shaded with well-grown and handsome trees. The annual range of the thermometer is said to be from 40° to 93° Fahr., but is probably greater.

The Colony was first ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nankin, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date 5th April, 1843. But Hongkong perhaps comes more properly under the designation of a great commercial depôt than that of a Colony; it is valuable to Great Britain mainly as a factory for our commerce with China, and as a military and naval station for the protection of that commerce; its distance from Singapore is about 1,520 miles.

The occupation of Hongkong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly £50,000, in addition to military expenditure.

Hongkong may be considered to have paid its local establishments since 1854. The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, and the Auditor-General. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of the Chief-Justice, the Colonial-Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and four unofficial members, nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor.

The criminal population of Hongkong is reported to be excessively large, owing mainly to the fact of the colony having been since its establishment a place of refuge for Chinese malefactors.

Hongkong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Amongst the principal may be noticed opium, sugar, and flour, produced in Tungkoon. Salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandalwood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c., &c. The principal transactions in the Tea and Silk trade are also controlled by firms residing in Hongkong.

As it is a free port, it is impossible to give a correct return of imports and exports, but the enormous extent of the trade with which it is connected may be approximately guessed at by the fact that the amount of Foreign and British Tonnage entering and leaving the port annually, averages two millions of tons. To this must be added the immense fleet of native craft of all sizes and forms, by which much of the coasting

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trade of the Chinese Empire is carried on, and also that of Siam, Cochin China, and the Straits. The number of native vessels—independent of several thousand smaller boats, which visit Hongkong annually—is about 52,000, with a tonnage of nearly 1,300,000, raising the total tonnage, Foreign and Native, of arrivals and departures in each year, to upwards of two millions and a half. From these figures, some idea of the movement and commercial activity which pervades this great centre of Eastern commerce may be formed.

A Stamp Tax was introduced by the Government in December, 1866, and is now in operation.

Annual average rain fall, 81 inches.

Hongkong pays £20,000 a year to the Imperial Government as a Military Contribution.

Governors.	
1843.	Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
1844.	Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B.
1848.	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1852.	Major-General Jervois (acting).
1853.	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1854.	Sir John Bowring, Knt.
1854.	Lieut.-Colonel Caine (Lieut.-Governor).
1859.	Sir Hercules (t. R. Robinson, Knt.
1862.	William T. Mercer (acting).
1864.	Sir Hercules Robinson, Knt.
1865.	W. T. Mercer (acting).
1866.	Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.
1870.	Major-General Whitfeild (Lieut.-Governor.)
1872.	Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
1846	£27,046	£60,351
1847	31,078	50,959
1848	25,091	62,658
1849	23,617	38,986
1850	23,526	34,314
1851	23,721	34,115
1852	21,331	34,765
1853	24,700	36,418
1854	27,045	34,635
1855	47,973	40,813
1856	£35,500	£42,426
1857	58,842	65,497
1858	62,476	62,979
1859	65,225	66,109
1860	94,182	72,390
1861	127,241	109,632
1862	131,512	122,423
1863	120,078	122,201
1864	132,885	159,022
1865	175,717	195,376
1866	160,226	196,009
1867	179,043	152,780
1868	236,272	206,503
1869	192,469	192,309
1870	190,620	182,755

Population.

	European and American.	Chinese, &c.	Total.
1862	1,604	121,907	123,511
1863	1,644	123,206	124,850
1864	1,963	119,535	121,498
1865	2,034	123,470	125,504
1866	2,113	115,120	117,233
1867	2,151	115,321	117,471
1868-9	2,286	114,996	117,285
1870	5,931	118,267	124,198

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Hongkong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony, from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two millions sterling.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between Hongkong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the values of the total exports from Hongkong to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Hongkong, in each of the five years 1866 to 1870:—

Years.	Exports from Hongkong to Great Britain.	Imports of British Produce into Hongkong.
	£	£
1866	282,273	2,387,017
1867	183,373	2,471,809
1868	235,804	2,185,972
1869	281,932	2,130,837
1870	281,159	3,407,930

The chief article of exports from Hongkong to Great Britain in the year 1870 was tea, of the value of £94,426. The British imports into Hongkong consist almost entirely of manufactured textile fabrics, mainly cotton goods.

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The subjoined table gives the value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from 1851 to 1870, exhibiting separately the imports into China and into Hongkong, and jointly to both, so as to show the share of Hongkong in Chinese commerce :—

Years.	Imports of British Produce into China.	Imports of British Produce into Hongkong.	Total into China and Hongkong.
1851	£1,528,869	£632,399	£2,161,268
1852	1,918,244	585,355	2,503,599
1853	1,373,689	375,908	1,749,597
1854	532,639	468,077	1,000,716
1855	888,679	389,265	1,277,944
1856	1,415,478	800,645	2,216,123
1857	1,728,885	721,097	2,449,982
1858	1,730,778	1,145,669	2,876,447
1859	2,525,997	1,931,576	4,457,573
1860	2,872,045	2,445,991	5,318,036
1861	3,114,694	1,733,963	4,848,657
1862	2,024,118	1,113,224	3,137,342
1863	2,416,705	1,473,222	3,889,927
1864	3,093,865	1,618,867	4,711,478
1865	3,603,595	1,548,698	5,152,293
1866	5,090,074	2,387,017	7,477,091
1867	4,996,469	2,471,809	7,468,278
1868	6,312,175	2,185,972	8,498,147
1869	6,842,840	2,130,837	8,973,677
1870	6,139,633	3,407,930	9,547,563

It will be seen that the British trade with Hongkong underwent great fluctuations in the twenty years from 1851 to 1870, but which corresponded throughout with the general Chinese commerce, differing only in so far as showing a trebling in the value of the Exports sent direct to China during this period, and little progress in those sent by way of Hongkong.

(From the China Pilot.)

Hongkong Island.—About 9 miles long, N.W. by W. and S.E. by E., 2 to 5½ miles broad, and with an area of about 29 square miles, lies between Lamma Island and the main, from which it is separated by a narrow channel a quarter of a mile wide, named Ly-ee-moon pass. The appearance of the island is somewhat picturesque, but on the whole it is generally barren and unprepossessing. It consists for the most part of rocky ranges, on the highest summit of which, Victoria Peak, 1,825 feet above the sea level, at the north-west part of the island, is a signal station, which communicates with the town of Victoria on the north and the ocean on the south. The island was first ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Canton, in January, 1841, and again by the treaty of Nanking in August, 1842. The British settlement of Victoria is on its north side, nearly abreast of Kowloon point, the extreme of the peninsula of the mainland which forms the west side of Kowloon Bay and which was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of 1860. Water abounds everywhere, and is supplied to shipping by tanks.

The shores of Hongkong are indented by numerous bays, of which the most considerable are on its south-east shore. There is good anchorage throughout the entire channel between the island and the main, except in the Ly-ee-moon pass, where the water is deep: but the best anchorage is in Hongkong roads, in front of the settlement, where the depth is from 5 to 9 fathoms over good holding ground. During the Typhoon months the anchorage in the northern part of the roads is considered preferable, in consequence of the shelter afforded by Kowloon peninsula to the north-east, the point from which the wind blows hardest. The inner anchorage in Victoria bay is in 6 and

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7 fathoms water, about half a mile off shore, abreast the ordnance jetty, where a vessel will be sheltered from the eastward by Kellett's Island and the rocks off east or Matheson point, and be out of the strength of the tide.

Docks.—There is excellent dock accommodation in Hongkong. The "Hope Dock" at Aberdeen, and the "No. 1 Dock" at Kowloon, both belonging to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, are capable of taking vessels of over 400 feet in length, and with a draught of 24 feet. There are also several minor docks and slips, which leave nothing to be desired in the facility with which vessels can be refitted in the shortest time; possibly in this respect, being unequalled by any other Port of equal extent in the World.

Tides.—It is high water, full and change, in Hongkong roads at 10h. 15m., and springs rise about $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The tides around the island are irregular, flowing and ebbing without any apparent change of direction at the surface, and sometimes there appears to be only one tide in 24 hours.

Directions.—Hongkong road is generally approached by sailing vessels from the westward, on which side it is protected by Green Island and Kellett bank, which extends nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward from the latter island, and carries a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. It is sometimes approached from the eastward through the Ly-ee-moon Pass during the N.E. monsoon, but the winds are generally baffling under the high land.

When abreast Green Island, if the vessel be of heavy draught, keep the peak of Lamma Island (Mount Senhouse, 1,143 feet high) open westward of Green Island S. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. until Devil's Peak (on the mainland near Ly-ee-moon Pass) is in the line with the White rock on the south point of Won-chu-chau, or Stone-cutter's Island, when a S.E. by E. course will lead northward of Kellet bank, and direct for the anchorage.

Vessels of proper draught can proceed over Kellett bank or through the 4 fathoms channel between Green Island and the south part of the bank, by passing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables northward of the Island, and then steering for the road.

The narrow channel between Green Island and Hongkong, may be taken if a fresh fair wind blows *right through.** Many sailing vessels have used it, amongst which were H.M.'s ships *Modeste*, *Wellesley*, and *Vernon*. It has depths of 10 to 12 fathoms in the middle, shoaling to 8, 6, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms after passing the small islets eastward of Green Island.

Tytam Bay and Harbour.—There are several small bays on the southern shore of Hongkong, all of which are safe for small vessels; but at the south-east part of the island is a deep inlet, named Tytam bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles deep, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide at entrance, free from danger, and carries a depth of 10 to 16 fathoms. Tytam head, the western point of entrance, is a high bluff, with 13 and 14 fathoms near it; from thence the western shore of the bay trends about N. by E. three-quarters of a mile to a small sandy bay, with a rocky islet fronting the beach. About half a mile northward of the islet the land forms a round projecting point, and northward of this point is a large bay, with a sandy beach, in which is Tytam village.

Tylong head, or Cape D'Aguilar, off which are two green islets, forms the eastern point of entrance to Tytam bay, and from thence the eastern shore of the bay bends round to the northward for 2 miles, and terminates in a small inlet, called Tytam harbour, carrying 4 to 6 fathoms, but its head, to the northwest, is shoal and rocky. This bay would be useful to a vessel in the event of her being near Wag-lan at the close of the day, with the probability of a dark and tempestuous night, for by running in she will at any rate be snug, even if there should be a typhoon during the night.

Water.—At the head of Tytam harbour there is a rivulet of fresh water, which, however, cannot be procured without inconvenience when the tide is low. Water may be obtained at Tytam village, on the western shore of the bay.

Tides.—There is little tide in Tytam bay, and, like all the places hereabouts, it is difficult to fix the time of high water, owing to the variety of channels, and the wind greatly influencing the tidal streams; but the rise and fall is about 7 or 8 feet at springs, and about 3 and 4 feet at neaps. The ebb sets to the eastward between Lo-chau and Hongkong.

* J. W. King, Master of H.M.S. *Wellesley*, 1842.

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THE "STAMP ORDINANCE, 1866."

[No. 12 of 1866.]

ORDERS

Made by Governor Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, in Council, under Authority of the "Stamp Ordinance, 1866."

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867.

1.—The Stamps to be used shall be: First,—adhesive Stamps of the respective values of 3, 25, and 50 cents, and 1, 2, 3, and 10 dollars; Secondly,—impressed or embossed Stamps of the respective values of 10, 25, and 50 cents, and 1, 2, 2½, 4, 4½, 5, 6½, 8½, 10, 10½, 20, 25, and 40 dollars. A stamp bearing the words "Adjudication Fee Paid" shall also be used.

2.—All impressed Stamps shall be made and impressed in the Stamp Office in the City of Victoria, on either paper or parchment, and shall be of the form and size of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for Public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp Office.

3.—Each of the seven kinds of Adhesive Stamps afore-mentioned, shall be of the form, size, and material of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for Public inspection under the Seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp Office.

4.—Adhesive Stamps may be used for the documents specified in Section 1 of the Schedule to the "Stamp Ordinance, 1866"; for Bills of Exchange, specified in Section 3 of the Schedule, when drawn out of the Colony; Powers of Attorney under Section 8; Notes of Protest under Section 9; Receipts and Discharges under Section 11. They may also be used when the Duty on a Duplicate or Counterpart of a Deed, &c., under Clause 4, of Section 17, is under $10 and does not exceed $20; and when the Instruments referred to in Section 21 may be drawn out of the Colony: nothing herein contained shall, however, prevent it being lawful for impressed Stamps being used for these purposes, when such impressed Stamps can be obtained, or prevent the use of Adhesive Stamps in part payment of any duty where two or more Stamps are required, when the same cannot be made up by impressed Stamps.

5.—The Stamp duty on Bank Notes specified in Section 2 of the said Schedule, shall, for the first half year subsequent to the commencement of Ordinance No. 12 of 1866, be only two-thirds of that declared to be leviable half-yearly under Section 2 of the said Schedule.

6.—The Stamp duty on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and other Obligations, specified in Section 3 of the said Schedule, for the payment of Money not exceeding Fifty Dollars, shall for the first half year subsequent to the commencement of the said Ordinance, be 50 cents, or, if drawn in sets, 25 cents for each part of a set.

7.—The Maximum Stamp duty payable on any one Letter or other Instrument of Hypothecation under Section 16 of the Schedule of the said Ordinance, shall not during the first half year from the commencement of the Ordinance, exceed the sum of 25 dollars.

8.—Stamps shall be impressed or embossed at the Stamp Office, and Adhesive Stamps sold between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. every day, authorized holidays excepted.

Approved in Council,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,

Governor.

L. d'Almada e Castro,
Clerk of Councils.

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"STAMP ORDINANCE, 1866."

[No. 12 of 1866.]

ADDITIONAL ORDER

Made by His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, in Council, this 4th day of October, 1867.

The Stamp duty on a Charter Party shall be, during the first half-year subsequent to the Commencement of the said Ordinance, *Three Dollars*, and also if in sets for each Second, Third, and subsequent part of every such set, *One Dollar*.

Approved in Council.

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Governor.

L. d'Almada e Castro,
Clerk of Councils.

"STAMP ORDINANCE, 1866."

[No. 12 of 1866.]

ADDITIONAL ORDER

Made by His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, in Council, this 18th day of October, 1867.

The Stamp Duty payable on any Letter or other Instrument of Hypothecation accompanying deposit of documents of Title to any property, during the period of the first six Months from the coming into operation of the said Ordinance, shall be *Two Dollars* for every Sum not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, so secured, and for every further amount not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, a further Stamp Duty of *Two Dollars* shall be payable, but when the Sum secured shall amount to Sixty Thousand Dollars or upwards, no further Stamp Duty than *Twenty-four Dollars* shall be payable.

Approved in Council,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Governor.

L. d'Almada e Castro,
Clerk of Councils.

ORDER

Made by His Excellency Governor Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., in Council, this 9th day of June, 1868.

1.—It is hereby ordered that the Orders of the Governor in Council of the 28th September, 1867, the 4th October, 1867, the 18th October, 1867, and the 9th April, 1868, shall be and they are hereby revoked, from and after the 1st day of July now next ensuing, being the date fixed by proclamation of the Governor for the coming into operation of Ordinance No. 5 of 1868, and in lieu thereof, it is ordered that the Stamps to be used under Ordinance No. 12 of 1866, and Ordinance No. 5 of 1868, shall be from and after the last mentioned date:—

2.—First, Adhesive Stamps of the respective values of 2 cents, 3 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, $1, and $1.50; and, secondly, impressed or embossed Stamps of the respective values of 2 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $4.50, $5, $6, $6.50, $8.50, $10, $10.50, $20, $25, $40, $50, and a Stamp bearing the words "Adjudication Fee Paid."

3.—All impressed Stamps shall be made and impressed in the Stamp-office in the city of Victoria, on either paper or parchment, and shall be of the form and size of the

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specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp-office.

4.—Each of the seven kinds of Adhesive Stamps afore-mentioned shall be of the form, size, and material of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp-office.

5.—The Stamps for Bank Cheques under the 3rd section of the Schedule to "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," shall be impressed or embossed Stamps till further notice.

6.—Adhesive Stamps may be used for Bills of Exchange, when drawn out of the Colony, as specified in section 3 of the said Schedule, and under Authority of the 11th clause of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," provided always that the Stamp on Bills of Exchange not exceeding $100 drawn out of the Colony shall be 25 cents until further notice:—and provided also that Adhesive Stamps may be used for receipts and discharges under section 11 of the Schedule to "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868." Nothing, however, herein contained shall prevent its being lawful to use impressed Stamps for any of the foregoing purposes.

7.—Stamps shall be impressed or embossed at the Stamp-office, and Adhesive Stamps sold between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. every day, authorised holidays excepted.

Approved in Council,
RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Additional Order made by His Excellency Governor Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, C.B., in Council, under "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," is published for general information.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong,
26th October, 1868.

"THE STAMP ORDINANCE, 1866," AND "THE STAMP (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1868."

ORDINANCE No. 12 OF 1866, AND ORDINANCE No. 5 OF 1868.

ADDITIONAL ORDER

Made by His Excellency Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, in Council, this 26th day of October, 1868.

The Stamp Duty payable on an instrument in writing under seal, ordinarily termed a Servant's Security Bond, shall henceforth be 50 cents, instead of as at present 10 dollars.

Approved in Council,
RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

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THE FOLLOWING RULES OF THE STAMP OFFICE ARE PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

1.—The office will be open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. every day (Sundays and authorised holidays excepted.)

2.—All applications for Impressed Stamps must be made upon a printed form of requisition, which will be supplied gratuitously.

3.—Adhesive Stamps can be obtained upon payment, without requisition.

4.—Payment for Impressed Stamps must be made on presentation of the requisition, which must be accompanied by the "goods," *i.e.*, the paper, printed forms, parchment, or documents tendered with it for the purpose of being impressed.

5.—Requisitions for Impressed Stamps will be executed in the order in which they are received, and when it is not possible to complete a requisition in a short time after it is put in, a time will be named at which the "goods" will be ready; in such cases a receipt on a printed form will be given for the requisition, and the "goods" will be delivered on presentation of that receipt only.

6.—All "goods" and money given in change should be counted and examined before they are removed from the Counter, as no question as to wrong count of the "goods" or of the weight or goodness of the money will be entertained afterwards.

7.—For the present it is not intended to issue Impressed Stamps except upon paper, &c., sent in by the Public.

8.—*Spoiled Stamps on unexecuted Instruments.*

1.—Allowance will be made for Stamps upon Instruments which have been spoiled by some error in the writing;

2.—Or defaced by some accident;

3.—Or which have been rendered useless by some unforeseen circumstances before they have been completed or rendered fit for their intended purpose.

9.—The claim for such Stamps must be made by Affidavit, by the owner, within Six Months after they have been spoiled or rendered useless.

10.—*Spoiled Stamps on executed Instruments.*

1.—Allowance will be made for Stamps on Instruments which are found unfit for the purpose originally intended by reason of any mistake or error therein;

2.—Or which cannot be completed in the form proposed by the death of any Person whose signature is necessary;

3.—Or by reason of the refusal of any Person to sign the same.

11.—The claim for Stamps on executed Instruments must be made within Six Months after they shall have been signed, and the substituted Deeds, if any, must be produced duly stamped.

12.—Stamps on Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes when signed by the drawer or maker will be allowed if they have not been out of his hands, and have not been accepted or tendered for acceptance.

13.—But Bills, &c., wherein any error or mistake has been made will be allowed also, although they may have been accepted or tendered for acceptance, provided the claimant produces the Bills which have been substituted for them within Six Months after the date of the spoiled ones.

14.—Applications for allowances for Spoiled Stamps will be entertained every Friday, between Noon and 3 P.M.

15.—In cases where paper, printed or plain, or parchment, &c., is spoiled in stamping, it will be destroyed, the applicants finding at their own cost the additional paper, &c., required.

16.—The Stamps will be impressed upon any part of the Documents indicated, where it may be practicable with security to the Revenue, a point which in case of dispute will be decided by the Collector of Stamps.

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17.—To prevent inconvenience, a few Blank Forms of Bills of Exchange or Bills of Lading may be left at the Stamp Office by persons requiring Impressed Stamps, to supply any deficiency which may have occurred in counting, or to re-place any which may have been spoiled in stamping.

18.—All Impressed Stamps will bear the date on which they are impressed.

19.—The Officers of the Stamp Office are not responsible for any loss or damage which may occur to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing sent in for the purpose of being stamped, unless the same occurs wilfully, fraudulently, or by gross negligence.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Collector of Stamp Revenue.

Stamp Office, Hongkong, 4th October, 1867.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Order, by the Governor in Council, is published for general information.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 21st November, 1868.

ADDITIONAL ORDER

Made by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Major-General JAMES ROBERT BRUNKER, in Council, under "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," and "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," this 21st day of November, 1868.

Whereas on the 9th day of June now last past, it was (amongst other things) ordered by the Governor in Council under and by virtue of the provisions in that behalf contained in "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," that the Stamps for Bank Cheques under the 3rd section of the Schedule to "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," should be impressed or embossed Stamps till further notice; and also that adhesive Stamps might be used for Bills of Exchange when drawn out of the colony, as specified in section 3 of the said Schedule, and under authority of the 11th clause of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866"; Provided always, that the Stamp on Bills of Exchange not exceeding $100 drawn out of the colony should be 25 cents until further notice; And whereas it has been deemed expedient by the Governor in Council that the orders so made as aforesaid, should, under the provisions of the aforesaid Ordinance, be altered and varied to the extent and in the manner hereinafter specified: Now, therefore, it is ordered by the Governor in Council as follows—

1.—The Stamps for Bank Cheques under the 3rd section of the Schedule to "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," need not be impressed or embossed Stamps, but may be adhesive Stamps.

2.—The Stamp on Bills of Exchange not exceeding $100, drawn out of the colony, shall be 30 cents, in lieu of 25 cents, as previously ordered.

Approved in Council,
J. R. BRUNKER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

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A DIGEST OF PENALTIES,

UNDER

"THE STAMP ORDINANCE OF 1866."

Sec. 7.—For drawing or negotiating unstamped or insufficiently stamped Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c., a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars, or a sum equal to ten times the value of the Stamp omitted to be used, if the sum so calculated exceed Fifty Dollars.

Sec. 10.—For not obliterating Adhesive Stamps when used, by cancelling them in a *bonâ fide* manner, a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Sec. 12.—For not affixing the proper Adhesive Stamps on Bills of Exchange drawn out of the Colony, but payable in, before negotiating the same, or failing to cancel the same in a *bonâ fide* manner, a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Sec. 14.—For drawing Bills purporting to be drawn in a set of two or more, and not drawing the whole number of the set, a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Sec. 16, c. 1.—If any Deed, Instrument, or Writing requiring to be stamped shall have been executed on paper not bearing the proper Stamp, upon the Collector being satisfied that the omission did not arise from any intention to evade payment of the prescribed duty, or to defraud the government, it may be stamped on payment of the proper Stamp Duty, and as penalty double the amount of the proper Stamp Duty, or of the amount required to make up the same, if it be brought to the Collector within six weeks from the date of its excecution.

Sec. 16, c. 2.—If any deed shall have been executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper, and brought to be stamped after six weeks of execution, but within four months of that date, treble the amount of the proper Stamp Duty, or of the amount required to make up the same, as the Collector may determine.

If brought after four months; twenty times the amount of such Stamp Duty, or the amount required to make up the same, as the Collector may determine.

Sec. 23.—Refusing to attach a receipt stamp to any document given in receipt for money above Ten Dollars, when requested to do so, a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Sec. 27.—For not stating truly in every Instrument charged under the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance with *ad valorem* duty, the amount of Purchase Money, a sum not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Under clause 3 of section 1 of the "Stamp Amendment Ordinance, 5 of 1868," in default of placing a 3 cent stamp upon a receipt for money exceeding Ten Dollars, Fifty Dollars.

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"THE STAMP (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1868."

SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, Knight, C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

[No. 5 of 1868.]

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to amend "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866."

[22nd May, 1868.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866;" be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—The amendments hereinafter stated shall be made in "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866."

(1.) There shall be inserted in clause 6 of section XVI. after the word "satisfied," the words "by affidavit," and the word "shall" shall be substituted for "may," in the same clause.

(2.) In section XX. there shall be substituted for the words "ten dollars" the words "one dollar."

(3.) From section XXIII. there shall be omitted the words "if required," and for the words "case of refusal" there shall be substituted the words "default thereof."

II.—It shall be lawful for all courts and Magistrates, and for the Collector of Stamp Revenue, and all persons employed for the sale or distribution of Stamps, and they are hereby required to take possession of any deed, instrument, or writing as to which any offence or breach of the provisions of the laws relating to Stamps may appear to have been committed, and to deliver the same to be used in any prosecution or proceeding in any court.

III.—Section VI. of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," shall be repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any proceeding pending or any right that has arisen or may arise, or any penalty incurred or that may be incurred in respect of any transaction, act, matter, or thing done or existing prior to, or at the commencement of this Ordinance under or by virtue of the said section.

IV.—For every deed, instrument, or writing, which shall be executed from the time when this Ordinance shall come into force, and which shall be of any of the kinds specified as requiring Stamps by the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance, except as provided hereafter in section V. of this Ordinance, there shall be payable to government a Stamp Duty of the amount indicated in the said Schedule to be proper for such deed, instrument, or writing. Whenever the word "Schedule" occurs in any part of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," except section VI. thereof, it shall be read as having reference to the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance.

V.—The Governor in council shall for twelve months after the commencement of this Ordinance, have power to declare by any order duly published in the *Gazette*, that till further notice, the Stamps required by the Schedule of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," shall be the Stamps to be used for any deed, instrument, or writing specified in such order, in lieu of the Stamps required under the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed.

VI.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," and shall commence and take effect on such day as shall hereafter be fixed by proclamation under the hand of the Governor.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong this 22nd day of May, 1868.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

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SCHEDULE.

LIST OF STAMP DUTIES,

Under Ordinance No. 5 of 1868.

Containing a specification of the deeds, instruments and writings, which require to be Stamped under this Ordinance, and of the proper Stamps for such deeds, instruments and writings.

1.—Agreement, or any minute or Memorandum of an Agreement not being under seal or of the nature of an obligation for the payment of money, and not specially charged with duty under this Schedule, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties, and Brokers' notes or any Document having reference to the sale or purchase of any Merchandize given by any broker.....	50 cents.
NOTE.—If two or more letters are offered in evidence, to prove an Agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it will be sufficient if any one of such letters be Stamped as an Agreement.	
EXEMPTION.	
Label, slip, or memorandum containing the heads of any Fire or Marine Insurance to be effected.	
Memorandum, Letter, or Agreement made for or relating to the sale of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, or to the sale of any Shares in any Public Company, not being a Broker's Note or Document given by a Broker.	
Seamen's advance Note, or Memorandum or Agreement made between the Master and Mariners of any Ship for Wages.	
Emigration Contract. Passage Ticket.	
2.—Bank Notes, or other obligations for the payment of money, issued by any Banker or Banking Company in the colony, for local circulation, and payable to bearer on demand.....	A Stamp Duty of two-thirds per cent. per annum per $100 of the average value of such Notes in Circulation. To be collected monthly on a Statement thereof to be furnished by each Banker or Banking Company to the Collector of Stamp Revenue, at the end of each month, and by the Banker or the Manager or Agent and Accountant of such Banking Company.
3.—Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes or other obligations for the payment of money not included in the last preceding article, and not being Cheques or Orders for the payment of money at sight or on demand.....	Not exceeding $100, if drawn singly.....$0.30 if in sets, for each part of a set .....$0.15 Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $3,000— If drawn Singly .....$1.00 If in sets, for each part of a set.....$0.50 Exceeding $3,000— If drawn Singly.....$1.50 If in sets, for each part of a set.....$0.75
Bank Cheques payable on demand to any person, to Bearer or Order, 2 cents each.	
NOTE.—Cheques drawn out of, but payable in the colony, to be treated as Bills of Exchange.	
4.—Bill of Lading, or Ships' Receipts where Bills of Lading are not used, for each part of every set.....	10 cents.
EXEMPTION.	
Bills of Lading for any Goods or effects shipped by any Government Officer on account of Government.	
5.—Bond or other obligation concerning Respondentia and Bottomry, and Average Statement or Bond where no Statement is drawn up.....	50 cents for every $1,000 or part of $1,000.

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6.—Charter Party or any Agreement or Contract for the charter or hiring of any sea going ship or vessel.....	Vessel not exceeding.....200 Tons, $2.00 Exceeding 200 & not exceeding, 300 ,, $3.00 ,, 300 ,, 500 ,, $4.00 ,, 500 ,, 750 ,, $5.00 ,, 750 ,, 1,000 ,, $6.00 Every 100 Tons over 1,000 Tons, $0.50 Copy Charter under... 200 ,, $1.00 each. ,, ,, above... 200 ,, $2.00 ,, Duty to be calculated on Registered Tonnage.
7.—Transfer of Shares or Stock in any Public Company, scrip Certificate to be exempt.....	50 cents for every $500 or fraction of $500.
8.—Power of Attorney.....	$2.
9.—Note or Protest by any Commander or Master of a vessel.....	25 cents.
10.—Any Notarial Act whatsoever not otherwise charged in this Schedule.....	$1.
11.—Receipt or discharge given for the payment of Money, or in acquittal of a debt paid in Money or otherwise, when the sum received, discharged, or acquitted exceeds $10.....	3 cents.
EXEMPTIONS. Letter sent by Post acknowledging the arrival of a Currency, or Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or any security for Money. Receipt or Discharge written upon or contained in any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Deed or other instrument charged with duty under this Schedule and duly Stamped, and Receipts for pay and allowances of persons in the service of the government, whether Civil, Naval or Military.	
12.—Probates and Letters of Administration with or without the Will annexed, (Administration Bonds exempt)	The same *ad valorem* Duty as on a Conveyance, to be calculated upon the value of the Estate and effects for or in respect of which such Probate or Letters of Administration shall be granted, exclusive of what the deceased shall have been possessed of or entitled to as a Trustee for any other person or persons, and not beneficially.
13.—Conveyance, Assignment or instrument of any kind or description whatsoever not specially charged with duty under this Schedule, executed for the transfer for valuable consideration of any property, moveable or immoveable, or of any right, title, claim, or interest in, to, or upon the same.....	25 cents for every $100 or part of $100 of the consideration Money or amount secured up to $1,000, and $2 for every $1,000 or part of $1,000 after the first $1,000.
Deed or other instrument of gift, or of exchange or settlement where no money consideration or a merely nominal money consideration passes.....	$25.
EXEMPTION. Transfer by mere Endorsement of a duly Stamped Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note or other negotiable instrument, or of a Bill of Lading, and transfer by Assignment of a Policy of Insurance.	
14.—Mortgage.....	$1 on first $1,000 or part of $1,000, and 50 cents on every other $1,000 or part thereof.
Where in a Mortgage the sum secured is unlimited...	$25.
15.—Re-assignment of any Mortgaged Property.....	25 cents on every $5,000 or part of $5,000.
16.—Letter or other instrument of Hypothecation, accompanying deposit of Documents of title to any property.....	$1.
17.—Duplicate or counterpart of any deed, instrument or writing of any description whatever chargeable with duty under this Ordinance.....	The same duty as the Original when such Duty does not exceed $1.
If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds $1 but does not exceed $10.....	$1.
If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds $10, but does not exceed $20.....	$2.
If the duty on the original exceeds $20.....	$3.

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Provided that such duplicate or counterpart Stamp shall be affixed upon the production of the original deed, instrument, or writing bearing its proper Stamp, and not otherwise.

18.—Lease, or Agreement for a lease, made for a term of years or for a Period determinable with one or more life or lives, or otherwise contingent, in consideration of a sum of money paid in the way of premium, fine, or the like if without rent..... } The same *ad valorem* Stamp as on a Conveyance. See Article 13.

19.—Lease, or Agreement for a Lease, of any Land, House, Building or Tenement at a Rent without any payment of any sum of money by way of fine or premium :—

1 Year & under.	3 Years & under.	Over 3 Years.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
0.25	0.50	1.00
0.50	1.00	2.00
1.00	2.00	4.00
2.00	4.00	8.00
5.00	10.00	20.00
1.25	2.50	5.00

When the Rent for the year shall not exceed $250.....
Above $ 250 and under $ 500.....
„ $ 500 „ $1,000.....
„ $1,000 „ $2,500.....
„ $2,500 „ $5,000.....
for every additional $1,000 or part .....
Exempt, all Rentals under $50.

20.—Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any Land, House, Building or Tenement, stipulating for a Rent granted in consideration of a fine or premium..... } A Stamp of value equal to the joint value of the Stamps for a conveyance in consideration of the fine and a Lease for the Rent.

NOTE.—A Lease executed in pursuance of a duly Stamped Agreement for the same, shall require a Stamp of one dollar only, to be affixed on production of such Agreement.

21.—Every instrument in writing under seal not otherwise specially charged with duty under this Schedule..... } $10.

22.—Policies of Marine Insurance and every copy..... 10 cents each.

23.—Articles of Clerkship, or Contract whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a Clerk, in order to his admission as an Attorney or Solicitor..... } $50.

24.—Warrant of Attorney..... $5.

25.—Copartnership, Deed or other Instrument of..... $5.

26.—Cognovit and Arbitration award..... $1.

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any kind whatsoever made or executed by or on behalf of Her Majesty or of any Department of Her Majesty's Service, or whereby any Property or Interest is transferred to, or any Contract of any kind whatsoever is made, with Her Majesty, or any person for or on behalf of Her Majesty, or any such Department as aforesaid.

NOTE.—The foregoing exemption does not extend to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing executed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, as Official Administrator, or by a Receiver appointed by any Court; or to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing rendered necessary by any Ordinance or by the order of any Court; neither does it extend to a sale made for the recovery of an arrear of Revenue or Rent or in satisfaction of a Decree or Order of Court, in any of which cases the purchaser shall be required to pay in addition to the purchase money the amount of the requisite Stamp.

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MACAO.

Historical Narrative.

(From Dungstedt's "Historical Sketch.")

A few years later (1560) Europeans settled at Macao; by what right is a topic of contention. At the arrival of the Portuguese, there issued from innumerable islands, rocks, and creeks, along the sea-coast of China, a daring set of adventurers, less intent on exercising lawful industry, than bent on plundering peaceful, industrious inhabitants. Merchants were peculiarly molested, because a successful attempt on them insures to the chief and his crew a valuable booty, to be shared among them. That the trade might be uninterrupted, the Portuguese determined to annoy and exterminate, if possible, this race, almost as vexatious to them as to the Chinese. Having cleared the gulf of China of the free-booters who had infested it, the Portuguese sought a quarrel with a Regulo, or potentate of the island Heang-shan. The grievances that provoked the war are not mentioned, nor is it known when the hostilities began, how long they continued, nor even the particulars of their termination. It is maintained that, after a vigorous resistance, the Regulo was subdued, the island conquered, and the victors put in possession of their share. As no covenants or treaty of peace ever appeared in public, it remains an absolute impossibility to determine the ultimate limits of the conquest the Portuguese pretend to have made on that island. A rock towards the south-east, constituting the boundary of Heang-shan, was of course comprehended in the conquest. On that, the Portuguese fixed their abode, being particularly well suited for the carrying on of domestic and foreign trade. A town, called *Cidade nome de Deos de Macao*, rose by degrees on the peninsula; not by the grace and concession of any of the Emperors of China, for such is denied, but by the success of the chivalrous arms of Portugal. The above is copied from a ministerial *memorandum*, drawn up fifty years ago. It is contradicted by the subsequent assertion. Chinese chronologists have noted down that in the 30th year of the reign of Kea-tsing (1535), one foreign vessel appeared, and in 1537 another, on the coast of the gulf of China. The merchants required and obtained permission to land and to raise a few huts for temporary shelter, and the drying of goods which had been damaged on board the ships. That this accommodation was granted between 1522, when the Portuguese were driven from San-chan, and the time taken up for negociating a reconciliation, is by no means unlikely. During the lapse of eighteen or twenty years (1537 to 1557) the Chinese and the Portuguese met again, it seems for trade, either at Tamao or Lampacao. In 1557 the parties concurred at Macao, because the Mandarins permitted strangers to fix themselves on a desert island then known by the denomination of Amangao. Such is the statement Fernao Mendes Pinto has given us in his peregrinations or voyages. This assertion is not contradicted by any of the contemporary authors who wrote of the first exploits of their countrymen in China. The gentlemen to whom the terms could not be unknown were Jesuits, for a few of them came hither in 1562. With them, Mathew Ricci, coming (1528) from India, spent some time, and must have been intimate; being a man of learning and of an enquiring spirit—a Jesuit—he naturally enough asked on what footing foreigners stood in respect to China. Had they been settled by right of conquest, he would undoubtedly have recorded it in the Italian Journal he kept, the cause of the war, and the articles of pacification. Trigaulo, who gathered from it many interesting notices, contained in "Christiana expeditio apud Sinas," adverts merely to the impression the fleet under the command of Fernao Peres d'Andrade left on the mind of the Mandarins, whose duty it was to protect the coast from foreign invasion. John de Barros, who never saw Asia, wrote three *Decades of Asia*, a work continued by Diogo de Couto; both of these historians speak of the progress the Portuguese made in India and

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China. Alvaro Semedo, who governed in 1621 a Roman Catholic Church at Nan-chang-foo, in his "Relatione de la China," and Manoel de Faria e Souza, in his "Asia Portuguesa," allege that the Portuguese obtained permission to inhabit Macao because they had cleared the island of pirates. Diogo de Couto came in 1556 to India; he had served eight years in the army, visited Lisbon, and came back to Goa. Phillipe I., proclaimed in 1581 King of Portugal, commanded him to continue De Barros' Asia, making him Royal Chronicler of India. The silence of Diogo, an accurate engineer, proves evidently the fallacy of the above allegation. According to De Guignes, in his "Voyage to Pekin," the pirates were vanquished in 1563, an epoch at which the Portuguese had been six years in possession of Macao. The mighty sea-rover, denominated by him and others Chang-si-lao, kept the provincial capital, Canton, besieged, when Kea-tsing was on the throne—according to other writers during the reign of Kang-he. May not Chang-si-lao be a corrupt and foreign pronunciation of Chin-chi-lung,* the father of Chin-chin-kiang or Hoxinga, by changing Chin to *Chung*, chi to *si*, lung to *lao?* For in the historial abridgment by Duhalde of these sovereigns, the man with whom either one or the other must have been contemporary is not mentioned. However, one of these two Emperors rewarded, it is pretended, the Portuguese, by whose valour and victory the siege of Canton was raised, the pirates destroyed, and their chief slain, granting to them in perpetuity the island on which Macao is actually standing. But as no authentic act of donation ever was produced, the cession, resting merely upon traditional presumption, shall we not be justified in agreeing with Frigauld, that the Chinese, having by degrees overcome the panic at first sight excited by the tremendous Portuguese ships, petitioned the emperor to grant to foreign merchants a residence on a peninsula, or rather a rock, constituting a part of a greater island. "To this proposal the sovereign acceded, stipulating that the strangers should pay tribute or ground-rent, and duties on their merchandise." Of this opinion are both the Chinese and Tartars. Neither a few chops—official documents—suspended in the Senate house, nor those two hundred which Jesuits translated at Goa, by command of Marquis de Alorso, who governed Portuguese India in 1744, prove anything to the contrary; we therefore willingly side with La Clede, who, in his "Historia de Portugal," avers "the Portuguese demanded leave to move to a desert island, called Macao, it was granted, and sometime after liberty to build a few houses;" and we likewise agree with the opinion of Dom† Alexandre da Silva Pedroso Guimaraens, bishop of Macao, who as acting governor, wrote (1777) to the Senate, "by paying ground-rent, the Portuguese acquired the temporary use and profit of Macao, *ad libitum*, of the emperor."

Unwilling to deprive its natural subjects of the advantages of trade, and still more unwilling to expose them to the violence of rapacious and unruly guests, the government resolved (it appears from the concession) to place the strangers in such situation that they may feel their dependence on the empire, without forcing it a third time to the extermination of men and the destruction of property. In my opinion it is safer to ascribe the possession of Macao to imperial bounty rather than to conquest; for the conquerors would be compelled to give up the place were the Chinese government but to command the tradesmen, mechanics, and servants, to leave off their business and retire, and thereupon issue an order not to furnish the inhabitants with provisions. The first settlers were in a less precarious state, if it be true that many of them held, in the conquered part of Heang-shan, landed property, for its produce rendered them (the Portuguese) independent of China so far as the supply of the necessaries of life went. By whose hand the earth was cultivated is not mentioned in the memorandum we have noted; but it blames the owners for supineness, in not strenuously opposing the Chinese when they began to encroach upon the domain of Portugal. The intruders appropriated to themselves not only the whole of this fruitful island, but they likewise drew across the isthmus that separates it from Macao, a *wall*—it was constructed in 1573 for the protection of the country, and to prevent their children from being kidnapped. In the middle of the

* The Dutch and Spaniards, established on the island of Formosa, knew the man under the name of Ikoan Equan, Iquon Equam, and by the name of Nicolas, for he had been baptized, it is said.

† *Dom* is an honorary epithet in Portugal, written Dm.—*Don* is Spanish.

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barrier is a door of communication, called *porta do cerco*, guarded by a few Chinese soldiers and an officer, that no stranger may pass this boundary. In the beginning the door was, according to Dominio Navarette,* opened but twice a month, then, every fifth day for selling provisions to the secluded; at present it opens at daylight.

Topographical Description.

Macao is situated 22 deg. 11 min. 30 sec. north latitude, and 113 deg. 32 min. 30 sec. east of Greenwich, on a rocky peninsula, renowned, long before the Portuguese settled on it, for its safe harbour; then by foreign writers denominated Ama-ngao, port of Ama, in reference to an idol temple near the Bar Fort, the goddess of which is called Ama. In 1583 the Portuguese gave it the name "Porto do nome de Deos," and "Porto de Amacao," the etymology of Macao: later it was also called "Cidade do nome de Deos do porto de Macao," at present it is *Cidade do Santo nome de Deos de Macao.* The Mandarins, I am told, designated the use of the port by the character Gaou-mun, and that of the city by Gaou-king; Aou-mun is a provincial pronunciation of Gaou-mun.† This hilly settlement is dependent on the Keang-shan-keen, city of the third class, in the province of Kwang-tung, but separated from the large island Heang-shan by a wall drawn across the neck of land from shore to shore. Two principal ranges of hills, one running from south to north, the other from east to west, may be considered as forming an angle, the base of which leans upon the river or anchoring place. Its level ground, with the exception of a few habitations of European architecture, is filled by the Bazaar, and a great many Chinese shops for tradesmen and mechanics: the traveller's attention is roused by a variety of public and private buildings, raised on the declivities, skirts, and heights of hillocks. On the lofty mount eastward, called Charil, is a fort, enclosing the hermitage of Na. Sra. de Guia; westward is Nillau, on the top of which stands the hermitage of Na. Sra. de Penha: entering a wide semi-circular bay, which faces the east, on the right hand we have the fort San Francisco; on the left, that of Na. Sra. de Bom Parto; and before us, on landing, a broad, airy, spacious quay—"Praya Grande," and many pretty houses, among which is the residence of the Governor, and that of the Minister.‡ To the east of the town is a field, "Campo," which stretches itself out to the very boundary wall that closes the prison of Macao. The territory is scarcely eight miles in circuit. Its greatest length, from north east to south-west, being under three miles, and its breadth less than a mile.‖ The Portuguese estimate the Peninsula at a little more than a league in length; its mid breadth at less than a mile. The first geometrical delineation of Macao was undertaken and executed by Manoel de Agote, chief factor of the royal Spanish Philippine company in China, and Mr. De Guignes the younger. You will find Agote's map inserted in the collection of drawings appertaining to the "Account of the embassy of Lord Macartney to China," and that of De Guignes in his "Voyage a Peking." In 1808, by command of the Supreme Government, a map was made by Joaquim Bento da Fonceca. The peninsula is nearly surrounded by sheets of water, subject to the influence of ebb and flood from the gulf of China. The regular monsoon-winds, the streams of salubrious water, bursting out at the foot of Charil and Nillau, and the benefit of a well stocked Bazaar, render Macao wholesome and comfortable, though now and then—but seldom—it is shaken by the convulsive motions of earthquakes; it is oftener visited by dreadful typhoons, a species of hurricanes.

* Tratados de la Monarchia de China, 1676.
† In books and manuscripts we have found it designated by the expressions Gau-kim, Ghao-kin, Gau-min.
‡ Chief Judge.
‖ Embassy of Lord Macartney, by Sir G. Staunton.

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SHANGHAI.

General Condition of the Foreign Settlement.

Division of Settlement.—The foreign settlement is divided into three quarters—the French, English, and American, or Hongkew. These designations are given them for easy identification, and do not represent them as being quarters specially set apart for the location of the nationals whose names they take. Foreigners or Chinese can alike reside in any quarters they may elect.

The settlement is cosmopolitan, the community is cosmopolitan, as a reference to the enumeration of the population as given below will show.

Government.—The Government of the place may be divided under two heads: the judicial or paternal part, remaining entirely in the hands of the local foreign officials appointed by Western Governments, who deal with civil and criminal cases. The English Supreme Court is the only Imperial Court. The other Courts are Consular, with the exception of the Mixed Court. The Executive, or Local Government, is carried on by Municipal Councils, of which there are two.

In the extreme south of the settlement the French have a Council, while the affairs of the Anglo-American sections are managed by one Council. The first bears the title of "Conseil de l'Administration Municipale Français," while the official designation of the latter is the "Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai."

The Land Regulations—Are the rules by which the Local Government is carried on. They were originally drawn up by—

1st, Captain Balfour, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in 1845-46, and known as the "British Land Regulations."

2ndly, By Mr. (now Sir) Rutherford Alcock, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Mr. R. C. Murphy, United States' Consul, and Mr. Edan, French Consul, in 1854, with the assent of the foreign community of the time; and—

3rdly, more recently in 1865 and 1869 amended and enlarged by the foreign community, passed by the foreign local Consuls, and finally approved of by the Foreign Ministers at Peking in 1869.

Thus these Regulations, which may be said to take the form of the Charter of Incorporation of western cities, form our local *lex tenœ*.

The French Consul, M. de Montigny, obtained in 1849 from the Chinese Government an assignment of space within which French subjects should be at liberty to acquire land and buy residences, &c.

In 1862, from an extension of the limits of the ground originally placed at the service of the French, the French Consul established a separate Council, which continued to administer its affairs under the Regulations framed jointly with his English and American colleagues by M. Edan, of 1854.

In 1868 a new code of regulations came into force on the French side.

There are therefore two sets of Regulations in force, viz., the "Réglement d'Organisation Municipale de la Concession Française," and the "Land Regulations and Bye Laws," for the division of the foreign settlement north of the Yang-King-Pang. Both regulations have the same end in view. The power to elect a Committee or Council to levy taxes at public meetings, for the maintenance of the peace, good order, and government of the settlement.

The regulations for the French side, so far as I am aware, work well. In regard to those for the Anglo-American districts, the Municipal Council in their Report for the year ended 31st March, 1871, say:—

"The affairs of the Municipality are in a prosperous state. The financial condition is satisfactory; the expenditure is 1,120 taels in excess of the receipts. This

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was to be expected, seeing the unlooked-for burden falling upon the funds during the year just concluded. The affairs of the Municipality have been administered under the Land Regulations and Bye Laws, 1870, and seeing the ease with which these rules have worked, the Council cannot refrain from congratulating the community upon having a code of local laws adapted to its requirements, as well as popular with the residents, both foreign and native."

These rules came into operation on the 15th March, 1870.

In Shanghai may be seen the essence of local self-government. There are, however, laws to which foreigner and native are alike amenable.

The foreign Councils administer the municipal affairs. They are elected by the community. They tax themselves, and, although Chinese do not sit at the Council meetings, their interests are largely represented and cared for by an influential and wealthy class of foreigners, having considerable interest in Chinese house property.

Composition and Constitution of Councils.

	French.	English.	American.	German.	Danish.	Total.
French Council...	5	...	3	1	...	9
Anglo-American ditto	...	4	2	2	1	9
	5	4	5	3	1	18

The Consul-General for France is President of the French Council.

The Anglo-American Council elects its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and is free from Consular influence in its deliberations.

One of the foreign Consuls is generally a Councillor, but then he takes his seat at the Board in the capacity of a ratepayer, not a Consul. The money qualification is necessary for a Councillor on the French side, while for the Anglo-American side a Councillor must be ratepayer to the amount of 50 taels annually. The Municipal Councillors on the French side are nominated for two years; half of the number retire each year. The Anglo-American Council hold office for one year only.

The election of Councillors for both districts takes place in April and May in each year.

To facilitate the transaction of business each Council appoints its own Sub-Committees, viz:—Finance, Public Works, and Watch Committees.

The number of voters in the Anglo-American quarter is about 309, and for the French side 220, exclusive of Chinese. The qualification of voters differs in the two quarters. On the French side the qualification consists in the voter owning, in virtue of a regular title-deed granted by any foreign Consul, land within the limits of the French concession, or occupying as renter the whole or part of an estate on the Concession, and paying an annual rental of at least 1,000 francs, or residing on the Concession for more than three months, and being able to prove an annual income of 4,000 fr.; while the voter in the Anglo-American district must be an owner of land to the value of not less than 500 taels, whose annual payment of taxes must be 10 taels, or a householder paying in an assessed rental of at least 500 taels. This latter franchise of course allows a preponderance of votes to the French side. The numbers of the voters at the late election of Councillors were as follows:—

French side.....204
Anglo-American district.....197

Communications between the Councils and the Chinese authorities pass through the hands of the foreign Consuls.

Foreign Consular Representatives.

The following powers are represented by Consuls at this port:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, North German Confederation, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, United States, Great Britain.

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THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

Manila, the Capital of Luçonia, the largest of the Philippine Islands, and the principal settlement of the Spaniards in the East, is in lat. 14° 36' 8" N., lon. 120° 53½ E. Population about 100,000, of whom from 4,000 to 5,000 may be Europeans. Manila is built on the shore of a spacious bay of the same name, at the mouth of a river navigable for small vessels a considerable way into the interior. The smaller class of ships anchor in Manila roads, in five fathoms, the north bastion bearing N. 37 E., the fishery stakes at the river's mouth N. 18° E., distant about a mile; but large ships anchor at Cavite, about three leagues to the southward, where there is a good harbour, well sheltered from the W. and S.W. winds. The arsenal is at Cavite; which is defended by Fort St. Philippe, the strongest fortress on the islands. The city is surrounded by a wall and towers, and some of the bastions are well furnished with artillery.

Though situated within the tropics, the climate of the Philippines is sufficiently temperate; the only considerable disadvantage under which they labour in this respect being that the principal part of the group come within the range of the typhoons. The soil is of very different qualities; but for the most part singularly fertile. They are rich in mineral, vegetable, and animal productions. It is stated in a statistical account of the Philippines, published at Manila in 1818 and 1819, the entire population of the islands amounted to 2,249,852, of which 1,376,222 belongs to Luçonia. But this return is believed to have been under-rated; and the population having increased very considerably in the interval, it is now estimated at about 4,000,000. These are some, but not many, Chinese settlers, and but few Europeans. The natives are said to be the most active, bold, and energetic of any belonging to the Eastern Archipelago. "These people," says a most intelligent navigator, "appear in no respect inferior to those of Europe. They cultivate the earth like men of understanding; are carpenters, joiners, smiths, goldsmiths, weavers, masons, &c. I have walked through their villages, and found them kind, hospitable, and communicative; and though the Spaniards speak of and treat them with contempt, I perceived that the vices they attributed to the Indians ought rather to be imputed to the government they have themselves established."—(*Voyage de M. de la Perouse, c.* 15.)

The trade of the Philippines has increased very rapidly of late years. The imports principally consist of cotton stuffs and yarn, iron and hardware, woollens and worsteds, machinery, wines and spirits, furniture, arms and ammunition, apparel, slops, &c. By far the largest portion of the imports is supplied by the United Kingdom; but owing to the high discriminating duties in favour of goods imported on Spanish bottoms, a large proportion of the British goods are brought in Spanish ships from Singapore. In 1856 the imports of British produce were valued at £1,575,000, and the exports of Philippine produce on British account at £1,370,000. The Americans export produce worth about £1,000,000; and as their imports are a mere trifle, the balance is extinguished by drafts on London. Manila has also an extensive and increasing trade with China, Singapore, Java, Australia, India, &c.

The quantity of rice and paddy shipped to China from the islands cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactness; what goes from Manila is very small, because, before arriving there, it has, by its transport expense, added to the price at which it is obtained in the districts where it is produced, which, of course, prevents its being shipped from the capital. Probably, however, about a million coyans, each of which, one with another, weighs about a China picul, or 133⅓ lbs., may be annually exported. The export is regulated by the supposed scarcity or abundance of food in the country.—*M'Micking's Manila*, p. 270.

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The Philippine Islands contain an area of 52,647 English square miles, with a population, in 1864, of 2,679,500 souls, of whom about one-fourth are slaves. The islands, more than 500 in number, are divided into 27 provinces, 13 of which are on the isle of Luzon, 4 on the isle of Negros, 3 on Panáy, and 3 on the isle of Mindanao.

In 1870, the receipts were £2,451,918; expenditure, £2,475,009; deficit £23,091.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1869 were of the value of £1,406,892, and the imports of British produce of £832,981. Of these imports the value of £748,952, or considerably more than two-thirds, was represented by cotton fabrics.

Port Charge.—On foreign vessels, 2rs. per ton, and one-half on such as neither load nor unload cargo, besides fees amounting from $5 to $15, according to the size of vessels.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The following Tariff was published by the Manila Custom-house on the 1st July 1871, but is subject as regards Spanish vessels to the following order, which came into force on the same date:—

"All Foreign merchandize, imported into the Philippine Islands in Spanish vessels, from the 1st July, 1871, until the same date of 1873, will get the benefit of a reduction on the Customs Tariff of 25 per cent.; of 20 per cent. from the 1st July, 1873, to same date of 1875; of 15 per cent. from 1st July, 1875, to same date of 1877; and of 10 per cent. from 1st July, 1877, to same date of 1879; after which they will pay the same duties as those levied on Foreign goods imported in Foreign vessels."

IMPORT TARIFF.

Description of Goods.	*Number of Sec.*	*Per*	*Duties.* Pesetas.	Cents.
Apparatus for lighting, except such as are included in other sec. of this Tariff... ... (*l*)	12	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	
Apothecary Ware and Chemicals, not prohibited by sanitary regulations ... ... (*l*) (*g*)	84	do.	10 per cent.	
Arms, side, and blades for ditto (see Steel and Iron knives.)				
Bags Mat	87	Each	0	02
Bags of Jute, Flax, Cotton, &c., will pay on the material they are made of				
Beer and Cider ... ...(*b*)	22	Litre	0	10
Boats, such as open boats, &c., not exceeding eight metres in length ... ... (*l*)	32	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	
Candles, sperm, paraffine and stearine ... ...(*b*)	117	Kilogram	0	25
Catridges of every description, with or without charges, and Percussion caps	19	do.	2	35
Cast Iron in common mannfactures... ...(*a*) (*d*)	39	100 Kilogs.	3	25
Ditto, Fine or polished, with porcelain or metal mountings... ... ... (*a*)	40	Kilogram	0	07
Cheese of all kinds ... ... (*b*)	85	do.	0	30
Cocoa of all kinds	15	do.	0	30
Copper, Yellow Metal, and Zinc in sheets, nails and wire ... ...(*a*)	23	do.	0	25
Copper in all kinds of common ware, whether varnished, gilt, or not, and such as are composed of alloyed common metals mixed with copper or otherwise... ... ... (*b*)	24	do.	0	75
Cotton for wicks, twisted and other kinds, and woven wicks	11	do.	0	30
Ditto, spun and twisted (see yarns)...				
Clothing, Ready-made (*i*) (see Textures.)... ...				

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Description of Goods.	*Number of Sec.*	*Per*	*Duties.* Pesetas.	Cents.
Earthenware, common glazed or unglazed, in all kinds of articles for domestic use, &c.	14	Kilogram	0	02
Ditto, Fine and Crockery ... ... (*a*)	55	do.	0	10
Ditto, Porcelain ... ... (*a*)	56	do.	0	25
Embroidery Materials of gold and silver and laces, braids, &c., of ditto...	57	do.	35	00
Embroidery Materials of copper, yellow metal or steel with or without gilt	58	do.	1	65
Fans, common cane or wood unpainted, made up with white or coloured paper, or without paper ...	5	Each.	0	02
Ditto in Wood, Paste, or Bone, varnished or lackered.	6	do.	0	25
Ditto of other descriptions	7	do.	1	25
Farinacious food of all kinds, excepting the flour of cereals ... ... (*b*)	33	Kilogram	0	05
Fire Arms of all kinds, Cannons, and the various pieces thereto appertaining ... ... (*m*)	13	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	
Fish, dried, salted, smoked, pickled, and shell fish ... ... (*b*)	78	Kilogram	0	08
Flour of wheat ... ... (*b*)	37	100 Kilogs.	5	40
Ditto of other cereals ... ... (*b*)	38	do.	2	50
Furniture of all kinds, (except Iron sorts, which will pay according to their respective denominations) ... ... (*l*)	60	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	
Galloon of gold, silver, or copper (see embroidery materials)...				
Glassware and crystal-ware, plain	118	Kilogram	0	05
Ditto, quicksilvered, with or without frames and eye and watch glasses ... ... (*a*)	119	do.	0	32
Ditto, cut and stained in all kinds of pieces and beads, &c.... ... ... (*a*)	120	do.	0	15
Gold in Jewels, with or without Pearls or precious stones ... ... (*b*) (*c*)	61	Hectogram	25	00
Gold, Silver and Platinum manufactured into other articles, except coins, bars, plates, or paste ... ... (*b*) (*e*)	62	do.	2	00
Hats and Caps of all kinds, trimmed or untrimmed.	88	Each	0	80
Iron and Steel in Knives, Forks, Razors, Penknives, Scissors and other articles... ... (*b*)	44	Kilogram	1	00
India Rubber ware	36	do.	1	10
Iron, wrought in bars, sheets, wire nails, screws and tubes ... ...(*a*) (*d*)	41	100 Kilos.	4	50
Ditto, in common manufactures, lined with zinc, lead, or painted or varnished ... ...(*a*) (*d*)	42	Kilogram	0	10
Ditto in fine or polished manufactures, or covered with Porclain or metal ... ... (*a*)	43	do.	0	20
Lard or Butter ... ... (*b*)	59	do.	0	25
Leather, Tanned	79	do.	0	60
Ditto, Patent and Morocco...	80	do.	1	60
Ditto manufactured, articles not specified in other sections of this Tariff ... ... (*l*)	81	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	
Matches of wax, pasteboard or wood... ... (*b*)	35	Kilogram	0	25
Mirrors, framed or unframed (see Glass)				
Musical Instruments of all classes ... ...(*l*)	53	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	
Oils, Mineral, Rectified, Petroleum and Benzine.(*b*)	10	Kilogram	0	05
Oil Cloth of all descriptions	52	do.	0	55

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Description of Goods.	Number of Sec.	Per	Duties. Pesetas.	Cents.
Opium ... ... (g)	63	Kilogram	6	00
Ornaments or trinkets of Amber, Jet, Gold-stone or Coral, except such as are gold or silver mounted ... ... (b)	3	do.	12	50
Ditto Composed of other materials ... ... (b)	4	do.	7	50
Paints, dry or prepared with oil ... ... (b)	27	do.	0	06
Paper for printing	64	do.	0	15
Ditto for writing, lithographing &c. Blank Books and Pasteboard	65	do.	0	25
Ditto cut in all shapes or sizes	66	do.	0	50
Paper Hangings, figured, sized and lustrous, and those painted or printed for box lining, book binding and other uses	67	do.	0	20
Ditto with gold, silver, wool or crystal	68	do.	0	80
Ditto of all kinds for packing, sand-paper, and card board...	69	do.	0	10
Perfumery of all kinds ... ... (a)	77	do.	0	50
Preserved Meats of all kinds in Tins or Bottles, and sweets ... ... (b)	25	do.	0	35
Provisions, in pickle, salted or smoked. ... (b)	26	do.	0	20
Purses, Pocket and Note Books, Cardcases, Etuis, &c.... ... ...(l)	83	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	
Pewter (see Copper)				
Ribbons will pay according to their respective textures.				
Shoes, high, of cloth or Leather, Boots and Buskins.	16	Pair.	1	00
Ditto in low shoes of all descriptions	17	do.	0	65
Silver in Jewellery, with or without Pearls or Precious stones ... ... (b) (e)	82	Hectogram	3	50
Slippers of all kinds	18	Pair.	0	25
Steel in bars, plates, and pieces, such as Carriage springs and the like ... ... (a)	1	100 Kilogs.	6	50
Ditto in Needles, Pens, and other articles not specified elsewhere in this tariff ... ... (b)	2	Kilogram	2	20
Spirits, common, and Aniseed spirit of all kinds. (b)	8	Litre.	0	20
Ditto, mixed, as Liqueurs, &c. ... ... (b)	9	do.	0	40
Tobacco, leaf	90	Kilogram	1	00
Ditto, manufactured	89	do.	12	00
Thread, Silk or *Floss-silk*, twisted or untwisted, of one or more threads	48	do.	7	50
Tea of all descriptions... ... ... (b)	91	do.	0	25
Tin Plates... ... ... (a)	50	do.	0	08
Tin Ware ... ... (a)	51	do.	0	25
Toys, of all kinds ... ... (b)	54	do.	0	55
Trimming, silk, or silk mixed with other materials, the proportion of these not exceeding 50 per cent. of the weight ... ... (f)	74	do.	7	00
Ditto of wool, or wool mixed with other materials, the proportion of these not exceeding 50 per cent. of the weight ... ... (f)	75	do.	3	50
Ditto of other descriptions... ... ... (f)	76	do.	2	00
Thread of hemp, flax, or jute twisted, of 2 or more threads	46	do.	0	75
Umbrellas and Parasols, silk	70	Each	1	50
Ditto, alpaca	71	do.	0	70

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Description of Goods.	Number of Sec.	Per	Duties. Pesetas.	Cents.
Umbrellas and Parasols, cotton	72	Each	0	35
Ditto, paper	73	do.	0	10
Vermicelli, Soup mixtures of all kinds	34	Kilogram	0	10
Vessels, wooden, of all sizes up to 100 tons (of one cubic metre) capacity, except those embraced in sec. No. 32 (c)	28	Metric-Ton	32	50
Ditto, from 101 to 300 tons capacity (c)	29	do.	25	00
Ditto, 301 tons and upwards, and Iron vessels of all sizes (c)	30	do.	12	50
Ditto, Repaired in the Archipelago (c)	31	do.	0	00
Yarns made of Hemp, Flax, or Jute	45	Kilogram	0	55
Ditto of Cotton of all numbers and yarn for weaving.	47	do.	0	50
Yellow Metal (see copper)				
Watches of all descriptions	86	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	
Wax	20	Kilogram	0	20
Wax Work, candles, &c. (b)	21	do.	0	60
Wines, effervescing (b)	121	Litre	0	50
Ditto of other descriptions (b)	122	do.	0	25
Worsted or Woollen yarn	49	Kilogram	1	75
Cotton Fabrics.				
(b) (h) (i) (j)				
Blonds, Edgings, Laces and Crochet-Work	99	Kilogram	3	50
Close Woven, plain, drilled, fancy woven, unbleached, dyed, printed or colored up to 25 threads, including warp and weft in the square of 6 millimetres	92	do.	0	50
Ditto from 26 to 40 threads inclusive	93	do.	0	80
Ditto from 41 threads and upwards	94	do.	1	10
Diaphanous, such as Muslins, Jacconets, Bishop Lawns, Victoria Lawns, and Gauzes, up to 30 threads	95	do.	1	10
Ditto from 31 threads and upwards	96	do.	1	70
Quilted Textures and Piques	97	do.	1	25
Velvets, Plushes, and the like	98	do.	1	40
Hosiery	100	do.	1	25
Hemp, Flax, and Jute Fabrics.				
(b) (h) (i) (j)				
Fabrics, Plain, up to 14 threads in the square of 6 millimetres	101	do.	0	50
Ditto from 15 to 36 threads	102	do.	1	10
Ditto 37 threads and upwards	103	do.	2	80
Ditto Twilled, Figured and Damasked	104	do.	1	00
Ditto in Laces, Edgings and Crochet-work	105	do.	12	00
Hosiery	106	do.	4	00
Fabrics of Wool and Hair.				
(b) (h) (i) (j)				
Fabrics, Plain, Twilled or figured, such as Alpacas, Merinos, Muslin delaine, Barege, Damasks, Lastings, and such like	107	do.	2	50
Ditto covered with long or short hair, such as Baizes, Flannels, Buntings, Blankets, &c.	108	do.	1	00
Ditto in Plushes, Velvets or Carpetings	109	do.	1	50

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Description of Goods.	*Number of Sec.*	*Per*	*Duties.* Pesetas.	Cents.
Fabrics in Cloths, Italian cloth, Mantle cloth, Kerseys, &c.	110	Kilogram	2	00
Ditto in Hosiery, &c.	111	do.	4	00
Ditto of Horse-hair	112	do.	2	50
Silk Fabrics.				
(b) (h) (i) (j)				
Plain twilled or figured of all kinds and qualities including Plushes and Velvets	113	do.	12	00
Blonds, Laces, Edgings, &c., of silk or floss silk.	114	do.	22	00
Silk Hosiery, &c.	115	do.	11	00
Silk Elastic webbing, even if mixed with other materials and machine-made water proofs.(*b*)...	116	do.	2	00

NOTES ON IMPORT TARIFF.

(*a*) From the gross weight of the following merchandize, the following percentage will be deducted for Tare :—

Steel in cases	10	per cent.
Tin Plates in cases	10	„
Iron, copper, or composition nails, kitchen utensils and the like, in casks...	20	„
Crockery in Boxes and Barrels	30	„
Do. in Crates	16	„
Perfumery	25	„
Glass-ware and crystal-ware in case and barrels	40	„
Do. Do. in crates	20	„

(*b*) Lard or Butter, Cheese, Fish, Cocoa, Flour and Farinaceous Substances will pay duty on their gross weight, that is, including the weight of the packages in which they come.

Hardware and Cutlery, Wax, Sperm, Paraffine and Stearine Manufactures, Mineral and rectified Oils, Petroleum and Benzine, Paints dry and with oil, Matches, Toys and Ornaments will pay duties on their weight, including the inside packages they come in; excepting Dressing-cases, Etuis &c., which will pay duty in accordance with Sec. No. 83 of the Tariff.

Preserved Provisions, Sweets and Tea will pay duty on their weight, including the inner packages.

Bottles containing Spirits, Liqueurs, Wines and Beer will pay according to Sec. No. 120, on their approximate weight.

In all kinds of fabrics and laces the weight of the paper, tape or pasteboard that may come with them will be included in levying the duties, excluding however the pasteboard or other Boxes which form the inside packages of the goods.

(*c*) There are included in the duties noted in Sec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, sundry articles which may be considered to be necessary for the outfit, rigging, or use of vessels, taking into consideration their classes and conditions, which will be exempted from duty.

The duty levied on vessels imported from a foreign country, will be in accordance with the certificates of measurement of the Master-mariners of the Port, the local Marine Authorities, and the Chief of the Custom-House, or a substitute of his, and in conformity with the Admiralty orders of 31st December, 1868, and 16th June, 1869.

Vessels that may be repaired in the Archipelago and made in every respect seaworthy, will pay duty in the following proportion, should their owners wish to obtain the Spanish flag for them the value of the repaired vessels is to the duty as per tariff according to their tonnage, as their value before they were repaired is to the fourth term of the duties which should be imposed. Nevertheless, if the difference

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between this term and the entire duties of the tariff does not amount to 10 per cent. 25 per cent. of the same will be collected.

(*d*) As a compensation for the premium formerly granted to Ship Builders, and which was suppressed by article 16 of the Decree of 16th October, 1870, the following building materials will be admitted free of duty, viz:

Cordage of all kinds, including wire rope.
Anchors of all sizes, and chains for vessels.
Copper and Yellow Metal Sheathing, and nails for ditto.
Sheet Iron, Tholes and Rivets for hulls of vessels, and Boilers.
Spars of all kinds for vessels.
Remains of wrecked vessels, or such of them as are useless for navigating purposes.

(*e*) The terms Jewellery and ornaments embrace all small articles of luxury or finery valuable either on account of the work or materials they may be composed of, and used generally as personal ornaments by both sexes.

Table sets "*vajilla*" embraces all utensils of fine metal for the use of churches or for domestic purposes.

(*f*) In calculating the weight of trimmings and such like, the materials on which the goods are rolled or made up will be excluded, except when they are of textile fabrics; when they are of wood, pasteboard or similar substances, a tare of 10 per cent. will be deducted from the weight, including boards, etc.

(*g*) Opium is prohibited as an article of import, except such small quantities as may be required by Druggists, and what the government contractor of this Archipelago may import for the consumption.

Chemical and medicinal products will be examined on arrival, in accordance with the Sanitary Laws.

(*h*) Mixed fabrics will pay duty subject to the following rules:—

1st. Flax, wool, and silk goods which contain a mixture of cotton only in one part of the warp or weft, will be valued as if of linen, wool, or silk, without mixture.

2nd. Fabrics of wool and silk, or floss silk, the warp or weft of which is of any one of these materials, will pay 1/5th part as silk and 4/5ths as wool.

3rd. Fabrics of flax and silk, the warp or weft of which is of any one of these materials, and fabrics of cotton and silk whose warp or weft is all of cotton, will pay duty on 4/5ths of the weight as linen or cotton, and on 1/5th as silk.

4th. Fabrics of flax and silk, the warp or weft of which is of any one of these materials, will pay on 3/5ths of the weight as wool, and on 2/5ths as linen.

5th. Fabrics of flax and cotton, the warp or weft of which is all of cotton, will pay on the *half* of the weight as cotton, and on the *other half* as linen, according to their respective sections.

6th. Fabrics that have all the weft or warp of flax, wool, silk or cotton and contain in their other part, weft, or warp, as the case may be, two or more of these materials, will pay according to the foregoing rules, considering them as composed of flax, wool, silk or cotton and of the material which in their other part pays the lowest duty.

7th. Hosiery, etc., laces and edgings of mixed materials, will pay duties on the material that predominates.

(*i*) Ready-made clothing, except Hosiery and such like, will pay duty on their total weight on the material their exterior is composed of, with the addition of 50 per cent. Ready-made clothing will be considered to be not only such articles as are completely finished, but also such as are partly sown or stitched.

(*j*) Hand or machine-sown fabrics, and such as are mixed with tinsil or precious metals, will pay the duties corresponding to the fabric, with the addition of 50 per cent.

(*l*) The parties interested in goods upon which duties are levied ad valorem, will state their values, and if the Custom-house should not conform thereto, considering them too low, they will put a value upon them as the Custom-house officials think proper, and should the parties interested not agree to such a valuation, the Custom-house will take over the goods at the values put upon them by the owner, plus 10 per cent.

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In this case the Customs officials will pay the duties on the valuation put upon them by themselves and not agreed to by the consignees, and the profit or loss on the sale of the goods will be for account of such officials; the Government advancing the necessary funds as a recoverable loan.

When the owners of the goods agree to the increased valuation put upon them by the Custom-house, they will pay a half more duty on such increase.

In despatching various kinds of merchandize, upon which duties are levied ad valorem, some of which have fixed duties in the tariff, care will be taken that such as are despatched in this way will not pay a lower duty than that fixed for the next lower quality of the same kind.

(*m*) Fire arms of all kinds are prohibited, without a previous order from the Superior Civil Government.

EXPORT DUTIES.

The following Tariff was published on the 1st July, 1871, by the Manila Custom-House:—

Export Tariff.

Description of Goods.	*Number of Sec.*	*Per*	*Duties.* Pesetas.	Cents.
Hemp and Cordage	1	100 Kilos.	1	00
Indigo	2	do.	5	00
Liquid Indigo	3	do.	0	50
Rice	4	do.	0	25
Sugar	5	do.	0	70
Coffee	6	do.	1	50
Dye Woods	7	do.	0	20

Notes on Export Tariff.

All goods and produce will be shipped free of duty, excepting such articles as are included in the Export Tariff, and Tobacco, which will be subject to the following laws.

1st. Every merchant who may have to ship produce included in the tariff will have to extend a document in the following form:—

Per (Here fill in the name and flag of ship)

*Permit No.*_____

Mr. merchant of this place, declares upon his word of and under his responsibility that (in the Boat No. or name of such boat) he sends off to be shipped on board of (ship or vessel) now loading in this port and bound for (destination) the following:

Number of packages.	*Description of packages*	*Their Contents.*
1,500	Bags with	34,500 kilog. Sugar.
100	Bales „	do. Hemp.
5	Cases „	do. Indigo.
In bulk without Emendation (Shipper's seal.)		200,000 do. Sapanwood.

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(Signature of Shipper).

This document will serve as a permit from shore to the [illegible] for which the produce is destined, and it will bear the same number as that [illegible]y the consignee in loading each vessel.

The document will be delivered to the Custom-house guard on board the ship, before commencing to unload the Boat, to enable him to check the number of packages.

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When the unloading of the boat has been effected, the guard will note at foot of the permit his conformity to the contents or otherwise; and in this latter case he will note any difference that may result, and these documents will be sent daily to the Custom-House.

2nd. Only the Chiefs of the Custom-House, or Officials delegated by them, have the power or authority to compare the weight of the contents of the boat with the permits they carry, according to rule the first; and this only when they think it necessary for the protection of the interest of the Government.

This comprobation of the weights will be effected on board of the vessel for which the goods are destined, and should a difference result such as will amount to five per cent. a fine will be imposed upon the owners amounting to the value of such difference. No fine will be imposed for difference not amounting to five per cent.

3rd. If any one should attempt to ship any produce which pays duty under the name of any article that pays less, or no duty, the guard will detain the goods on board the vessel, giving immediate notice of the same to the next higher official, who without loss of time will report the act to the chief of the Custom-House.

The fraud once proved will subject the delinquent to a fine equal to the value of the goods he attempted to ship.

4th. Tobacco, so long as the article is a monopoly of the Government, will be shipped with permits issued for the purpose by the chief of the Custom-House; which he will issue in view of the documents presented by the exporter, verifying the legal acquisition of the Tobacco as is ordained by superior orders.

5th. At all times, when they may judge it convenient, the Chiefs of the Custom-House may call upon the masters or Consignees of vessels, to show the original bills of lading and manifests, in order to compare them with the permits issued.

In case of a difference amounting to five per cent. resulting between the export declaratory notes, the ship's manifests, the bills of lading, and the above named permits, the owners of the goods will be liable for a fine of double the market value of such difference.

6th. The Custom-House Officials will see, on pain of being held personally responsible, that none of the seven articles comprised in the Export Tariff are shipped in any of the open ports of these Islands, without being accompanied by the permit referred to in article first.

7th. When a vessel is loaded, the Captain or the Consignees will present her manifest in duplicate at the Custom-House, and this manifest must state the number of packages, their marks, numbers, and contents, the quantity and kind of all the goods shipped by each shipper, and it is also obligatory that all shippers should present declaratory notes in duplicate, giving the same particulars as the manifests, of all goods shipped, whether subject to export duty or not; this latter being equally necessary with the former for the purpose of statistics.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Customs Regulations to be observed by Masters, Supercargoes or Consignees of vessels arriving in Ports of the Philippine Islands, and penalties incurred for infringement thereof.

Rule I.—Masters of national or foreign vessels arriving at these islands from a foreign port will deliver their manifests to the visiting officer of the Customs on his arrival on board, under penalty of a fine of two hundred dollars. For all manifests not certified or attested to by the Spanish Consul of the port of their departure, a fine of one hundred dollars will be imposed; and if the manifests are not extended in conformity with first Rule of the Royal Order of the 1st July, 1859, a fine of twenty-five dollars will be demanded.

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Rule II.—The master or supercargo of every vessel is enjoined to be present at all the visits which may be made on board by the preventive service of the port, on entering or leaving, and on loading or discharging, and he must sign the document or certificate of such visit as well as the commander of the carbineers who makes the visit and his accompanying witnesses. Should it not be possible for such master or supercargo to go through this formality, it will devolve on the officer next in rank to act in his stead.

Rule III.—Masters of vessels arriving from foreign ports with any cargo on board are allowed 30 hours at Manila, and 48 at Cavite, after the entrance visit, to send in to the collector of Customs a manifest in triplicate, written in Spanish on plain paper and of uniform size, containing the name of the master, that of the ship, the number of Spanish tons burthen, the place whence the ship comes, a description by marks and numbers both in writing and in figures of each package of goods on board, the names of the consignees, the weight, measurement, and kind of goods stowed in bulk, their names, with every distinctness, those of the goods to remain in transit on board, and those to be discharged: specifying if possible the articles to be left in bond and those for consumption, the provisions, spare stores, armament, and coals, in case the vessel be a steamer, and, finally a note stating that the vessel does not carry any other goods, and that none of those manifested are prohibited from fear of contagion. After which the master will affix his signature making himself answerable to the Custom-house for the correctness of the manifest.

Rule IV.—If from stress of weather or other extraordinary cause, the master of a vessel may have been obliged, during the voyage, to throw overboard part of his cargo, a declaration to that effect must be made, and a specification will be required of the marks, numbers, and quantities, as far as possible, of the cargo so jettisoned, and if the Customs authorities demand it, the Log Book shall be presented to prove the facts.

Rule V.—Every master and supercargo subscribing a manifest is allowed four days after its delivery to augment or otherwise rectify the same, in case there be any omission or other error: this must also be done in triplicate. Should any omission be noticed in the manifest after this period and the one allowed, packages found to be omitted shall be seized, and the subscriber of the manifest fined an amount equal to the value of the goods omitted provided such value does not exceed four hundred dollars, and in case it does, and should the goods omitted belong or be consigned to the subscriber of the manifest, the fine will then be quadrupled. If on the contrary it should be found at the completion of the discharge that the number of packages noted in the manifest and in the subsequent corrections be in excess of the cargo actually on board, the master shall be fined one hundred dollars for each package found short, unless the same should be cargo in bulk; in which case the duties thereon will be quadrupled. Finally, if on visiting the vessel any package be found, which is not declared and included in the manifest, it shall be confiscated, and the captain fined in a sum quadruple that of the duties which the said goods should pay to the Customs.

Rule VI.—The captains of vessels arriving from another Spanish port, and duly provided with a freight list from the Custom-house of that port, will deliver this document to the collector here immediately on his arrival, and will only manifest such the above freight list, explaining the reasons that have caused its omission, and specifying moreover the provisions and stores existing on board, unless the ship should have called in at a foreign port and there received cargo, in which case manifests shall be presented, and the same formalities observed as laid down in the preceding rules, for all documents in proof from the Spanish Consul at the port touched at.

Rule VII.—Whatever may be the nationality of a vessel, and whencesoever she comes either laden or in ballast, her captain, crew and passengers are not allowed on coming ashore to take with them any thing without a special permission from the Collector of the Customs, except a writing case, and such wearing apparel as can be carried in an open travelling bag or bundle which is to be examined by the Carbineer on board, and by the one at the Captain of the Port's office.

Rule VIII.—The masters of national or foreign vessels who neglect to obey the

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provision made by Rule II. of this Regulation, shall forfeit fifty dollars, unless they can prove to the satisfaction of the Collector the causes which prevented it, and the master who shall present a manifest with any of the afore-mentioned requisites wanting, shall remedy the same as soon as the Collector of Customs orders it, otherwise the person who presents such manifest shall forfeit twenty-five dollars.

Rule IX.—Should the master of a vessel omit to include in the manifest the quantity of gold and silver, in coin or bullion, that may be on board, whatever its origin may be, or to give private information of it and its amount to the Collector of the Customs, he will be fined one per cent. on its value, always supposing the owners may not have declared it.

Rule X.—Any produce, goods, articles of use on board, or cargo of any kind whatsoever transferred from one ship to another in the bay without permission of the Collector of the Customs, will be liable to seizure, as well as the lighter, launch, or other boat in which such transfer may be made, and the master of each vessel shall be fined five hundred dollars when the value of the merchandise or articles transferred does not exceed two hundred dollars; exceeding this sum, the fine will be one thousand dollars each, if the vessels are not the property of the masters, but being their property they will be confiscated, and the same course will be pursued when merchandise, or goods of any description are discharged without permission, and moreover the captains of vessels from which the merchandise or other effects are discharged shall be liable to the fine and penalties above-named.

Rule XI.—The master of every national or foreign ship entering a port open to trade in these Islands, in ballast or with cargo in distress or in transit, and those who may be obliged to put into a port not open to trade, are bound to produce their manifest or register as provided by the preceding Rule, and to fulfil the same duties as required by the Custom-house of Manila.

Rule XII.—Except in cases in which wrecks or unavoidable damage may occur, any foreign or national ship coming from sea discharging or loading any quantity of goods at a port not open to trade, will incur the confiscation of such goods, and in the contrary case he will incur the penalty provided by Rule X. for cases of fraudulent transhipment.

Rule XIII.—Masters of all vessel are obliged to supply the Custom-house officers during their stay on board with suitable lodgings, and allow them to have their meals at the second table, in compliance with the decree of the government of these Islands, dated 26th August, 1851.

REGULATIONS

To be observed by Merchant Vessels in the Port and Bay of Manila, from the 15th of July, 1872.

Art. I.—Every vessel entering the Bay is bound to hoist her flag within sight of the Island of Corregidor, and to allow the government boats that start from it to board her for inspection; which boats will provide the Captain with directions for entering the roads, a copy of these regulations, and a chart of the Bay, if wanted. Any Captain who, not being prevented by bad weather, declines the official inspection, or refuses to approach the inspecting boats, when warned of their presence by their firing a gun, shall forfeit double the value of the shots thus employed. Within sight of Manila and Cavite, the vessels will keep up their national colours, and in case they do not, a fine of eight dollars will have to be paid by the infractor.

Art. II.—All vessels arriving in the Bay are prohibited from intercourse until they are visited and inspected by the Board of Health. In the meantime, they will hoist the quarantine flag, or other similar signal, at the foretop-mast head. The Captain is responsible, according to the Sanitary Regulations, for holding intercourse before his ship has been inspected and admitted to pratique, and will be liable for so doing to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. In case of a vessel rendering assistance to another one prohibited from intercourse, such vessel will undergo the same prohibition as the assisted one until she also be inspected.

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Art. III.—On the deputy of the Board of Health visiting the ship, her master shall hand over to him the bill of health from the place whence he comes, or a certificate granted by the said master, declaring the state of public health in the port of his departure, as well as that of every one on board from the moment of sailing. Both the crew and passengers shall present themselves on deck to be inspected with respect to their health. He shall also produce the ship's register, wherein is to be found the name of the ship, her flag, the name of the master, tonnage and description; the port she is from, those she called at, dates, destination, ship's stores, cargo, consignment and any remarkable events.

A list signed by the master shall be delivered containing the names of the crew and passengers, mentioning their classes, professions and passports.

To avoid delay and errors, the Captain will draw up beforehand the certificate of health and list of the men on board, so as to have them ready when the visit be made to the ship. The master shall forfeit two hundred and fifty dollars for each time he declares incorrectly the state of health and number of men in the above mentioned list, or conceals the classes. If at the moment of such visit, the said document be not drawn up, the vessel cannot be admitted to pratique, till it be newly inspected. The master shall deliver the public correspondence to the Post officer that accompanies the Visiting officer, and will receive from the Post officer the value of conveyance as per tariff that will be exhibited to him.

Art. IV.—Every vessel performing quarantine shall be subject to such orders as she may receive from the proper officers; keeping the yellow flag hoisted at the foretopmast head; in default whereof the master of such vessel shall be tried according to law, and forfeit five hundred dollars, although nothing may result from his neglect.

Art. V.—On landing, the master of every vessel is bound to call at the Harbour Master's, to be taken to the chief authority of the province, together with the passengers, in default whereof he shall forfeit five dollars. Passengers of high rank will be exempted from this, but information will be given to them as regards the rules practised on the Harbour Master visiting the vessel.

Art. VI.—It is forbidden to keep the guns loaded when lying in the roads, or firing them without a previous permission, or in case of any assistance being required. The transgressor shall forfeit twenty dollars for every such offence, besides ten dollars for every gun so fired, and the expenses of aid, assistance, &c., through misconception of the signal caused by such firing.

Art. VII.—Every master is bound to have a consignee, or a bond for five hundred dollars, for the strict observance of these regulations, within thirty hours after the Harbour Master's visit in Manila, and forty-eight if in Cavite, or Cañacao; otherwise at the expiration of that time he shall forfeit fifty dollars on being notified of the fault.

Art. VIII.—To ballast and unballast a vessel her master must previously obtain permission from the Harbour Master, and must not allow any rubbish to be thrown overboard, in default whereof he shall forfeit one hundred dollars if in the Manila roads, and two hundred dollars if in Cavite or in the river Pasig.

Art. IX.—Any person of whatever class communicating with entering vessels, prohibited from intercourse, shall forfeit twenty-five dollars, and the master of such vessel fifty dollars, independent of other penalties that they may be subjected to according to the circumstances of the case.

Art. X.—From 11 P.M. no boats nor *bancas* will be allowed to go or come from the roads, unless with a due permission, except in case of urgent necessity. The master of such merchant boat, and the passenger or the owner of such banca who may infringe this regulation shall pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars. The masters of the vessels anchored in the roads have the right to detain all such suspicious *bancas* as may go near to their vessels.

Sailors found loitering about on shore unseasonably at night shall be detained; and if guilty of misdemeanour be punished according to the regulations.

Art. XI.—On entering the river all vessels should leave on deposit all their gunpowder, conveniently packed and marked; and for every pound remaining on board, masters shall forfeit one dollar.

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Art. XII.—After 8 P.M. no fire can be kept burning in the galleys of vessels in the river, nor any light without a lantern, under the penalty of five dollars.

It is strictly forbidden to boil on board of any vessel, or boat, or launch, any pitch, tar, grease, or other combustible material, in the river, and for any breach of this rule the trangressor shall forfeit twenty-five dollars.

Art. XIII.—It is forbidden to masters to land the whole or a part of the ship's stores, or the heavy guns used for ballast; any breach of this regulation will be punished according to the circumstances of the case.

Art. XIV.—No one can inflict any punishment on daily workmen, either natives or other persons residing in the country, for faults committed on board. As this lies only in the power of the Harbour Master, the trangressor of this rule shall forfeit to the party ill-treated proportionally to the case.

Art. XV.—No native can be retained unwillingly on board, neither shall any contract be valid made by masters to protect deserters.

Art. XVI.—It is forbidden to masters to take on board of their vessels passengers that have no passports from government, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars. It is also forbidden to leave on shore by stealth any of those persons brought by the ship, without previously obtaining from the Harbour Master their legal discharge; in default whereof a fine of one hundred dollars shall be imposed.

It is not allowed to tranship the crew without the Harbour Master's knowledge, in order to prevent desertions, grievances, and confusion in the Harbour Master's department. The trangressor shall forfeit ten dollars, and be answerable for the claim of the party to whom injury has been caused.

The consignees and persons becoming security shall be answerable for the crew remaining on shore, on account of sickness or any other legal cause.

Masters are also bound under a penalty of ten dollars to report to the Harbour Master the desertion of any of their men, so as to procure their arrest; and if this happens on the eve of sailing, the consignee shall be answerable for the expenses incurred, from the day of their apprehension to that of their departure from port.

Art. XVII.—In case of any man dying on board, the master shall report it in writing to the Harbour Master, giving a true account of the cause of his death, and requesting permission to bury the corpse. A fine of twenty-four dollars shall be imposed for throwing this overboard, or burying it without permission; independent of other penalties that may be imposed according to the circumstances of the case.

Art. XVIII.—In ordinary circumstances, masters are enjoined to make their appearance before the Civil Governor two days previous to clearing out their ships, taking with them a true crew list approved by the Harbour Master; who will not definitively clear the ship before she has procured certificates from the Custom-house and Post-office.

Ships sailing without clearance shall forfeit two dollars per ton. Those that are about to leave must hoist a signal flag at the main-topmast-head, in default whereof five dollars fine shall be imposed.

Art. XIX.—In any particular circumstances masters of ships are bound to be present on board at extraordinary visits made by the authorities of the port, of the Public Revenue, or Board of Health.

Art. XX.—Masters must not allow any of their crew to go on shore for whose debts they will not be answerable.

Art. XXI.—After ships leave the port, these regulations shall be enforced against the sureties to the amount they have guaranteed, which shall be distributed in proportion to the claims; the securities being entitled to sue the offenders on their return to the country.

Art. XXII.—On the repetition of an offence, the fines shall be doubled, independently of the damages that the offender may be compelled to pay, and the prosecution he may be subjected to, according to the circumstances of the case.

Art. XXIII.—All former regulations contrary to the present ones are hereby declared void.

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ILOILO.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF ILOILO.

By Nicolas Loney, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul.

Vessels bound from Manila, or from Ports to the Northward, during the N.E. Monsoon, safely proceed towards Iloilo by the Maricaban passage, between Luzon and Mindoro, and through the chain of Islands off N.E. coast of Panay. For this route, the charts of the Spanish "*Commission Idrogafica*," compiled by Don Claudio Monteros in 1857, would be useful. After passing Tablas and Remblon (which latter island possesses an excellent harbour, much frequented by coasting vessels as a port of refuge and for obtaining supplies,) steer for the group of small islands called collectively the "*Silanga*," lying off the N.E. of Panay, a good mark for which is the high conical island called Pan de Azucar, or Sugar-loaf, which is visible from a great distance. In approaching these islands during the N.E. monsoon, vessels should pass between the islets of Jintotolo and Zapato-Major, and during the S.W. monsoon more in towards the Panay shore, between Olutaty and Zapato-Minor. After leaving the Zapato, the course is to the south of the Gigantes, and the channel through the group of islands is generally entered between Snogon and Calanan, from whence the route is continued between Culebre and the main Pan de Azucar and Malangaban, inside Ygbon Bulabadingan and Tagubanhan islands. Through the passage between these islands there is safe anchorage. The Estancia affords excellent anchorage and shelter at all times, and at Apiton opposite Yogubanham, there is also good anchorage in both monsoons. In the S.W. monsoon there is safe anchorage between Pan de Azucar and Sobrero islands, and in the bay of Malagonoes. In the N.E. monsoon, in addition to the Estancia and Apiton, there is good anchorage under Pan de Azucar, in the small bay or indent looking S.E. At Bacauan, or La Conception, is the residence of the Commandant of the district, and from hence assistance and supplies may be had, if needed, and at the place marked Apiton (Aguada) on the charts, good water is easily obtainable.

The broader channel between the islands of Panay and Negros, although apparently good, and though formerly adopted by several ships bound to Iloilo, is now found not to be safe, there being large patches of shoal water with coral, imperfectly surveyed, extending off the Batayan and Negros shore. Vessels have occasionally touched in coming through this passage, and it should not therefore be taken.

After passing Tagubanhan and Apiton, and emerging into the broad channel between Panay and Negros, the best course is to steer direct for the highest land visible on the island of Guimarás, care being taken to clear Pepitas rocks, which lie some distance off the shore and are awash.

Leaving the Calabazas islets and Pepitas, the route after making the small block-house near Banate, is due south, until a group of seven remarkable rocks, which lie between the N.E. end of Guimarás and Panay shore, called the Siete Pecados, are sighted. On opening the channel between the Guimarás and Panay and getting the Siete Pecados to bear W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., steer direct for the passage between these rocks and the Panay shore. This course will clear the *Iguana Bank*, lying to the S.E., of the Pecados, with 1 to 2 fathoms of water on it, and Point Dumanges to the N.E., the shoal water off which extends to a considerable distance.

The lead is a good guide through the Siete Pecados channel, giving 4½, 7, 8, 11 and 15 fathoms until the Pecados are passed to the southward, when the water deepens to 18 and 19 fathoms. The channel between these rocks and Guimarás is not good. On passing the Pecados the south shore should be kept on board, to avoid the shoal water on the Panay side. When the fort, which is half-a-mile to the west of the river Iloilo, bears W.S.W., steer for it, anchoring as convenient in 10 to 12 fathoms, a little more than a quarter of a mile off shore to the eastward of the river.

Though the northern passage just described is safe and convenient in the northerly monsoon, and is always used by coasters in both seasons, strangers will probably prefer the route along the west coast of Panay, making Iloilo from the south. This route should always be adopted in the S.W. monsoon. Making the western coast of Panay from

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the Mindoro Straits, this coast, comprising the province of Antique, should be closed, as the westerly monsoon is not very regular, and does not often blow strongly between the Cuyos Island and Panay, or the north of Basiland. It may be approached with safety anywhere to the southward of the islands of Barbatan and Maralison, which latter has a reef to the east and west. Barbatan, which is very steep, affords, with Lipata (under this latter point), the only available anchorage on the Antique coast during the S.W. monsoon, but in the N.E. monsoon the harbour of San José de Buena Vista is quite safe, and affords good supplies of provisions and water, being not unfrequently visited by whalers for that purpose.

The south coast of Panay is free from dangers till near the town of Otong. The coast of Guimarás to the north of Point Balingasag, or the north of Port St. Anna, is likewise safe. This port is capable of admitting vessels of large tonnage, and affords shelter under almost any circumstances. The Bights along the coast have deep water, and vessels can work close in shore, or from point to point, with perfect safety; but generally there is no good anchorage, as the coast is steep and the holding ground not good.

In passing the S.W. point of Panay during the night, the islands of Juraojurao and Nogas should not be closed, as both have reefs round them to the southward. When clear of these islands on rounding the S.W. point of Panay, vessels may safely steer N.E. by E. 32 miles without any danger, but after running that distance they should heave-to during the night, or if the night is very clear run towards the Panay shore, keeping the lead going, and when the water shoals, anchoring till daylight, as by keeping over to the Guimarás shore (particularly in the N.E. monsoon), they will find no anchorage, and will lose ground.

It is necessary to follow the above instructions carefully, because the Otong Bank extends more to the west and south-west than is shown on the present published chart, and is yearly increasing, and also because the tide runs very strongly on both sides of it. With the flood tide (against the N.E. monsoon), vessels can easily work up in short tacks under the Guimaras shore.

The Otong Bank is 8 miles in length N.E. and S.W., by $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles N.W. by W., and S.E. by E. at its broadest part. It is of fine sand, with depths varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 fathoms. The edges in some places are steep, and in others shoal gradually. To avoid this danger, vessels should, after closing Guimarás, keep that shore on board, and be careful in beating up not to close the Panay side to less than four fathoms, and not to stand further from the Guimarás shore than half-a-mile, until Point Cabalig bears S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, when they should stand across and open the port of Iloilo clear of Point Bondulan, which kept open will clear the Guimarás Bank lying between Points Cabalig and Bondulan. Care should be taken in standing across towards the Otong Bank, to tack as soon as the water shoals to 6 fathoms, as the Bank is steep-to. After passing Point Bondulan, the fort should not be brought to the eastward of N.E. by E.

Guimarás Bank, with 11 feet on its shoalest part, extends in a N.E. by E., and S.W. by S. direction a little over a mile, and about three cables east and west, with deep water all round. The S.W. head bears from Point Bondulan N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Iloilo fort kept open off Point Bondulan will clear this danger.

These banks have been recently surveyed, in May, 1864, by the officers of the Spanish "*Hydrographical Commission*," but the charts have not yet been published. At foot is a note of the position in which it is intended to place two lights, which will greatly facilitate the entrance from the south.

Anchorage.—The island of Guimarás forms in front of Iloilo a sheltered passage, running nearly N. and S. about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, with deep water and good holding ground except immediately to the eastward of the fort, where the sand is loose. In mid-channel the depths exceed 20 fathoms. The best anchorage, least exposed to the sweep of the tides, is to bring the Bantay (guard house) off the south point of the river to bear N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., with the fort bearing S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Here a ship is out of the strongest current, with the advantage that cargo-boats can easily reach her and return.

To Enter the River and Inner Port of Iloilo.—Although the land is low at

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the entrance, the mouth of the river is distinctly seen, being marked by beacons on the port and starboard sides. On entering, keep the port beacon close on board, after passing which and the watch house, steer for the second point on the starboard hand, giving it a berth of forty feet. The east bank, with 16 feet, should be closed to this distance until after the first sharp bend of the creek is passed, and then the port side to the wharf or anchorage. Vessels usually bring up at jetties, about half-a-mile to one mile from the entrance, and have the advantage, if of moderate size, of discharging and loading at the stores without employing boats. The creek, or rather tidal river, varies in breadth from a quarter to half-a-mile, and reaches beyond the town of Melo, meeting the sea again near Iloilo; and another branch continues as far as Otong.

Depth of Water.—The depth at the entrance to the river is nearly 5 fathoms at low water, but at a short distance within it decreases to 15 feet, and then deepens. The rise of tide being $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, vessels drawing 16 to 18 feet can easily enter and leave; and when, as is proposed, a dredging-machine is employed to clear away the mud which has been allowed to accumulate, vessels of almost any draught will be able to complete their cargo inside. Ships of 1,000 tons register have loaded part cargoes alongside the jetties. The custom is to load to $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 feet in the river and complete loading outside.

Tides.—It is high water at Iloilo, full and change, at noon; springs rise $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The stream runs at springs quite 3 to 4 knots through Iloilo. The flood sets to the northward. The ebb tide to the north of Pepitas rocks runs to the eastward, but to the south of these rocks, to the westward.

Variation of the Compass.—1° 15′ E.

Provisions and Water.—Fresh beef is cheap and good. Good water can always be got a little to the north and south of the village of Pilator Buena Vista, on Guimarás. It is best to take up the casks at high water on the beach, and with the aid of the natives fill them, so as to be ready to go off with the following tide. Take care to leave a little before high water, so as to be sure of reaching the ship, as the tide changes suddenly, and runs down with great strength.

Repairs.—The river of Iloilo affords considerable facilities for heaving vessels down. At the fine port of Santa Anna, on the island of Guimarás, is a building-yard.

Port Dues.—On foreign vessels arriving and leaving in ballast, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton: with cargo inwards or outwards, or both, 25 cents per ton. Payment at one port clears for the other open ports of the Philippines in a proportional extent.

Manifest.—This document must be certified by the Spanish Consul at the port from which the vessels arrive, under penalty of a fine of $200. This also applies to vessels in ballast.

Money.—The currency is confined to Spanish and South American dollars and subdivisions, and to the $1, $2 and $4 gold pieces coined in Manila.

Wages.—The wages of labourers for shipping average from 25 to 30 cents a day; Carpenters $31\frac{3}{4}$ to 50 cents; Caulkers $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Weights and Measures.—The picul of 110 catties, or 140 lbs. English; the quintal of 4 arrobas, or 100 lbs. Spanish, equal to 100 lbs. English; the arroba of 25 lbs. Spanish.

Produce.—The country around Iloilo and in the province and island generally is very fertile and extensively cultivated. It is well peopled, and there are towns of 18, 20, 30, and 40 thousand inhabitants in the vicinity and interior, and on the coast. Nearly all tropical productions can be grown on the island, but the chief articles of export are Sugar (which is at present the most important), Tobacco, Sapanwood, Rice, Hides, Hemp (imported coastwise), Cattle, and a large quantity of available native textures, made of the fibre of the pinéapple leaf, Silk, Hemp, and other fibres. These textures are mostly for native consumption in the Archipelago. The quantity of sugar has increased rapidly since the opening of the port to direct foreign trade.

At the fine island of Negros the planting of cane is being much extended. The bulk of the plantations is owned by natives, but a number of Europeans have formed estates there, and several steam mills for crushing cane have recently been erected. Very productive land in good positions is to be had; labour is not scarce; convey-

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ance of produce by sea to the Iloilo market is safe and expeditious, and intending planters could scarcely find a more eligible district.

COFFEE.—Thrives well, but is not yet cultivated on a scale to allow of export.

Additional Note, regarding Lighthouses to be erected at Iloilo.

Two lights are to be placed by the Spanish Government in the south-western entrance of the port of Iloilo. One, a third-class light, is to be situated at the point marked G in the plan of the recently made survey, a mile S. 30° W. of point Cabalig. The other will be of the fourth-class, and placed at the fort in the port of Iloilo. The point marked G is of rock, about 160 bears N. 85° W. consequently any vessel entering the port from the south, by keeping well in to the Light before taking up that course towards the north, will completely clear the bank.

The south point of Panay bears from the point G, S. 70° W. The light of the Iloilo fort determines by its position all the S.E. edge of the Otong bank, and by it vessels can pass safely through all the channel formed by the bank and Guimarás coast, with the advantage that it (the light) gives also the N.W. edge of the Guimarás bank, in the south of Point Bondulan. On this account a vessel beating up should not lose sight of the south light.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Notice from the Emigration Officer is published for general information.

By Command,
CECIL C. SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 11th November, 1872.

NOTICE.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT,
Hongkong, November 11th, 1872.

EMIGRATION.

The following information is supplied to Masters of vessels about to carry Chinese Passengers under the *Chinese Passengers' Act*, 1855, and *Local Ordinances*:—

Imperial Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855,—Declares that any vessel clearing with more than twenty (20) Asiatic Passengers on any voyage of more than seven (7) days' duration is a *Chinese Passenger Ship*.

Proclamations of January 26th, 1856, *and of November 17th*, 1858,—Declare the length of certain voyages.

Ordinance No. 11 *of* 1857,—Provides that no Chinese Passenger proceeding by a *Chinese Passenger Ship* shall be provided with a Passage Ticket except through the medium of a Licensed Passage Broker.

Ordinance No. 6 *of* 1859,—Provides for the Hospital accommodation of *Chinese Passenger Ships*, and permits the space appropriated for the Hospital to be included in the measurement of the capacity for Passengers.

The Hospital is to be provided with bed places, proper beds, bedding and utensils.

The Passengers and Crew are to be examined by a Medical Practitioner (changed to Medical Officer by Ordinance No. 12 of 1868), a fee at the rate of twenty-five (25) dollars being paid for every hundred persons so examined.

Ordinance No. 12 *of* 1868,—Makes provision for Depôts in which Chinese Passengers shall, unless exempted therefrom by the Emigration Officer, lodge three days.

It appoints a Medical Officer to inspect Emigrants.

It makes any Chinese Medical Practitioner, who is properly qualified to the satisfaction of the Colonial Surgeon, eligible, with the approval of the Governor, for the Office of Surgeon of a *Chinese Passenger Ship* within the terms of Schedule *A* of the *Chinese Passengers' Act*, 1855.

It prohibits *Sailing Passenger Ships* bound to any Port westward of the Cape of Good Hope leaving any Port in the Colony between the months of May and September inclusive.

Government Notification No. 52 *of 6th May*, 1869,—Directs that no *Chinese Doctor* shall take charge of a *Chinese Passenger Ship*, unless he has previously procured an approved Certificate; first as to his personal competency, and secondly as to the sufficiency of the *Chinese Medicines* he proposes to supply for the voyage.

Ordinance No. 4 *of* 1870,—Provides that no *Chinese Passenger Ship* shall proceed to sea without a licence from the Governor, but it also permits His Excellency to grant exemption from the operation of this Ordinance, provided the Passengers proceeding shall be *Free Emigrants* and under *no Contract of Service* whatever.

Ordinance No. 8 *of* 1871,—Was introduced in order to give vessels, bound on voyages likely to occupy a less time than thirty (30) days, the privilege of conveying more Passengers than they can carry under the Imperial Act. The space appropriated to each Emigrant under this Ordinance is reduced from 12 to 9 superficial feet.

The Emigration Officer may allow such ships to carry Deck Passengers if he shall think proper.

The diet is simplified, and Passengers are allowed to provide their own provisions.

These vessels are not compelled to carry Surgeons.

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Government Notification No. 107 *of* 17*th May*, 1872,—Prohibits *Sailing Chinese Passenger Ships* leaving Hongkong for the Australian Colonies, from the months of April to September inclusive.

Emigration under *Contracts of Service* is *prohibited*, unless the Emigrants shall be proceeding to British Colonies.

The Emigration Officer holds the Master of a Passenger Ship answerable for compliance with his requirements.

When a ship has been chartered for the conveyance of Chinese Passengers, the Master is to notify the Emigration Officer, in writing, to that effect, naming the Licensed Passage Broker authorised to issue Passenger Tickets, and fowarding at the same time a copy of the Government Surveyor's Certificate of measurement.

The vessel will then be inspected by the Emigration Officer, who will pass or reject her as he shall see fit.

If the vessel is passed, the Agent or Charterer will make the usual application for a licence, on a form to be obtained at this office, and if granted, the Master with two approved sureties must attend at the Emigration Office and execute the Bond required under Section 4 of the *Chinese Passengers' Act*.

The ship is then to be fitted with such berths, booby hatches, ladders, hospital, privies, &c., as may be directed by the Emigration Officer.

If the vessel is to carry Female Passengers, a place separated from the Male Passengers must be appropriated to their use, conveniences for them being placed aft.

Between the bunks of married couples, there must be a division board not less than 22 inches high.

When the provisions are taken in, they must not be stowed away without the sanction of the Emigration Officer, who will *not* pass, (in vessels about to proceed on voyages of over thirty (30) days' duration,) any Chinese preserved Beef or Pork; nor Fish cured with their entrails remaining in them.

The water should be taken on board at an early period to admit of the casks *taking up*.

The Master will make arrangements with his Passage Broker for providing his vessel with properly qualified Surgeons and Interpreters, one of each being required for every two hundred (200) Passengers, unless an European or American Surgeon is engaged for the voyage, when only one Surgeon is needed.

If the vessel is a steamer, she must be supplied with such quantity and quality of Coals as the Emigration Officer shall direct, and a certificate must be produced that the Engines and Boilers are in good condition for the contemplated voyage.

If the vessel is fitted with an approved distilling apparatus, she may carry a reduced quantity of water in casks.

When the provisions are stowed, and the ship is ready to receive the passengers on board, the passage broker will bring a written notice to that effect from the master, when a time will be fixed for the attendance of the passengers at the Emigration Office to have their *Contracts* or *Passage Tickets* (as the case may be) signed, and explained to them by the Emigration Officer.

The passengers will then embark, and when the master shall have satisfied himself that they are all on board, he is to report to that effect, when the Emigration Officer will muster the passengers and make a final inspection of the ship.

The papers to be lodged with the Emigration Officer before clearance will be granted, are:—

1.—Government Surveyor's certificate of measurement and seaworthiness.
2.—When required, Engineer Surveyor's certificate as to condition of boilers and engines, quantity and quality of coals on board, description of condensing apparatus and quantity of fresh water it is capable of producing daily.
3.—Lists of provisions and medicines.
4.—Certificate of Medical Inspector of emigrants, that he has examined crew, passengers and medicines.

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5.—Certificate from Colonial Surgeon, vouching for the competency of the Surgeon or Surgeons.

6.—Passenger lists in duplicate, with summary attached, specifying the numbers respectively of passengers and crew.

7.—Master's certificate relative to Chinese doctor (provided he fails in securing an European or American surgeon for a reasonable remuneration.)

NOTE.—*Chinese Cooks, Stewards, Interpreters,* and *Doctors* are included in the total number of passengers which the ship is certified to carry. Four cooks and stewards are required for every 100 passengers.

Ships with full complements of passengers must carry boats as follows :—

Less than 200	tons	register	2 Boats.
200 to 400	„	„	3 do.
400 to 600	„	„	4 do.
600 to 1000	„	„	5 do.
1000 to 1500	„	„	6 do.
1500 and upwards		„	7 do.

NOTE.—In every case one boat must be a properly fitted *Life boat,* and one a *Long boat.*

Each ship shall carry one life buoy for every one hundred passengers, also a Fire Engine, or Force Pump, with sufficient hose to reach fore and aft, and three dozen Buckets.

SMALL STORES.

Brooms	24	for every 100	Passengers.
Lanterns with Locks	2	„	„
Cooking Spades	3	„	„
Meat Chopper	3	„	„
Chopping Board	3	„	„
Wood Chopper	1	„	„
Rice Baskets	10	„	„
Iron Dishes, 18 inches	10	„	„
Rubbish Tubs	4	„	„

A Bed, Blanket and *Pillow* for each person the hospital can accommodate.

18 Blue Lights, 18 Rockets.

DIETARY SCALE.

Rice	lb.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per diem.
Salt Beef, Salt Pork, Salt Fish, Fresh Beef, or Mutton in tins	„	$\frac{1}{2}$ on alternate days.
Salted Vegetables, Pickles, Fresh Vegetables, as Yams, Pumpkins, &c.	„	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Water	Imperial qts.	3 a day.
Firewood	lbs.	2 do.
Tea	oz.	$\frac{1}{3}$ do.
Lime or Lemon Juice and Sugar	„	2 a week.

NOTE.—Fresh vegetables to be issued during the first month of the voyage only, unless the master shall obtain a fresh supply *en route,* when these articles may be again supplied in the above proportion.

H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,
Emigration Officer.

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POLYMETRICAL TABLE OF DISTANCES PER PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

																		London		
																	Paris.	266	Paris
																Southampton.		308	71	Southampton
																Lisbon.	903	1211	974	Lisbon
															Gibraltar.	321	1151	1459	1222	Gibraltar
														Marseilles.	...	...	...	431	697	Marseilles
													Malta.	659	981	1202	2132	1090	2203	Malta
												Constantinople.	855	1514	1836	2157	2987	1945	3058	C.stantinople
											Alexandria.	...	819	1478	1800	2121	2951	1909	3922	Alexandria
										Cairo.	164	...	983	1642	2629	2940	3870	4178	3941	Cairo
									Suez.	82	246	...	1065	1724	2705	3026	3856	4264	3227	Suez
								Aden.	1308	1390	1554	...	2373	3032	4013	4434	5164	5472	5035	Aden
							Galle.	2134	3442	3525	3688	...	4507	5266	6247	6568	7398	7706	7469	Galle
						Bombay.	911	1664	2972	3054	3218	...	4037	4696	5677	5998	6828	7136	6899	Bombay
					Madras.	1456	545	2679	3987	4069	4233	...	5052	5711	6692	7013	7843	8151	7914	Madras
				Calcutta.	700	2226	1315	3449	4757	4832	4996	...	5815	6474	7455	7776	8606	8914	8677	Calcutta
			Penang.	1286	...	2124	1213	3347	4655	4737	4901	...	5720	6379	7360	7681	8511	8819	8582	Penang
		Singapore.	381	1667	...	2505	1594	3728	5036	5118	5282	...	6101	6760	7741	8062	8892	9200	8963	Singapore
	Hongkong.	1437	1818	3104	...	3942	3031	5165	6473	6555	6719	...	7538	8197	9178	9499	10429	10617	10400	Hongkong
	Amoy.	280	1717	2098	3384	...	4222	3311	5445	6753	6835	6999	...	7816	8475	9456	9777	10607	10915	10678	Amoy
Shanghai.	520	800	2237	2618	3904	...	4462	3831	5965	7273	7355	7519	...	8338	8997	9978	10299	11129	11437	11200	Shanghai

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DISTANCE IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM *SHANGHAI* TO TOWNS, &c., ON THE *YANG-TSE-KIANG*.

SHANGHAI																								
12	Woosung																							
23	11	Blonde Shoal																						
46	34	23	Plover Point																					
54	42	31	8	Commence't of Langshan C'g.																				
61	49	38	15	7	End of Langshan C'g.																			
70	58	47	24	16	9	Couper Bk.																		
90½	78½	67½	44½	36½	29½	20½	Kiang Yin																	
150½	138½	127½	104½	96½	89½	80½	60	CHINKIANG																
194	182	171	148	140	133	124	103½	43½	NANKING															
233½	221½	210½	187½	179½	172½	163½	143	83	39¼	Taiping														
250	238	227	204	196	189	180	159½	99½	56	16½	Woo-hoo													
247	262	251	228	220	213	204	183½	123½	80	40½	24	Kienkien												
355	343	332	309	301	294	285	264½	184½	161	121½	105	81	Nganking											
380	368	357	334	326	319	310	289½	229½	186	146½	130	106	25	Tungliu										
430	418	407	384	376	369	360	339½	279½	236	196½	180	156	75	50	Hukau									
445	433	422	399	391	384	375	354½	294½	251	211½	195	171	90	65	15	KIUKIANG								
472	460	449	426	418	411	402	381½	321½	278	238½	222	198	117	92	42	27	Wuhutsien							
491	479	468	445	437	430	421	400½	340½	297	257½	241	217	136	111	61	46	19	Kechau						
536	524	513	490	482	475	466	445½	385½	342	302½	286	262	181	156	106	91	64	45	Hwangchow					
582	570	559	536	528	521	512	491½	431½	388	348½	332	308	227	202	152	137	110	91	46	HANKOW				
601.8	589.8	578.8	555.8	547.8	540.8	531.8	511.3	451.3	407.8	368.3	351.8	327.8	246.8	221.8	171.8	156.8	129.8	110.8	65.8	19.8	Kingkau			
639.8	627.8	616.8	593.8	585.8	578.8	569.8	549.3	489.3	445.8	406.3	389.8	365.8	284.8	259.8	209.8	194.8	167.8	148.8	103.8	57.8	38	Paichau		
738.9	726.9	715.9	692.9	684.9	677.9	668.9	648.4	588.4	544.9	505.4	488.9	464.9	383.9	358.9	308.9	293.9	266.9	247.9	202.9	156.9	137.1	99.1	Y'HAMA.	

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DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES, BY THE SHORTEST ROUTE, FROM HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI.

By Geo. E Lane, Master, American Steam-ship "*ORIFLAMME.*"

| Hongkong to | | |

General Post-Office, Hongkong.

RATES OF POSTAGE, NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON THE 20TH DECEMBER, 1872.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonial Postage Stamps may be purchased at the General Post-Office.

The Stamps represent the following amounts in value:—

Two Cents.....One Penny.	Eighteen Cents.....Nine Pence.
Four Cents.....Two Pence.	Twenty-four Cents...One Shilling.
Six Cents .....Three Pence.	Thirty Cents.....Fifteen Pence.
Eight Cents.....Four Pence.	Forty-eight Cents...Two Shillings.
Twelve Cents.....Six Pence.	Ninety-six Cents....Four Shillings.

It must be understood that the Postage Labels of this Colony are alone available for the payment of postage on correspondence posted at the General Post-office in Hongkong, or the Agencies thereof at Canton, Macao, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow-foo, Shanghai, Ningpo, Hankow, Hiogo, Nagasaki, and Yokohama, and that except in the case of correspondence sent by Officers and Seamen serving on board Her Majesty's Ships, British Postage Stamps are not available for the payment of postage.

The Postage Stamps of Hongkong may be used on correspondence addressed to places to which the pre-payment of postage is either compulsory or optional, no credit will be given to these Stamps on correspondence addressed to places to which the postage cannot be prepaid in Hongkong.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory, must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently Stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the Postage.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1866, and in the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

ENGLISH PACKETS.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the day of departure.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each, as well as the postage, is prepaid. The latest time of posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. Late Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

FRENCH PACKETS.

The Post-office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the day of departure of the packet, after which no Letters can be received. Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M.

UNITED STATES' PACKETS.

The Post-office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M. on the advertised day of departure.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The prepayment of the Postage to all places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packet.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama, and the United States', must be superscribed per....., and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*viâ San Francisco.*"

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders will be granted until 5 P.M. of the day previous to the departure of the English and French Packets.

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Rates of Postage Chargeable in Hongkong, upon Letters, Newspapers, Prices Current, Books and Patterns, forwarded to the undermentioned Countries and Places.

Countries, &c.	For a Letter. Under ½ oz.	Under 1 oz.	Under 1½ oz.	Under 2 oz.	Every additional.	* For each Newspaper.	* For each Price Current.	*For a Book Packet. Under 2 oz.	Under 4 oz.	Under 8 oz.	Every additional.	* For a Packet of Patterns.	* Registration Fee.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	oz c.	cts.	cts.	c.	c.	c.	oz. c.		cents.
*Aden, . . . per Brit. Pkt.,	— 8	— 16	½ 8			2	2	— 6	12	4	6	Book Rate.	12
*Do., . . . „ Fren. „	— 14	— 28	½ 14			2	2	— 6	12	4	6	do.	12
*Africa, West Coast of, „ S'hampton,	— 34	— 68	½ 34			6	6	— 12	24	4	12	do.	Can't be Regd.
* Do. . . . „ Brindisi	— 40	— 80	½ 40			8	8	— 18	36	4	18	do.	do.
*Alexandria, . . . per Brit. Pkt.,	— 12	— 24	½ 12			2	2	— 6	12	4	6	do.	8
* Do., . . . „ Fren. „	— 24	— 48	½ 24			2	2	— 6	12	4	6	do.	Can't be Regd.
*Amoy, . . .	— 8	— 16	½ 8			2	2	— 6	12	4	6	do.	8
*Ascension, . . . via S'hampton,	— 46	— 92	½ 46			4	4	— 12	24	4	12	do.	Can't be Regd.
* Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 52	— 104	½ 52			6	6	— 18	36	4	18	do.	do.
*Australia, . . . „ Ceylon,	— 24	— 48	½ 24			2	2	1	2	4	8	16	4	8	do.	12
†Austria, . . . „ S'hampton,	— 34	— 68	½ 34			8	8	1	2	4	8	16	32	2	8	do.	16
Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 24	— 48	½ 24			4	4	—	8	16	4	8	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do., . . . per Fren. Pkt.,	26 52	78	104	½ 26		Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.	
Baden, . . . via S'hampton,	— 34	— 68	½ 34			6	6	8	16	32	2	8	Book Rate.	16
Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 24	— 48	½ 24			4	4	—	8	16	4	8	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do., . . . per Fren. Pkt.,	20 40	60	80	½ 20		Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.	
*Batavia . . . via Singapore.	— 8	— 16	½ 8			2	4	—	6	12	4	6	do.	Can't be Regd.
Bavaria, . . . „ S'hampton.	— 34	— 68	½ 34			6	6	8	16	32	2	8	Book Rate.	16
Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 24	— 48	½ 24			4	4	—	8	16	4	8	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do., . . . per Fren. Pkt.,	20 40	60	80	½ 20		Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.	
Belgium, . . . via S'hampton,	— 30	— 60	½ 30			4	4	4	8	16	‡		Book Rate.	16
* Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 24	— 48	½ 24			4	4	—	12	24			do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do., . . . per Fren. Pkt.,	20 40	60	80	½ 20		Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.	
Bermuda, . . . via S'hampton,	— 34	— 68	½ 34			4	4	—	12	24	4	12	Book Rate.	16
Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 40	— 80	½ 40			6	6	—	18	36	4	18	do.	16
*Bolivia, . . . „ S'hampton,	— 58	— 116	½ 58			6	6	—	14	28	4	14	do.	Can't be Regd.
* Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 64	— 128	½ 64			8	8	—	20	40	4	20	do.	do.
*Brazil, . . . „ S'hampton,	— 46	— 92	½ 46			6	6	—	12	24	4	12	do.	do.
* Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 52	— 104	½ 52			8	8	—	18	36	4	18	do.	do.
†Brunswick (Germany,) „ S'hampton,	— 34	— 68	½ 34			8	8	8	16	32	2	8	do.	16
Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 24	— 48	½ 24			4	4	—	8	16	4	8	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do., . . . per Fren. Pkt.,	24 48	72	96	½ 24		Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.	
*Buenos Ayres, . . . via S'hampton,	— 46	— 92	½ 46			6	6	—	12	24	4	12	Book Rate.	Can't be Regd.
* Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 52	— 104	½ 52			8	8	—	18	36	4	18	do.	do.
*Callao, . . . „ S'hampton,	— 58	— 116	½ 58			6	6	—	14	28	4	14	do.	do.
* Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 64	— 128	½ 64			8	8	—	20	40	4	20	do.	do.
*Calcutta, . . . per Brit. Pkt.,	— 8	— 16	½ 8			2	2	—	6	12	4	6	do.	12
* Do., . . . „ Fren. Pkt.,	— 14	— 28	½ 14			2	2	—	6	12	4	6	do.	12
Do., . . . „ India Pkt..	— 8	— 16	½ 8			2	2	—	6	12	4	6	do.	12
*Canton, . . .	— 8	— 16	½ 8			2	2	—	6	12	4	6	do.	8
Cape of Good Hope, . via S'hampton,	— 46	— 92	½ 46			4	4	—	12	24	4	12	do.	16
Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 52	— 104	½ 52			6	6	—	18	36	4	18	do.	16
Canada & Van C'ver's I'ld. „ S'hampton,	— 28	— 56	½ 28			6	6	—	12	24	4	12	do.	16
Do., . . . per Fren. Pkt,	— 34	— 68	½ 34			8	8	—	16	32	4	16	do.	16
Do., . . . via Brindisi.	— 34	— 68	½ 34			8	8	—	18	36	4	18	do.	16
Canary Island, . . . „ S'hampton,	— 46	— 92	½ 46			Book Rate.		8	16	32	4	16	do.	Can't be Regd.
Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 52	— 104	½ 52			do.		—	22	44	4	22	do.	do.
Cape de Verde Islands, „ S'hampton,	— 34	— 68	½ 34			do. §		6	12	24	4	12	Can't be sent.	16
Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 40	— 80	½ 40			8	8	—	14	28	4	14	do.	16
*Ceylon, . . . per Brit. Pkt.,	— 8	— 16	½ 8			2	2	—	6	12	4	6	Book Rate.	12
* Do., . . . „ Fren. Pkt..	— 14	— 28	½ 14			2	2	—	6	12	4	6	do.	12
*Chagres, . . . via S'hampton,	— 46	— 92	½ 46			6	6	Letter Rate.				Can't be sent.	Can't be Regd.	
* Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 52	— 104	½ 52			8	8	do.				do.	do.	
*Chili, . . . „ S'hampton,	— 58	— 116	½ 58			6	6	—	14	28	4	14	Book Rate.	do.
* Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 64	— 128	½ 64			8	8	—	20	40	4	20	do.	do.
Columbia, U. States of „ S'hampton,	— 46	— 92	½ 46			6	6	—	12	24	4	12	Can't be sent.	16
Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 52	— 104	½ 52			8	8	—	18	36	4	18	do.	16
*Costa Rica, . . . „ S'hampton,	— 46	— 92	½ 46			6	6	—	12	24	4	12	Book Rate.	Can't be Regd.
* Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 52	— 104	½ 52			8	8	—	18	36	4	18	do.	do.
*Constantinople . . „ Alexandria,	— 20	— 40	½ 20			2	2	2	4	8	2	4	do.	do.
*Cuba . . . „ S'hampton,	— 46	— 92	½ 46			6	6	—	12	24	4	12	do.	do.
* Do., . . . „ Brindisi,	— 52	— 104	½ 52			8	8	—	18	36	4	18	do.	do.
*Curaçao . . . „ S'hampton,	— 46	— 92	½ 46			6	6	—	12	24	4	12	do.	16
* Do., . . . „ Brindisi.	— 52	— 104	½ 52			8	8	—	18	36	4	18	do.	16

* Denotes that pre-payment is compulsory, it being in all other cases voluntary.—†Denotes that if sent unpaid, the Letter will be liable to an extra charge on delivery.—‡ The weight must not exceed 8 oz. § Not to exceed 1 lb. in weight.

‖ Under one oz. two cents.

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Countries, &c.		For a Letter. Under ¼ oz.	Under ½ oz.	Under ¾ oz.	Under 1 oz.	Every additional.	*For each Newspaper.	*For each Price Current.	*For a Book Packet. Under 2 oz.	Under 4 oz.	Under 8 oz.	Every additional.	*For a Packet of Patterns.	* Registration Fee.
		c.	c.	c.	c.	oz. c.	cts.	cts.	c.	c.	c.	oz. c.		cents.
†Denmark,	S	—	30	—	60	½ 30	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	Book Rate.	16
Do.,	B	—	32	—	64	½ 32	4	4	—	12	24	4 12	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do.,	F P	26	52	78	104	¼ 26	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
*Ecuador,	S	—	58	—	116	½ 58	6	6	—	14	28	4 14	Book Rate.	Can't be Regd.
* Do.	B	—	64	—	128	½ 64	8	8	—	20	40	4 20	do.	do.
Falkland Islands,	S	—	34	—	68	½ 34	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	16
Do.,	B	—	40	—	80	½ 40	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	16
*Foochow,	—	—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	8
France,	B P	18	36	54	72	¼ 18	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be paid.	D'ble letter rate.
Do.,	F P	12	24	36	48	¼ 12	do.		do.				do.	do.
Gambia,	S	—	34	—	68	½ 34	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	Book Rate.	16
Do.,	B	—	40	—	80	½ 40	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	16
German States:—														
Berkenfeld,														
Bremen,														
Frankfort-on-the-Maine,														
Hamburg,														
Hesse-Darmstadt,														
Hesse-Electoral,														
Hesse-Homburg,														
Hohenzollern,														
Lippe-Detmold,														
Lubeck,	†S	—	34	—	68	½ 34	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	do.	16
Nassau,	B	—	24	—	48	½ 24	4	4	—	8	16	4 8	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Reuss,	F P	20	40	60	80	¼ 20	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
Saxe-Altenburg,														
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,														
Saxe-Meningen,														
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach,														
Schamburg-Lippe,														
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt,														
Schwartzburg-Sonderhousen,														
Wurtemburg,														
Gibraltar	B P	—	24	—	48	½ 24	4	4	—	8	16	4 8	Book Rate.	8
Gold Coast,	S	—	34	—	68	½ 34	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	16
Do.,	B	—	40	—	80	½ 40	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	16
Greece,	A	12	24	36	48	¼ 12	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	D'ble letter rate.
*Grey Town (St. Juan de Nicaragua,)	S	—	46	—	92	½ 46	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	Book Rate.	Can't be Regd.
* Do., Do.,	B	—	52	—	104	½ 5	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.
*Guadaloupe	S	—	46	—	92	½ 46	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	do.
* Do.	B	—	52	—	104	½ 52	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.
*Guatemala	S	—	46	—	92	½ 46	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	do.
* Do.,	B	—	52	—	104	½ 52	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.
†Hanover	S	—	34	—	68	½ 34	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	do.	16
Do.,	B	—	24	—	48	½ 24	4	4	—	8	16	4 8	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do.,	F P	24	48	72	96	¼ 24	Can't be paid		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
*Havana,	S	—	46	—	92	½ 46	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	Book Rate.	Can't be Regd.
* Do.,	B	—	52	—	104	½ 52	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.
*Hayti,	S	—	46	—	92	½ 46	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	do.
* Do.,	B	—	52	—	104	½ 52	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.
†Heligoland,	S	—	38	—	76	½ 38	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	do.	16
Do.,	B	—	32	—	64	½ 32	4	4	—	12	24	4 12	do.	D'ble letter rate.
*Hiogo		—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	8
Holland,	S	—	28	—	56	½ 28	6	6	4	8	16	2 4	do.	16
Do.,	B	—	24	—	48	½ 24	4	4	—	12	24	4 1[illegible]	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do.,	F P	20	40	60	80	¼ 20	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.

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Note.—Those marked *S* are via Southampton; *A*, Alexandria; *B*, Brindisi; *B P*, British Packet; *F P*, French Packet; *U S P*, United States Packet; *I P*, Indian Packet; and *P S*, Private Ship.

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Countries, &c.		For a Letter. Under ½ oz.	Under ¼ oz.	Under ½ oz.	Under 1 oz.	Every additional.	*For each Newspaper.	*For each Price Current.	*For a Book Packet. Under 2 oz.	Under 4 oz.	Under 8 oz.	Every additional.	*For a Packet of Patterns.	* Registration Fee.
		c.	c.	c.	c.	oz. c.	cts.	cts.	c.	c.	c.	oz. c.		cents.
Holstein,	S	34	—	68	½	34	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	Book Rate.	16
Do.,	I	24	—	48	½	24	4	4	—	8	16	4 8	do.	D'ble letter rate
Honduras, Belize	S	46	—	92	½	46	6	6	—	14	28	4 14	do.	16
Do., Do.,	B	52	—	104	½	52	8	8	—	20	40	4 20	do.	16
*India,	B P	8	—	16	½	8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	12
*Do.,	F P	14	—	28	½	14	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	12
Ionian Islands,	S	42	—	84	½	42	—	—	Letter Rate.				Can't be sent.	Can't be Regd.
*Italy,	B P	16	—	32	½	16	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	Bo k Rate.	D'ble letter rate.
Do.,	F P	20	30	60	80	½ 20	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
*Java, via Singapore		8	—	16	½	8	2	4	—	6	12	4 6	Book Rate.	Can't be Regd.
*La Guayra	S	46	—	92	½	46	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	Can't be sent.	do.
Do.,	B	52	—	104	½	52	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.
Lagos,	S	34	—	68	½	34	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	16
Do.,	B	40	—	80	½	40	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	16
*Labuan,	B	8	—	16	½	8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	Can't be Regd.
Do.,	F	8	—	16	½	8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	do.
†Lauenburg (Saxony)	S	36	—	72	½	36	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	Book Rate.	16
Do.,	I	24	—	48	½	24	4	4	—	8	16	4 8	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Liberia,	S	34	—	68	½	34	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	16
Do.,	B	40	—	80	½	40	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	16
*Macassar, via S'pore		8	—	16	½	8	2	4	—	6	12	4 6	Can't be sent.	Can't be Regd.
*Macao,	—	8	—	16	½	8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	Book Rate.	do.
*Madeira, via	S	34	6	—	½	34	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	do.
Do.,	B	40	8	—	½	4	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.
†Manila,	—	8	—	16	½	8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	8
Malta,	B P	8	—	16	½	8	2	2	—	8	16	4 8	do.	8
Do.,	F P	14	—	28	½	14	2	2	Letter Rate.				Can't be sent.	Can't be Regd.
*Mauritius, via Aden		22	—	44	½	22	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	Book Rate.	12
†Mecklenburg,	S	34	—	68	½	34	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	do.	16
Do.,	B	24	—	48	½	24	4	4	—	8	16	4 8	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do.,	F P	24	48	72	96	½ 24	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
*Mexico,	S	46	—	92	½	46	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	Book Rate.	Can't be Regd.
* Do.,	B	52	—	104	½	52	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.
*Monte Video,	S	46	—	92	½	46	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	do.
* Do.,	B	52	—	104	½	52	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.
*Mosquito Territory,	S	46	—	92	½	46	6	6	Letter Rate.				Can't be sent.	do.
Do.,	B	52	—	104	½	52	8	8	do.				do.	do.
*Nagasaki,	B P	8	—	16	½	8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	Book Rate.	8
Natal,	S	46	—	92	½	46	4	4	—	12	24	4 12	do.	16
Do.,	B	52	—	104	½	52	6	6	—	18	36	4 18	do.	16
*New Granada,	S	46	—	92	½	46	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	Can't be sent.	Can't be Regd.
* Do.,	B	52	—	104	½	52	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.
New Brunswick,	S	28	—	56	½	28	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	Book Rate.	16
Do.,	B	34	—	68	½	34	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	16
Newfoundland,	S	34	—	68	½	34	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	16
Do.,	B	40	—	8	½	40	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	Can't be Regd.
*New Caledonia,	F P	18	36	54	72	½ 18	2	2	Letter Rate.				Can't be sent.	do.
*New Zealand, via Ceylon		24	—	48	½	24	2	2	‖	24	8 16	4 8	Book Rate.	12
*Ningpo,	B P	8	—	16	½	8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	8
†Norway,	S	34	—	72	½	36	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	do.	16
Do.,	I	24	—	92	½	46	4	4	—	12	24	4 12	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do.,	F P	36	144	252	½	36	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
Nova Scotia,	S	28	—	56	½	28	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	Book Rate.	16
Do.,	B	34	—	68	½	34	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	16
†Oldenburg,	S	34	—	68	½	34	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	do.	16
Do.,	B	24	—	48	½	24	4	4	—	8	16	4 8	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do.,	F P	36	48	72	96	½ 24	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
*Panama,	S	36	—	92	½	46	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	Can't be Regd.
* Do.,	B	52	—	104	½	52	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.
*Paraguay & Uruguay,	S	46	—	92	½	46	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	do.
* Do.,	I	52	—	104	½	52	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.

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‖ Under one oz. two cents.

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Countries, &c.			For a Letter. Under ¼ oz.	Under ½ oz.	Under ¾ oz.	Under 1 oz.	Every additional.	* For each Newspaper.	* For each Price Current.	* For a Book Packet. Under 2 oz.	Under 4 oz.	Under 8 oz.	Every additional.	* For a Packet of Patterns.	* Registration Fee.
			c.	c.	c.	c.	oz c.	cts.	cts.	c.	c.	c.	oz. c.		cents.
*Pekin,			—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	Can't be sent.				Can't be sent.	Can't be Regd.
*Penang,	B	P	—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	Book Rate.	12
* Do.,	F	P	—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	12
Do.,	I	P	—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	12
		S	—	58	—	116	½ 58	6	6	—14	28	4	14	do.	Can't be Regd.
*Peru,	F	P	—	64	—	128	½ 64	8	8	—18	36	4	18	do.	do.
* Do.,		B	—	64	—	128	½ 64	8	8	—20	40	4	20	do.	do.
Pondicherry,	F	P	—	14	—	28	½ 14	2	2	Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	Can't be Regd.
*Porto Rico,		S	—	46	—	92	½ 46	6	6	—12	24	4	12	Book Rate.	do.
Do.,		B	—	52	—	104	½ 52	8	8	—18	36	4	18	do.	do.
Portugal, via Gibraltar			—	24	—	48	½ 24	4	4	Letter Rate.				Can't be sent.	do.
Do.,		S	—	46	—	92	½ 46	Book Rate ‡		6	12	24	2 6	do.	16
Do.,	B	P	26	52	78	104	¼ 26	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do.,	F	P	20	40	60	80	¼ 20	do.		do.				do.	do.
Prince Edward's Island,		S	—	28	—	56	½ 28	6	6	—12	24	4	12	Book Rate.	16
Do.,		B	—	34	—	68	½ 34	8	8	—18	36	4	18	do.	16
Prussia,		S	—	34	—	68	½ 34	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	do.	16
Do., (Rhenish Provinces excepted,)		B	—	24	—	48	¼ 24	4	4	—	8	16	4 8	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do., Do.,	F	P	24	48	72	96	¼ 24	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
Do., (Rhenish,)		B	—	24	—	48	¼ 24	4	4	—10	20	4	10	Book Rate.	do.
Do., Do.	F	P	20	40	60	80	¼ 20	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
†Russia & Poland,		S	—	40	—	80	½ 40	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	do.	16
		B	—	46	—	92	½ 46	4	4	—12	24	4	12	Book Rate.	D'ble letter rate.
Do.,	F	P	38	76	114	152	¼ 38	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
Saigon,	F	P	—	14	—	28	½ 14	2	2	do.				do.	Can't be Regd.
*Sandwich Islands,		S	—	30	—	60	½ 30	8	8	—12	24	4	12	do.	do.
Do.,		B	—	36	—	72	½ 36	10	10	—18	36	4	18	do.	do.
†Saxony,		S	—	34	—	68	½ 34	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	Book Rate.	16
Do.,		B	—	24	—	48	½ 24	4	4	—	8	16	4 8	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do.,	F	P	24	48	72	96	¼ 24	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
Schleswig,		S	—	34	—	68	½ 34	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	Book Rate.	16
Do.,		B	—	24	—	48	½ 24	4	4	—	8	16	4 8	do.	D'ble letter rate.
*Shanghai,	B	P	—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	8
Do.,	F	P	—	14	—	28	½ 14	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	8
		S	—	34	—	68	½ 34	6	6	—12	24	4	12	do.	16
Sierra Leone,		B	—	40	—	80	½ 40	8	8	—18	36	4	18	do.	16
Do.,															
*Singapore,	B	P	—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	12
* Do.,	F	P	—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	12
Do.,	I	P	—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	12
Spain, via Gibraltar			—	24	—	48	½ 24	4	4	Letter Rate.				Can't be sent.	Can't be Regd.
Do.,		S	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	16	32	4 16	Book Rate.	do.
* Do.,	B	P	24	48	72	96	¼ 24	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
* Do.,	F	P	18	36	54	72	¼ 18	do.		do.				do.	do.
St. Helena,		S	—	46	—	92	½ 46	4	4	—12	24	4	12	Book Rate.	16
Do.,		B	—	52	—	104	½ 52	6	6	—18	36	4	18	do.	16
*Suez,	B	P	—	12	—	24	½ 12	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	12
Do.,	F	P	—	24	—	48	½ 24	2	2	Letter Rate.				Can't be sent.	Can't be Regd.
*Surinam		S	—	46	—	92	½ 46	6	6	—12	24	4	12	do.	16
Do.,		B	—	52	—	104	½ 52	8	8	—18	36	4	18	do.	16
*Swatow,			—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	Book Rate.	8
†Sweden,		S	—	34	—	68	½ 34	8	8	8	16	32	2 8	do.	16
Do.,		B	—	46	—	92	½ 46	4	4	—	12	24	4 12	do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do.,	F	P	38	76	114	152	¼ 38	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
Switzerland		B	—	24	—	48	½ 24	4	4	—	8	16	4 8	Book Rate.	D'ble letter rate.
Do.,	F	P	20	40	60	80	¼ 20	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				Can't be sent.	do.
*Trieste, and the Continent of Europe *vid* Trieste,	B	P	—	12	—	24	½ 12	2	4	—	6	12	4 6	Book Rate.	Can't be Regd.
*Turkey,		S	—	40	—	80	½ 40	6	6	Letter Rate.				Can't be sent.	do.

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	c.	c.	c.	c.	oz c.	cts.	cts.	c.	c.	c.	oz. c.		cents.
*Turkey . . . B	44	88	132	176	¼ 44	Can't be paid.		Can't be paid.				do.	D'ble letter rate.
Do., . . . F P	38	76	114	152	¼ 38	do.		do.				do.	do.
T'key., and the L'vant, *via* Alexandria .	12	24	36	48	¼ 12	2	2	do.				do.	do.
* United Kingdom, S	—	24	—	48	½ 24	4	4	||2 4	8	16	4 8	Book Rate.	8
* Do., v. Brindisi	—	30	—	60	½ 30	6	6	4 8	14	28	4 14	do.	8
* Do., . P S	—	12	—	24	½ 12	2	2	2 4	8	16	4 8	do.	8
* Do., v. Brindisi P S	—	24	—	48	½ 24	6	6	4 6	12	24	4 12	do.	8
* Do., F P	—	30	—	60	½ 30	6	6	4 8	12	24	4 12	do.	8
via S. Francisco .	—	24	—	48	½ 24	4	4	2 4	8	16	4 8	do.	8
* U. S. of America . U S P	—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	Can't be Regd.
* Do., . S	—	28	—	56	½ 28	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	16
* Do., v. Brindisi.	—	34	—	68	½ 34	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	16
* Do., . F P	—	34	—	68	½ 34	8	8	—	16	32	4 16	do.	16
* Valparaiso, . S	—	58	—	116	½ 58	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	Can't be Regd.
* Do., . B	—	64	—	128	½ 64	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.
Van C'ver's Island, S	—	28	—	56	½ 28	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	16
Do., . B	—	34	—	68	½ 34	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	16
* Venezuela, . S	—	46	—	92	½ 46	6	6	—	12	24	4 12	do.	Can't be Regd.
* Do., . B	—	52	—	104	½ 52	8	8	—	18	36	4 18	do.	do.
West Indies, (British) S	—	46	—	92	½ 46	6	6	—12	24	4	12	Book Rate.	16
B	—	52	—	104	½ 52	8	8	—18	36	4	18	do.	16
F P	—	52	—	104	½ 52	8	8	—16	32	4	16	do.	16
* West Indies (Foreign) S	—	46	—	92	½ 46	6	6	—12	24	4	12	do.	Can't be Regd.
B	—	52	—	104	½ 52	8	8	—18	36	4	18	do.	do.
F P	—	52	—	104	½ 52	8	8	—16	32	4	16	do.	do.
* Yokohama, . B P	—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	8
Do., . U S P	—	8	—	16	½ 8	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	Can't be Regd.
Do., . F P	—	14	—	28	½ 14	2	2	—	6	12	4 6	do.	8

* Denotes that pre-payment is compulsory, it being in all other cases voluntary.—† Denotes that if sent unpaid the Letter will be liable to an extra charge on delivery.

|| Under one oz. two cents.

Unpaid or insufficiently Pre-paid Letters cannot be forwarded by United States' Packets.

Correspondence sent by *Private Ship* to India cannot be pre-paid.

Pre-payment is compulsory on Letters sent to all other places by *Private Ship* at 8 cents for every ½ ounce. Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents each.

Note.—Those marked *S* are via Southampton; *A*, Alexandria; *B*, Brindisi; *B P*, British Packet; *F P*, French Packet *U S P*, United States Packet; *I P*, Indian Packet; and *P S*, Private Ship.

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POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information, that henceforward Letters containing coin posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Hongkong, or posted in Hongkong addressed to the United Kingdom, on which the Fee for Registration has not been paid, will be compulsorily registered and charged on delivery with a double Registration Fee: and further, any Letters having the word "Registered" written upon them, which may be posted without Registration, will be forwarded, charged in like manner with a double Registration Fee.

In the event of a Letter being supposed to contain coin and being consequently thus treated, and proof being afterwards afforded that the Letter did not contain coin, the amount charged will be refunded.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 24th October, 1867.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information, that henceforward Correspondence intended to be forwarded to the United Kingdom in the mails by the French Packets, may be posted at the *British* Post Office at Shanghai and Yokohama, and that the same will be forwarded in closed Mails to London.

The rates of postage on such Correspondence, which must be paid in the Postage Stamps of this Colony, are the same as those which govern the Correspondence forwarded in the mails by the British Contract Packets.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 27th November, 1867.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED "LONDON" ONLY.

Many persons are in the habit of addressing Letters, &c., for well known Firms and Individuals, to "London" only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters, &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential, to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the streets in which they reside, and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General.*

General Post-office, Hongkong, 31st January, 1866.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned solicits the Bankers and Mercantile community to post all Letters, &c., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as facility is given to the Post Office in the discharge of its duties, and greater security afforded to the public by such a course: whereas great inconvenience, and frequently confusion, occurs through the whole of the correspondence from many of the large Firms being sent to the Post Office at the last moment before closing the mails for Europe, by both the English and French Packets.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General.*

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

I.—On the 1st of October next, and thenceforward, Money Orders will be issued at this office, and at the agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama, on all the Money Order-offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange current for each mail, and charged with commission according to the following scale, viz.:—

For sums not exceeding	£ 2	.....	18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding	£ 5	.....	36 „
„ £5 „	£ 7	.....	54 „
„ £7 „	£10	.....	72 „

II.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a penny.

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III.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange at which Money Orders are being issued at the time of their presentation.

IV.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order offices in the United Kingdom, shewing the counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

V.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the remitter and the payee; if the remitter or payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient, if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as "Baring Brothers" will suffice, but the mere term Messrs., such as "Messrs. Rivington," or the name of a Company trading as "Carron Co.," is inadmissible.

VI.—The remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the payee, in such case the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

VII.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

VIII.—The signature of the payee of a Money Order to be affixed on the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the payee be unable to write, he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a witness, who must sign his name with his address in the presence of the officer who pays the order.

IX.—Should the payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the country in which the Order was issued, at some other office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

X.—In the event of a Money Order miscarrying or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional commission) to the office where the original Order was payable.

XI.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

XII.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the remitter or payee should be corrected, or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the remitter, or that a lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order-office of such country. This application must be accompanied by an additional commission, unless it have reference to a lapsed Order, in which case the commission will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

XIII.—Repayment, whether of an original, or renewed or a duplicate Order will not be made to the remitter, until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the office on which the Order was originally drawn.

XIV.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the sixth calendar month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second commission to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become necessary.

XV.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was drawn,—for instance, if drawn in January, and not paid before the end of the following January—all claim to the money will be forfeited, unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post-office of the country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

XVI.—After once paying a Money Order, by whomsoever presented, the paying

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office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made owing to the negligence on the part of any officer of the Post-office, the Postmaster-General of the country or colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the officer in fault to make good the loss.

XVII.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

XVIII.—Additional rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally, will be made as occasion may require.

XIX.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-office, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

1.—With reference to the Notification of the 22nd ultimo, it is hereby further notified by direction of His Excellency the Governor, that on and after Monday, the 2nd November next, Money Orders will be granted at this office on the Post-offices at Shanghai and Yokohama, and in like manner Money Orders will be granted at Shanghai and Yokohama upon this office, for sums not exceeding Fifty Dollars, at the ruling rates for dollars, charged with the following rates of commission, viz.:—

On Order not exceeding $25.....15 cents.
Above $25 and not exceeding $50.....30 „

2.—The Money Orders will in each case be drawn in Dollars and Cents.

3.—All payments for Money Orders, whether by the Public to the Post-office, or by the Post-office to the Public, will be made in Current Dollars.

4.—The stipulations contained in the Notification of the 22nd August last, so far as they are applicable, will be enforced in conducting the local Money Order system between Hongkong and Shanghai and Yokohama.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-office, Hongkong, 9th September, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general information, that henceforward Money Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange of the day of the receipt of the advices of such Orders at the places named, instead of, as hitherto, at the rate of Exchange at which Money Orders are being issued at the time of their presentation.—*(In lieu of Article III.)*

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-office, Hongkong, 29th August, 1870.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination via Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—

For Letters.....24 cents per half ounce
For Newspapers..... 8 „ each
For Books and Patterns. { not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents.
„ 2 „ 6 „
„ 4 „ 12 „
every additional 4 „ 12 „

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-office, Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that the postage chargeable upon *Paid* Letters addressed to France will henceforward be 12 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by French Mail Packet, and 18 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by British Mail Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-office, Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

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RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONG

	Macao.	*Canton.*	*Swatow.*	*Amoy.*	*Foochow.*	*Ningpo.*	*Shanghai.*	*Yokohama.*	*Hiogo.*	*Nagasaki.*	*Manila*	*Saigon.*	*Singapore.*	*Batavia.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.,—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary	...	...	24	28	50	...	75	100	...	...	...	...	100	...
Reserved 1 person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children over 3 and under 10 years	...	...	12	14	25	...	38	50	...	...	...	...	50	...
Native Passengers victualling themselves	...	...	20	20	40	...	60	75	...	...	...	...	75	...
Second class Passengers	...	...	15	15	30	...	40	50	...	...	...	...	70	...
Servants (natives) with 1st class Passengers	...	...	Free	Free	Free	...	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	30	...
Natives Passengers, deck	...	...	7	9	14	...	crrt. rates	crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,—														
First class, for one person	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	119	...	...	...	75	114	163
Second „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	89	...	...	...	57	86	126
Third „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	54	...	...	...	33	51	75
Deck Passenger,—(European with food)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	36	...	...	...	23	35	50
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.,—														
Cabin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	130	155	...	...	...	...
Steerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	70	...	...	...	...
H. K. C. & M. S. B. Co.—(Messrs. A. Heard & Co.)—														
First class	3.00	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Return Ticket	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second class	1.00	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steerage	0.50	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHINA SEA, SAIGON & STRAITS S. S. Co.—(Messrs. A. Heard & Co., Agents)—														
Cabin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	crrt. rates	...
Steerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	do.	...
CHINA & STRAITS S. S. Co.—(Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co., Agents)—														
Cabin	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	crrt. rates	...
Steerage	...	...	...	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	do.	...
A. HEARD & Co.,—														
Cabin	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	80	...	...	...
Steerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...	...	...
O. S S. Co.—(Butterfield & Swire, Agents,)	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,—														
First Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...
LANDSTEIN & Co.,—														
Cabin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...	...	...
D. LAPRAIK & Co.,—														
Cabin	...	...	25	30	60	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...
Return Ticket, available 2 months	...	...	37	45	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Deck	...	...	10	14	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese Cabin	...	...	20	25	45	...	...	...	...	...	crrt.	...	...	...
„ Deck	...	...	8	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	rates	...	...	...
W. PUSTAU & Co.,—														
Cabin	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Deck	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.,—														
Cabin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Native (deck)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...
SIEMSSEN & Co.,—														
Cabin	...	...	...	...	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native (deck)	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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KONG TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES

Penang.	Galle.	King George's Sound.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Pondicherry.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Aden.	Suez.	Port Said.	Ismalia.	Alexandria.	Brindisi.	Malta.	Gibraltar.	Marseilles.	Southampton	San Francisco.	New York.	London.	Liverpool.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
125	175	288	312	312	...	200	200	200	234	348	...	...	...	394	399	423	423	447	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	...	...	...	802	783	831	831	879	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	952	...	...	...	1065	1038	1110	1100	1182	...	...	...	...
63	88	144	156	156	...	100	100	100	117	174	...	...	...	198	200	212	212	224	...	...	...	...
95	132	216	234	234	...	150	150	150	179	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	105	168	192	192	...	120	120	120	135	212	...	...	...	240	226	250	250	274	...	...	...	...
38	53	84	96	96	...	60	60	60	63	106	...	...	...	120	113	125	125	137	...	...	...	...
38	53	84	96	96	...	60	60	60	70	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	193	...	...	...	222	222	222	...	234	348	366	357	...	...	...	...	394	...	...	...	...	...
...	145	...	...	...	167	167	167	...	175	260	274	268	...	...	...	...	296	...	...	...	...	...
...	87	...	...	...	100	100	100	...	105	157	165	160	...	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	...
...	58	...	...	...	67	67	67	...	71	105	111	108	...	...	...	...	none.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	300	415	535	495
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	100	153	185	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	330
150 crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150 crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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OPIUM SALES,

To be held in Calcutta in 1873.

		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
1st Sale.	On or about Monday, 6th January....	2,125	1,375	3,500
2nd „	„ Wednesday, 5th Feb.....	2,125	1,375	3,500
3rd „	„ Monday, 3rd March.....	2,125	1,375	3,500
4th „	„ Thursday, 3rd April.....	2,125	1,375	3,500
5th „	„ Monday, 5th May.....	2,125	1,375	3,500
6th „	„ Wednesday, 4th June....	2,125	1,375	3,500
7th „	„ Thursday, 3rd July.....	2,125	1,375	3,500
8th „	„ Monday, 4th August ...	2,125	1,375	3,500
9th „	„ Thursday, 4th Sept.	2,125	1,375	3,500
10th „	„ Thursday, 9th October..	2,125	1,375	3,500
11th „	„ Thursday, 6th Nov.....	2,125	1,375	3,500
12th „	„ Thursday, 4th Dec.....	2,125	1,375	3,500
	Total Chests.....	25,500	16,500	42,000

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TIME TABLE

OF THE INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN MAIL PACKET SERVICES,

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Southampton to Alexandria. 2,951 Miles @ 10 Knots.				Venice and Brindisi to Alexandria. Miles @ 11 Knots.					Suez to Bombay. 2,972 Miles @ 9¼ Knots.		
Leaves	Arrives at			Leaves				Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at	
South-ampton.	Gibral-tar.	Malta.	Alex-andria.	London.	Venice.	Ancona	Brindisi.	Alex-andria.	Suez.	Aden.	Bombay.
Thursday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 9 a.m.	Saturday 5 p.m.	Wednesd 3 p.m.	Friday 8.50 p.m.	Friday 3 p.m.	Saturday	Monday 5 a.m.	Thursday 8 a.m.	Friday 6 p.m.	Thursday noon	Friday 7 p.m.
	115 h. sea 6 port	98 h. sea 12 port	82 h. sea					75 h. sea	†	138 h. sea 24 port	175 h. sea
2	7	11	15	10	10	11	13	16	17	23	31
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan
9	14	18	22	17	17	18	20	23	24	30	7
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb
16	21	25	29	24	24	25	27	30	31	6	14
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb
23	28	1	5	31	31	1	3	6	7	13	21
Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
30	4	8	12	7	7	8	10	13	14	20	28
Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
6	11	15	19	14	14	15	17	20	21	27	7
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	March
13	18	22	26	21	21	22	24	27	28	6	14
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	March	March
20	25	1	5	28	28	1	3	6	7	13	21
Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	March	March	March
27	4	8	12	7	7	8	10	13	14	20	28
Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	March	March	March
6	11	15	19	14	14	15	17	20	21	27	4
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	March	March	April
13	18	22	26	21	21	22	24	27	28	3	11
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	March	April	April
20	25	29	2	28	28	29	31	3	4	10	18
Mar	Mar	Mar	April	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April	April	April
27	1	5	9	4	4	5	7	10	11	17	25
Mar	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April
3	8	12	16	11	11	12	14	17	18	24	2
April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	May
10	15	19	23	18	18	19	21	24	25	1	9
April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	May	May
17	22	26	30	25	25	26	28	1	2	8	16
April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	May	May	May	May
24	29	3	7	2	2	3	5	8	9	15	23
April	April	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May
1	6	10	14	9	9	10	12	15	16	22	30
May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May
8	13	17	21	16	16	17	19	22	23	29	6
May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	June
15	20	24	28	23	23	24	26	29	30	5	13
May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	June	June
22	27	31	4	30	30	31	2	5	6	12	20
May	May	May	June	May	May	May	June	June	June	June	June
29	3	7	11	6	6	7	9	12	13	19	27
May	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June
5	10	14	18	13	13	14	16	19	20	26	4
June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	July
12	17	21	25	20	20	21	23	26	27	3	11
June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	July	July
19	24	28	2	27	27	28	30	3	4	10	18
June	June	June	July	June	June	June	June	July	July	July	July

† The Steamers may occasionally leave Suez a day earlier than these dates.

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Southampton to Alexandria. 2,961 Miles @ 10 Knots.				Venice and Brindisi to Alexandria. Miles @ 11 Knots.					Suez to Bombay. 2,972 Miles @ 9½ Knots.		
Leaves	Arrives at			Leaves				Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at	
South-ampton.	Gibral-tar.	Malta.	Alex-andria.	London.	Venice.	Ancona.	Brindisi.	Alex-andria.	Suez.	Aden.	Bombay
Thursday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 9 a.m.	Saturday 5 p.m	Wednesd 3 p.m.	Friday 8.50 p.m.	Friday 3 p.m.	Saturd av	Monday 5 a.m.	Thursday 8 a.m.	Friday 6 p.m.	Thursday noon	Friday 7 p.m.
	115 h. sea 6 port	98 h. sea 12 port	82 h. sea					75 h. sea.	†	138 h. sea 24 port	175 h. sea
26	1	5	9	4	4	5	7	10	11	17	25
June	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
3	8	12	16	11	11	12	14	17	18	24	1
July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	Aug
10	15	19	23	18	18	19	21	24	25	31	8
July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	Aug
17	22	26	30	25	25	26	28	31	1	7	15
July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug
24	29	2	6	1	1	2	4	7	8	14	22
July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
31	5	9	13	8	8	9	11	14	15	21	29
July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
7	12	16	20	15	15	16	18	21	22	28	5
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept
14	19	23	27	22	22	23	25	28	29	4	12
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug*	Aug	Sept	Sept
21	26	30	3	29	29	30	1	4	5	11	19
Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
28	2	6	10	5	5	6	8	11	12	18	26
Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
4	9	13	17	12	12	13	15	18	19	25	3
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct
11	16	20	24	19	19	20	22	25	26	2	10
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct
18	23	27	1	26	26	27	29	2	3	9	17
Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
25	30	4	8	3	3	4	6	9	10	16	24
Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
2	7	11	15	10	10	11	13	16	17	23	31
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
9	14	18	22	17	17	18	20	23	24	30	7
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov
16	21	25	29	24	24	25	27	30	31	6	14
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov
23	28	1	5	31	31	1	3	6	7	13	21
Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
30	4	8	12	7	7	8	10	13	14	20	28
Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
6	11	15	19	14	14	15	17	20	21	27	5
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec
13	18	22	26	21	21	22	24	27	28	4	12
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec
20	25	29	3	28	28	29	1	4	5	11	19
Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
27	2	6	10	5	5	6	8	11	12	18	26
Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1874
4	9	13	17	12	12	13	15	18	19	25	2
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1874	...
11	16	20	24	19	19	20	22	25	26	1	9
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1874	1874	...	...
18	23	27	31	26	26	27	29	1	2	8	16
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan
...	...	1874	1874	1874	1874	1874	1874	...	...	...	...
25	30	3	7	2	2	3	5	8	9	15	23
Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan

† The Steamers may occasionally leave Suez a day earlier than these dates.

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Suez to Calcutta. 4,757 Miles @ 9½ Knots.					Ceylon to Sydney. 5,230 Miles in 564 Hours.				Bombay to Hongkong. 3,942 Miles @ 9½ Knots.					H'kong to Shanghai. 870 Miles @ 9½ Knots.	
Leaves	Arrives at				Leaves	Arrives at			Leaves	Arrives at				Leaves	Arrives at
Suez.	Aden.	Galle.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Galle.	King George's Sound.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Bombay.	Galle.	Penang.	S.pore.	H'kong.	H'kong.	Shanghai.
Friday 6 p.m.	Thursday noon	Sunday 9 p.m.	Thursday 6 a.m.	Monday 8 a.m.	Monday 9 p.m.	Tuesday 9 p.m.	Tuesday 9 p.m.	Friday 3 p.m.	Tuesday noon	Monday 9 p.m.	Monday 5 a.m.	Wednesd 8 a.m.	Friday 1 a.m.	Saturday 10 a.m.	Thursday 6 a.m.
†	128 h. sea 24 port	225 h. sea 24 port	37 h. sea 12 port	61 h. sea		260 h. sea 24 port	144 h. sea 6 port	60 h. sea		155 h. sea 25 port	128 h. sea 6 port	40 h. sea 24 port	151 h. sea		92 h. sea
17	23	2	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	3	10	12	21 *	22	27 *
Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb					Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
31	6	16	20	24	17	4	11	14	11	17	24	26	7 *	8	13 *
Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar
											Sunday	Tuesday	Tuesday	Wednesd	Sunday
14	20	2	6	10					25	3	9	11	18	19	23
Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar
28	6	16	20	24	17	1	8	11	11	17	23	25	1	2	6
Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April	April	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April	April
14	20	30	3	7					25	31	6	8	15	16	20
Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar	Mar	April	April	April	April	April
28	3	13	17	21	14	29	6	9	8	14	20	22	29	30	4
Mar	April	April	April	April	April	April	May	May	April	April	April	April	April	April	May
11	17	27	1	5					22	28	4	6	13	14	18
April	April	April	May	May	.....	.....	.....	.....	April	April	May	May	May	May	May
									Monday						
25	1	11	15	19	12	27	3	6	5	12	18	20	27	28	1
April	May	May	May	May	May	May	June	June	May	May	May	May	May	May	June
9	15	25	29	2					19	26	1	3	10	11	15
May	May	May	May	June	.....	.....	.....	.....	May	May	June	June	June	June	June
23	29	8	12	16	9	24	1	4	2	9	15	17	24	25	29
May	May	June	June	June	June	June	July	July	June	June	June	June	June	June	June
6	12	22	26	30					16	23	29	1	8	9	13
June	June	June	June	June	.....	.....	.....	.....	June	June	June	July	July	July	July
20	26	6	10	14	7	22	29	1	30	7	13	15	22	23	27
June	June	July	July	July	July	July	July	Aug	June	July	July	July	July	July	July
4	10	20	24	28					14	21	27	29	5	6	10
July	July	July	July	July	.....	.....	.....	.....	July	July	July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug
18	24	3	7	11	4	19	26	29	28	4	10	12	19	20	24
July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
1	7	17	21	25					11	18	24	26	2	3	7
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept
15	21	31	4	8	1	16	23	26	25	1	7	9	16	17	21
Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
29	4	14	18	25					8	15	21	23	30	1	5
Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct
12	18	28	2	6	29	14	21	24	22	29	5	7	14	15	19
Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
									Tuesday						
26	2	12	16	20					7	13	19	21	28	29 *	2
Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov
											Monday	Wednesd	Friday	Saturday	Thursday
10	16	26	30	3	27	11	18	21	21	27	3	5	14 *	15	20 *
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
24	30	9	13	17					4	10	17	19	28 *	29	4 *
Oct.	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec
7	13	23	27	1	24	9	16	19	18	24	1	3	12 *	13	18 *
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
															1874
21	27	7	11	15					2	8	15	17	26 *	27	1 *
Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan
						1874	1874	1874					1874	1874	
5	11	21	25	29	22	6	13	16	16	22	29	31	9 *	10	15 *
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—OUTWARD.

* On these trips the Packets are allowed Four days extra for the passage from Point de Galle to Japan, and Point de Galle to Shanghai, and this allowance is taken in the Table.

† The Steamers may occasionally leave Suez a day earlier that these dates.

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OUTWARD ROUTE.

Suez to Calcutta. 4,757 Miles @ 9½ Knots.					Ceylon to Sydney. 5,230 Miles in 564 Hours.				Bombay to Hongkong. 3,942 Miles @ 9½ Knots.					H'kong to Shanghai 870 Miles @ 9½ Knots.	
Leaves	Arrives at				Leaves	Arrives at			Leaves	Arrives at				Leaves	Arrives at
Suez.	Aden.	Galle.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Galle.	King George's Sound.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Bombay.	Galle.	Penang	S'pore.	H'kong.	H'kong.	Shanghai.
Friday 6 p.m.	Thursday noon	Sunday 9 p.m.	Thursday 6 a.m.	Monday 3 a.m.	Monday 9 p.m.	Tuesday 9 p.m.	Tuesday 9 p.m.	Friday 3 p.m.	Tuesday noon	Monday 9 p.m.	Monday 5 a.m.	Wednesd 3 a.m.	Friday 10 a.m.	Saturday 10 a.m.	Thursday 6 a.m.
†	36 h. sea 24 port	223 h. sea 24 port	57 h. sea 12 port	61 h. sea		360 h. sea 24 port	144 h. sea 6 port	60 h. sea		135 h. sea 33 port	128 h. sea 6 port	4 h. sea 24 port	15 h. sea		92 h. sea
		1874	1874	1874						1874	1874	1874	1874	1874	1874
19	25	4	8	12					30	5	12	14	23 *	24	29*
Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan
1874	1874				1874	1874	1874	1874	1874						
2	8	18	22	26	19	3	10	13	13	19	26	28	6 *	7	12 *
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—OUTWARD.

* On these trips the Packets are allowed Four days extra for the passage from Point de Galle to Japan, and Point de Galle to Shanghai, and this allowance is taken in the Table.

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Hongkong to Yokohama. 1,620 Miles @ 9½ Knots.		Hongkong to Yokohama. 1,620 Miles @ 9½ Knots.	
Leaves	Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Saturday. 10 a. m.	Sunday. noon.	Saturday. 10 a.m.	Sunday. noon.
	170 h. sea		170 h. sea
		20	27
23	2 *	Aug	Aug
Feb	March	3	10
8	16*	Sept	Sept
March	March	17	24
Wednesday.	Wednesday.	Sept	Sept
19	26	1	8
March	March	Oct	Oct
2	9	15	22
April	April	Oct	Oct
16	23	29	5
April	April	Oct	Nov
30 .	7	Saturday.	Sunday.
April	May	15	23*
14	21	Nov	Nov
May	May	29	7 *
28	4	Nov	Dec
May	June	13	21*
11	18	Dec	Dec
June	June	.....	1874
25	2	27	4 *
June	July	Dec	Jan
9	16	1874	.....
July	July	10	18*
23	30	Jan	Jan
July	July	24	1 *
6	13	Jan	Feb
Aug	Aug	7	15*
.....	.....	Feb	Feb

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Yokohama to Hongkong. 1,620 Miles @ 9½ Knots.		Yokohama to Hongkong. 1,620 Miles @ 9½ Knots.	
Leaves	Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at
Yokohama.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Hongkong.
Tuesday. Daylight.	Tuesday.	Tuesday. Daylight.	Tuesday. .....
	170 h. sea		170 h. sea
1872	1872	1873	1873
17	24	11*	19
Dec	Dec	June	June
31	1873	25*	3
Dec	7	June	July
1873	Jan	9 *	17
14	21	July	July
Jan	Jan	23*	31
28	4	July	July
Jan	Feb	6*	14
11	18	Aug	Aug
Feb	Feb	20*	28
25	4	Aug	Aug
Feb	Mar	3*	11
11	18	Sept	Sept
Mar	Mar	17*	25
25	1	Sept	Sept
Mar	April	Tuesday.	Tuesday.
8	15	7	14
April	April	Oct	Oct
Wednesday.	Thursday.	21	28
16*	24	Oct	Oct
April	April	4	11
30*	8	Nov	Nov
April	May	18	25
14*	22	Nov	Nov
May	May	2	9
28*	5	Dec	Dec
May	June	.....	.....

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S'hai to H'kong. 670 Mls. @ 9½ Knt		Hongkong to Bombay. 3,942 Miles @ 9½ Knots.					Sydney to Ceylon. 5,230 Miles in 516 Hours.					Calcutta (Sandheads) to Suez. 4,650 Miles @ 9½ Knots.				
Leaves	Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at				Leaves	Arrives	Leaves	Arrives at		Leaves	Arrives at			
Shanghai.	Hongkong	H.kong	S.pore	Penang	Galle	Bombay	Sydney	M.bourne	M.bourne	K. G. Sound	Galle	Calcutta S'heads	Madras	Gall[e]	Aden	Suez
Friday 11 a.m.	Tuesday 7 a.m.	Thursday noon	Wednesd 4 p.m.	Saturday 8 a.m.	Thursday 10 p.m.	Tuesday 10 p.m.	Tuesday 11 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	Friday 2 p.m.	Thursday 2. a.m.	Th'day 7 p.m.	Friday 8 p.m.	Monday 6 p.m.	Sday 3 a.m.	Monday noon	Monday 2 a.m.
	92 h. sea		148 h. sea 24 port	40 h. sea 6 port	128 h. sea 24 port	96 h. sea		55 h. sea 30 port		132 h. sea 24 port	329 h. sea		70 h. s. 24 port	57 h. s. 24 port	225 h. s. 24 port	128 h. sea
1872	1872	1872	1873	1873	1873	1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	1873	1873	1873	1873
20	24	26	1	4	9	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	11	20	27
Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan
1873	1873	1873	...	...	...	...	1872	1873	1873	1873	1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	7	9	15	18	23	28	31	2	3	9	23	17	20	25	3	10
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb
17	21	23	29	1	6	11	1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	3	8	17	24
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb						Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
31	4	6	12	15	20	25	28	30	31	6	20	14	17	22	3	10
Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mch	Mch
14	18	20	26	1	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	3	8	17	24
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar						Feb	Mch	Mar	Mch	Mch
28	4	6	12	15	20	25	25	27	18	6	20	14	17	22	31	7
Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mch	Mar	Mar	Apr
14	18	20	26	29	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	31	5	14	21
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April						Mar	Mar	Apr	Apr	Apr
28	1	3	9	12	17	22	25	27	28	3	17	11	14	19	28	5
Mar	April	April	April	April	April	April	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	May
11	15	17	23	26	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	28	3	12	19
April	April	April	April	April	May	May						Apr	Apr	May	May	May
Sunday	Thursday	Saturday	Saturday	Tuesday	Tuesday	Sunday	Sunday	Tuesday	Wednesd	Tuesday	Tuesd	W.day	Sat.day	Th'day		
* 20	26	26	3	6	13	18	20	22	23	29	13	7	10	15	26	2*
April	April	April	May	May	May	May	April	April	April	April	May	May	May	May	May	June
* 4	8	10	17	20	27	1						21	24	29	9	16*
May	May	May	May	May	May	June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	May	May	May	June	Juno
* 18	22	24	31	3	10	15	18	20	21	27	10	4	7	12	23	30*
May	May	May	May	June	June	June	May	May	May	May	June	June	June	June	June	June
* 1	5	7	14	17	24	29						18	21	26	7	14*
June	June	June	June	June	June	June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	June	June	June	July	July
* 15	19	21	28	1	8	13	15	17	18	24	8	2	5	10	21	28*
June	June	June	June	July	July	July	June	June	June	June	July	July	July	July	July	July
* 29	3	5	12	15	22	27						16	19	24	4	11*
June	July	July	July	July	July	July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	July	July	July	Aug	Aug
* 13	17	19	26	29	5	10	13	15	16	22	5	30	2	7	18	25*
July	July	July	July	July	Aug	Aug	July	July	July	July	Aug	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
* 27	31	2	9	12	19	24						13	16	21	1	8 *
July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
* 10	14	16	23	26	2	7	10	12	13	19	2	27	30	4	15	22*
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept
* 24	28	30	6	9	16	21						10	13	18	29	6 *
Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct
* 7	11	13	20	23	30	5	7	9	10	16	30	24	27	2	13	20*
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct
* 21	25	27	4	7	14	19						8	11	16	27	3 *
Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov
Friday	Tuesday	Thursday	Wednesd	Saturday	Thursday	Tuesday	Tuesday	Thursday	Friday	Thursday	Th'day	Friday	Monday	Sat.day		
10	14	16	22	25	30	4	7	9	10	16	30	24	27	1	10	17
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov
24	28	30	5	8	13	18						7	10	15	24	1
Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec
7	11	13	19	22	27	2	4	6	7	13	27	21	24	29	8	15
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec
21	25	27	3	6	11	16						5	8	13	22	29
Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1874	1874
5	9	11	17	20	25	30	2	4	5	11	25	19	22	27	5	12
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan

MONSOON ALLOWANCES HOMEWARD.

* On these trips, Four days extra are allowed for the Bombay and Suez Packets, but only Three are taken in the Table. Eight days extra are allowed for the Japan and China and Calcutta and Suez packets, but as Five days only are taken in the Table, the arrivals at Brindisi and Southampton may be Three days later than the dates set down.

Digitized by Google

Bombay to Suez. 2,972 Miles @ 9½ Knots.			Alexandria and Brindisi to Venice. Miles @ 11 Knots.					Alexandria to Southampton. 2,951 Miles @ 10 Knots.			
Leaves	Arrives at		Leaves	Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at	Arrives in	Leaves	Arrives at		
Bombay.	Aden.	Suez.	Alex'dria	Brindisi	Ancona	Venice	London.	Alexandria.	Malta	Gibraltar	Southampton.
Monday 5.30 p.m.	Monday midnight	Monday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 8 a.m.	Friday 11 p.m.	Sunday	Monday	Monday 2 a.m.	Tuesday noon	Friday 10 p.m.	W'day noon	Monday 1 p.m.
	175 h. sea 24 port	138 h. sea	†	75 h. sea				†	82 h. sea 12 port	94h. sea 6 port	115 h. sea
6 Jan	13 Jan	20 Jan	21 Jan	24 Jan	26 Jan	27 Jan	27 Jan	21 Jan	24 Jan	29 Jan	3 Feb
13 Jan	20 Jan	27 Jan	28 Jan	31 Jan	2 Feb	3 Feb	3 Feb	28 Jan	31 Jan	5 Feb	10 Feb
20 Jan	27 Jan	3 Feb	4 Feb	7 Feb	9 Feb	10 Feb	10 Feb	4 Feb	7 Feb	12 Feb	17 Feb
27 Jan	3 Feb	10 Feb	11 Feb	14 Feb	16 Feb	17 Feb	17 Feb	11 Feb	14 Feb	19 Feb	24 Feb
3 Feb	10 Feb	17 Feb	18 Feb	21 Feb	23 Feb	24 Feb	24 Feb	18 Feb	21 Feb	26 Feb	3 Mar
10 Feb	17 Feb	24 Feb	25 Feb	28 Feb	2 Mar	3 Mar	3 Mar	25 Feb	28 Feb	5 Mar	10 Mar
17 Feb	24 Feb	3 Mar	4 Mar	7 Mar	9 Mar	10 Mar	10 Mar	4 Mar	7 Mar	12 Mar	17 Mar
24 Feb	3 Mar	10 Mar	11 Mar	14 Mar	16 Mar	17 Mar	17 Mar	11 Mar	14 Mar	19 Mar	24 Mar
3 Mar	10 Mar	17 Mar	18 Mar	21 Mar	23 Mar	24 Mar	24 Mar	18 Mar	21 Mar	26 Mar	31 Mar
10 Mar	17 Mar	24 Mar	25 Mar	28 Mar	30 Mar	31 Mar	31 Mar	25 Mar	28 Mar	2 April	7 April
17 Mar	24 Mar	31 Mar	1 April	4 April	6 April	7 April	7 April	1 April	4 April	9 April	14 April
24 Mar	31 Mar	7 April	8 April	11 April	13 April	14 April	14 April	8 April	11 April	16 April	21 April
31 Mar	7 April	14 April	15 April	18 April	20 April	21 April	21 April	15 April	18 April	23 April	28 April
7 April	14 April	21 April	22 April	25 April	27 April	28 April	28 April	22 April	25 April	30 April	5 May
14 April	21 April	28 April	29 April	2 May	4 May	5 May	5 May	29 April	2 May	7 May	12 May
21 April	28 April	5 May	6 May	9 May	11 May	12 May	12 May	6 May	9 May	14 May	19 May
28 April	5 May	12 May	13 May	16 May	18 May	19 May	19 May	13 May	16 May	21 May	26 May
5 May	12 May	19 May	20 May	23 May	25 May	26 May	26 May	20 May	23 May	28 May	2 June
12 May	19 May	26 May	27 May	30 May	1 June	2 June	2 June	27 May	30 May	4 June	9 June
19 May	26 May	2 June	3 June	6* June	8 June	9 June	9 June	3 June	6 June	11 June	16 * June
26 May	2 June	9 June	10 June	13 June	15 June	16 June	16 June	10 June	13 June	13 June	23 June
Friday 30May	9 June	16* June	17 June	20* June	22 June	23 June	23 June	17 June	20 June	25 June	30 * June
6 June	16 June	23* June	24 June	27* June	29 June	30 June	30 June	24 June	27 June	2 July	7 * July
13 June	23 June	30* June	1 July	4* July	6 July	7 July	7 July	1 July	4 July	9 July	14 * July

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—HOMEWARD.

* On these trips, Four days extra are allowed for the Bombay and Suez packets, but only Three are taken in the table. Eight days extra are allowed for the Japan and China and Calcutta and Suez packets, but as Five days only are taken in the Table, the arrivals at Brindisi and Southampton may be Three days later than the dates set down.

† The Steamers may occasionally leave Alexandria earlier than these dates.

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Bombay to Suez. 2,972 Miles @ 9½ Knots			Alexandria and Brindisi to Venice. Miles @ 11 Knots.					Alexandria to Southampton. 2,951 Miles @ 10 Knots.			
Leaves	Arrives at		Leaves	Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at	Arrives in	Leaves	Arrives at		
Bombay.	Aden.	Suez.	Alexandria.	Brindisi.	Ancona	Venice	London.	Alexandria.	Malta.	Gibraltar.	Southampton.
Monday 5.30 p.m.	Monday midnight.	Monday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 3 a.m.	Friday 11 a.m.	Sunday	Monday	Monday 2 a.m.	Tuesday noon	Friday 10 a.m.	W'day noon	Monday 1 p.m.
	175 h. sea 24 port	138 h. sea	†	75 h. sea				†	82 h. sea 12 port	98 h. sea 6 port	115 h. sea
20	30	7*	8	11*	13	14	14	8	11	16	21*
June	June	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
27	7	14*	15	18*	20	21	21	15	18	23	28*
June	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
4	14	21*	22	25*	27	28	28	22	25	30	4*
July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	Aug
11	21	28*	29	1*	3	4	4	29	1	6	11*
July	July	July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	July	Aug	Aug	Aug
18	28	4*	5	8*	10	11	11	5	8	13	18*
July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
25	4	11*	12	15*	17	18	18	12	15	20	25*
July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
1	11	18*	19	22*	24	25	25	19	22	27	1*
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept
8	18	25*	26	29*	31	1	1	26	29	3	8*
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
15	25	1*	2	5*	7	8	8	2	5	10	15*
Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
22	1	8*	9	12*	14	15	15	9	12	17	22*
Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
29	8	15*	16	19*	21	22	22	16	19	24	29*
Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
5	15	22*	23	26*	28	29	29	23	26	1	6*
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct
12	22	29*	30	3*	5	6	6	30	3	8	13*
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct
19	29	6*	7	10*	12	13	13	7	10	15	20*
Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
Monday 29	6	13	14	17	19	20	20	14	17	22	27
Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
6	13	20	21	24*	26	27	27	21	24	29	3*
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov
13	20	27	28	31	2	3	3	28	31	5	10
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov
20	27	3	4	7*	9	10	10	4	7	12	17*
Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
27	3	10	11	14	16	17	17	11	14	19	24
Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
3	10	17	18	21	23	24	24	18	21	26	1
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec
10	17	24	25	28	30	1	1	25	28	3	8
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec
17	24	1	2	5	7	8	8	2	5	10	15
Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
24	1	8	9	12	14	15	15	9	12	17	22
Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—HOMEWARD.

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Digitized by Google

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Bombay to Suez. 2,972 Miles @ 9½ Knots.			Alexandria and Brindisi to Venice. Miles @ 11 Knots.					Alexandria to Southampton. 2,951 Miles @ 10 Knots.			
Leaves	Arrives at		Leaves	Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at	Arrives in	Leaves	Arrives at		
Bombay	Aden	Suez	Alexandria	Brindisi	Ancona	Venice	London	Alexandria	Malta	Gibraltar	Southampton
Monday 5.30 p.m.	Monday midnight	Monday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 8 a.m.	Friday 11 a.m.	Sunday	Monday	Monday 2 a.m.	Tuesday noon	Friday 10 p.m.	W'day noon	Monday 1 p.m.
	175 h. sea 24 port	138 h. sea	†	75 h. sea				†	82 h. sea 12 port	98 h. sea 6 port	115 h.sea
1 Dec	8 Dec	15 Dec	16 Dec	19 Dec	21 Dec	22 Dec	22 Dec	16 Dec	19 Dec	24 Dec	29 Dec
8 Dec	15 Dec	22 Dec	23 Dec	26 Dec	28 Dec	29 Dec	29 Dec	23 Dec	26 Dec	31 Dec 1874	31 1874 Jan
15 Dec	22 Dec	29 Dec	30 Dec	2 Jan 1874	4 Jan 1874	5 Jan 1874	5 Jan 1874	30 Dec	2 Jan 1874	7 Jan	12 Jan
22 Dec	29 Dec 1874	5 Jan	6 Jan	9 Jan	11 Jan	12 Jan	12 Jan	6 Jan 1874	9 Jan	14 Jan	19 Jan
29 Dec	5 Jan	12 Jan	13 Jan	16 Jan	18 Jan	19 Jan	19 Jan	13 Jan	16 Jan	21 Jan	26 Jan

† The Steamers may occasionally leave Alexandria earlier than these dates

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CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED,

(SUBMARINE CABLE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SAIGON, AND SINGAPORE,)

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

BRITISH INDIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED,

(Submarine Telegraph Cable between Singapore, Penang, and Madras);

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED,

(Submarine Cable between Singapore, Java, and Australia);

EASTERN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED,

(Amalgamated Submarine Cable between London and India);

ANGLO-AMERICAN & FRENCH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECT SUBMARINE ROUTE TO

EUROPE AND AMERICA

Via Suez.

DIRECT SUBMARINE ROUTE TO

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

VIA SINGAPORE AND JAVA.

SUBMARINE CABLE TO

Singapore, Penang, India and Egypt.

Chairman, JOHN PENDER, ESQ., M.P., F.R.G.S.
Managing Director, COLONEL GLOVER, R.E.
HEAD OFFICES: 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Secretary, THOMAS FULLER, ESQ.
CENTRAL OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, SINGAPORE,
General Manager, J. W. FULLER, ESQ.
Electrician, H. F. FISHER, ESQ.
HONGKONG OFFICES: BURD'S LANE.

J. J. C. GAVEY, Superintendent.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 OF DOLLARS.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 OF DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—THOMAS PYKE, ESQ.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—S. D. SASSOON, ESQ.

E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | H. B. LEMANN, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. | H. MELCHERS, Esq.
A. JOOST, Esq. | G. F. WELLER, Esq.

MANAGERS:

HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, Esq., Chief Manager.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., Sub-Manager.
SHANGHAI.....DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
YOKOHAMA.....THOS. JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON.....W. H. VACHER, Esq.
BOMBAY.....R. STEVENSON, Esq.
CALCUTTA.....E. MORRISS, Esq.
FOOCHOW.....A. L. TURNER, Esq.
HIOGO.....W. H. HARRIES, Esq.
SAIGON.....N. WILLAUME, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits :—

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

OFFICES OF THE CORPORATION,
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF
INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £750,000, with power to Increase to £1,500,000.
RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

Head-Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, ESQ.—CHAIRMAN.

SIR WILLIAM GREY, K.C.S.I.
JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE, ESQ.
CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, ESQ.
EDMUND JAMES DANIELL, ESQ.
JAMES MURRAY ROBERTSON, ESQ.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, ESQ., ex-officio.

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, ESQ.—*Chief-Manager.*
WILLIAM BEATTIE, ESQ.—*Assistant Manager.*
WALTER ORMISTON, ESQ.—*Secretary.*
WILLIAM JACKSON, ESQ.—*Inspector of Branches and Agencies.*

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND; LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. CLARKE, SON, AND RAWLINS.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO., PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
CEYLON.
SINGAPORE.
PENANG.
BATAVIA.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA.
FOOCHOW.
MAURITIUS.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY, 128, GEORGE STREET.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current Deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed, and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed Deposits—Are received, viz.:—
Repayable at 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
Repayable at 6 months.....4 per cent. per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank issues drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at six months' sight, also on its Head Office and Branches, Bank of England, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours:—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD ARTHUR,
Manager, Hongkong.

2, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Digitized by Google

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848,
and by Imperial Decree of 25th July, 1854, *and*
31*st December*, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

	FRANCS.	£ STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000.	3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000.	800,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Mulhouse, Bruxelles, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Reunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

This Bank issues Drafts on its Paris and London Offices, and the UNION BANK OF LONDON; also on its Agencies in Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Mulhouse, Bruxelles, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Reunion,) and Yokohama, and on the principal places of commerce on the Continent of Europe, India, China, America, Australia, &c., &c.

Current Accounts are kept, upon which no Commission is charged, and no interest is allowed.

Bills on Europe, India, America, Australia, &c., &c., are purchased or remitted for collection.

Local Bills discounted, and Loans granted on Merchandize, &c., &c.

Letters of Credit issued, available for the purchase of Merchandize in all parts of the World, on terms to be ascertained on application to the Manager.

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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The National Bank of India,

LIMITED.

REGISTERED IN LONDON UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT OF 1862, ON THE 23RD MARCH, 1866.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA
29TH SEPTEMBER, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,.....£928,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....£464,000

HEAD OFFICE:
80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, KURRACHEE, MADRAS, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, & YOKOHAMA.

DIRECTORS:

SETH A. APCAR, Esq., Merchant, Calcutta.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras, late Member of Council, Madras Government, and President of the Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., late Bombay Civil Service, and Member of Council, Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

R. O. SAWERS, ESQ.—CHIEF MANAGER.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

HONGKONG.

THE Bank grants Drafts on its Head Office, Branches, and Agencies at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable at those places.

The Bank receives money on deposit, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal, and allows interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Acting Manager.

Queen's Road, 1st January, 1873.

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Agra Bank, Limited.

Capital £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE:—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR:—JAMES THOMSON, Esq.

SIR FREDERICK ARROW.
COL. THE HON. H. B. DALZELL.
RICHARD H. GLYN, Esq.
J. CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
HARVEY RANKING, Esq.
MARK RICHARDSON, Esq., M.D.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., and THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH BRANCH, 17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

DIRECTORS.

DANIEL AINSLIE, Esq., 48, MORAY PLACE.
BENJAMIN BURT, Esq., 31, CHARLOTTE SQUARE.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, K.S.I., C.B.
MANAGER:—ROBERT HUNTER, Esq.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

AGRA	THOMAS BAILEY,	Manager.
BOMBAY	F. T. ATKINS, Acting	do.
CALCUTTA	S. COCHRANE,	do.
HONGKONG	Messrs. GILMAN & Co.,	Agents.
KURRACHEE	J. HUTTON, Acting	Manager.
LAHORE	HECTOR GUNN.	do.
MADRAS	W. T. TAYLOR.	do.
SHANGHAI	EDWARD MACCALL.	do.

HONGKONG.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. Gilman & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.

H. HUGHES,—*Manager.*

Queen's Road East, Hongkong,
13th December, 1872.

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LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACTS OF 1862 & 1867—GREAT BRITAIN)
WITH WHICH HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED THE BUSINESS OF

Parrot & Company, Bankers, San Francisco.

CAPITAL,.....$5,000,000, Gold.

of which $3,000,000 is fully paid up.

HEAD OFFICE, 22, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

FREDERICK RODEWALD, London, CHAIRMAN.
E. H. GREEN, (of Russell & Sturgis, Manila,) London, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
H. L. BISCHOFFSHEIM, (of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt,) London.
J. F. FLEMMICH, (of Fred. Huth & Co.,) London.
JULIUS MAY, (late of San Francisco) Frankfort-on-the-Main.
J. S. MORGAN, (of J. S. Morgan & Co.,) London.
JOHN PARROTT, (of the late firm of Parrott & Co., Bankers,) San Francisco.
BARON H. de STERN, (of Stern Brothers,) London
RUDOLPH SULZBACH (of Sulzbach Brothers,) Frankfort-on-the-Main,

Manager, R. D. Peebles*.....*Secretary, James M. Streeten.

London Bankers,.....LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

San Francisco Branch.....423, California Street.

President, MILTON S. LATHAM.....Assistant Manager, CAMILO MARTIN.
Cashier, ARTHUR SCRIVENER.....Accountant, ALFRED BANNISTER.

This Bank is prepared to grant Letters of Credit available in any part of the world; to transact every description of Banking and Exchange Business, and to negotiate California and other American Securities in Europe.

The following are Agents and Correspondents, on any of whom, as also on the Head Office of the Bank, Letters of Credit will be granted, and Drafts drawn.

NEW YORK	Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.
BOSTON	
LONDON	The London Joint Stock Bank.
do.	Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt.
do.	Messrs. Frühling & Göschen.
do.	Messrs. Frederick Huth & Co.
do.	Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co.
do.	Messrs. Stern Brothers.
IRELAND	Provincial Bank of Ireland.
PARIS	Messrs. Bischoffsheim, Goldschmidt & Co.
do.	Messrs. A. J. Stern & Co.
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN	Messrs. Gebrüder Sulzbach.
BERLIN	Messrs. Moritz Güterbock & Co.
HAMBURG	Messrs. John Berenberg Gossler & Co.
GERMANY	The Bank of Saxe Meiningen.
DRESDEN	Messrs. Robert Thode & Co.
AMSTERDAM	La Banque de Credit et de Depôt des Pays-Bas.
ANTWERP	Messrs. Nottebohm Brothers.
NAPLES & FLORENCE	The Anglo-Italian Bank.
GENOA	Messrs. Dapples & Co.
VALPARAISO AND LIMA	Messrs. Fred. Huth, Gruning & Co.
CHINA AND JAPAN	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
do.	Le Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
MANILA	Messrs. Russell & Sturgis.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	Union Bank of Australia.
do.	The Bank of New South Wales.

The undermentioned are CORRESPONDENTS of the Bank:—

BOWLES BROS. & CO., PARIS.
ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED, Rio de Janeiro.
DUALDE ALZUYETA & Co., Acapulco, Mexico.
SOUTHERN BANK, New Orleans.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co., Cincinnati.
BARTHOLOW, LEWIS & Co., St. Louis.

MILTON S. LATHAM, President.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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THE

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE No. 1, OF 1865.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS,

IN 4,000 SHARES OF 500 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....400,000 DOLLARS.
RESERVE FUND, 1st JANUARY, 1872..... 60,000 DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON HENRY LOWCOCK.....of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *(Chairman.)*
A. MCGLASHAN HEATON, ESQ..... „ DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
EDWARD ARTHUR, ESQ..... { THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.
THE HON. P. RYRIE.....of Messrs. TURNER & Co.
W. H. FORBES, ESQ.....of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
A. JOOST, ESQ.....of Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.

AUDITORS.

J. MCDOUALL, ESQ.....ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
RICHARD DEACON, ESQ.....HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

AGENTS.

SWATOW	Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. ELLES & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. DAVIDSON & Co.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
KIUKIANG	Messrs. R. FRANCIS & Co.
HANKOW	Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
CHEFOO	Messrs. FERGUSSON & Co.
TIENTSIN	JOHN HANNA, ESQ.
NAGASAKI	Messrs. ALT & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
KOBE	Messrs. BROWNE & Co.
SAIGON	Messrs. WM. G. HALE & Co.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. A. A. ANTHONY & Co.

Risks accepted and Policies of Insurance granted at established rates. Twenty-five per cent. of the net profits of the Company will be divided annually among Contributing Shareholders, in proportion to the amount of premia paid by them.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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THE

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

HONGKONG, LIMITED.

Capital $1,500,000, in 3,000 Shares of $500 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

GUSTAV VON OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)—*Chairman.*
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq. (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUXEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee, Sons & Co.)
G. F. WELLER, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

BANKERS,

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AUDITORS,

F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, ESQ.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

SECRETARIES,

MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

AGENTS AT OUT PORTS.

SHANGHAI	Messrs.	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
NINGPO	„	Wm. REES & Co.
HANKOW	„	RUSSELL & Co.
KIUKIANG	„	RUSSELL & Co.
CHEFOO	„	WILSON, CORNABÉ & Co.
TIENTSIN	„	RUSSELL & Co.
NAGASAKI	„	VAN DELDEN & Co.
HIOGO	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
YOKOHAMA	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
FOOCHOW	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
AMOY	„	BROWN & Co.
SWATOW	„	DIRCKS & KRÜGER.
MANILA	„	RUSSELL & STURGIS
SAIGON	„	Wm. G. HALE & Co.
BANGKOK	„	PICKENPACK, THIES & Co.
SINGAPORE	„	BOUSTEAD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies' Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares alloted, are now prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on Buildings and Merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMITTEE:

E. J. SAGE, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. MacG. HEATON, Esq.

M. W. BOYD, Esq.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,

General Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

Akyab	Messrs.	
Amoy	„	BOYD & Co.
Bangkok	„	PICKENPACK, THIES & Co.
Bassein		
Batavia	„	DUMMLER & Co.
Bombay	„	EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Boston and New York	„	EVERETT & Co.
Calcutta	„	WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co.
Canton	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Chefoo	„	HOLMES, WADMAN & Co.
Foochow	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hamburg	„	W. A. LEPPER & Co.
Hankow	„	DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.
Kiu Kiang	„	R. FRANCIS & Co.
London	„	FEARON & Co.
Madras	„	ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Manila	„	RUSSELL & STURGIS.
Nagasaki	„	VAN DELDEN & Co.
Newchwang	„	KNIGHT & Co.
Ningpo	„	WM. REES & Co.
Penang	„	BOUSTEAD & Co.
Rangoon		
Saigon	„	WM. G. HALE & Co.
San Francisco	„	WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & Co.
Shanghai	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Singapore	„	BOUSTEAD & Co.
Swatow	„	BRADLEY & Co.
Tientsin	„	J. LIVINGSTON & Co.
Yokohama	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hiogo	„	Do.
Lima	„	THOMAS, LECHAMBRE & Co.
Callao	„	Do.
Valparaiso	„	Do.
Chinkiang	„	J. M. CANNY & Co.
Odessa		

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The Union Insurance Society of Canton.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THOS. PYKE, Esq.,.....of Messrs. Birley & Co., *Chairman.*
S. D. SASSOON, Esq.,..... „ „ David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
A. JOOST, Esq.,..... „ „ Siemssen & Co.
Hon. HENRY LOWCOCK,..... „ „ Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Hon. P. RYRIE, ... „ „ Turner & Co.
Hon. J. WHITTALL,..... „ „ Jardine, Matheson & Co.
H. B. LEMANN, Esq.,..... „ „ Gilman & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

N. J. EDE.....Secretary.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

SAMUEL BROWN,.....*Agent.*

AGENTS.

LONDON,.....Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co.
CALCUTTA,..... „ John Elliott & Co.
BOMBAY,..... „ Forbes & Co.
SINGAPORE,..... „ A. L. Johnston & Co.
CANTON,..... „ Deacon & Co.
SWATOW,..... „ Bradley & Co.
AMOY,..... „ Tait & Co.
FOOCHOW,..... „ Gibb, Livingston & Co.
NINGPO,..... „ Wadman & Co.
SAIGON,..... „ W. G. Hale & Co.
KIUKIANG,..... „ Gibb, Livingston & Co.
HANKOW,..... „ Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CHEFOO,..... „ Wilson, Cornabe & Co.
TIENTSIN,.....John Hanna, Esq.
YOKOHAMA,.....Messrs. Gilman & Co.
KOBE,..... „ Browne & Co.
MELBOURNE,..... „ Fanning, Nankivell & Co.
SYDNEY,..... „ Fanning, Griffiths & Co.
MANILA,..... „ Peele, Hubbell & Co.
NEWCHWANG,..... „ Knight & Co.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Batavia, Messrs. Dummler & Co.; *New York*, Messrs. Bell & Hayward; *San Francisco*, W. H. Foster, Esq., Jr.

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The Chinese Insurance Company,

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL 1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors.

HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
O. HOFFMAN BURROWS, Esq., (Messrs. S. E. Burrows & Sons.)
J. McDOUALL, Esq.
J. F. SEAMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

Bankers.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

General Agents.

MESSRS. OLYPHANT & Co.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. CALDWELL & BRERETON.

London Agents.

MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES & Co.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Agents.

Amoy,	Messrs.	H. A. Petersen & Co.	*Manila*,	Messrs.	Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Bangkok,	„	Windsor, Redlich & Co.	*Nagasaki*,	„	Holme, Ringer & Co.
Batavia,	„	Borneo Co., Limited.	*Newchwang*	„	Knight & Co.
Bombay,	„	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	*Ningpo*,	„	J. S. Hudson & Co.
Calcutta,	„	Atkinson, Tilton & Co.	*Penang*,	„	Sandilands, Buttery & Co.
Canton,	„	Olyphant & Co.	*Saigon*,	„	A. G. Hogg & Co.
Chefoo,	„	Fergusson & Co.	*San Francisco*,		W. N. Olmsted, Esq.
Foochow,	„	Olyphant & Co.	*Shanghai*,	Messrs.	Olyphant & Co.
Hakodadi,	„	Howell & Co.	*Singapore*,	„	Borneo Co., Limited,
Hankow,	„	J. H. Evans & Co.	*Swatow*,	„	Dircks & Krüger
Hioqo,	„	Smith, Baker & Co.	*Tientsin*,		John Hanna, Esq.
Kiukiang,	„	R. Francis & Co.	*Yhama*,	Messrs.	Smith, Archer & Co.
London,	„	Forbes, Forbes & Co.			

The Company grants policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at the established local rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, two-thirds (2-3rds) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually, as a bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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Yang-tsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES GRANTED ON "MARINE RISKS" TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AT CURRENT RATES.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first, for an

INTEREST DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT. FOR SHAREHOLDERS ON CAPITAL,

And thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash,

ALL THE PROFITS

Of the Underwriting Business, "pro rata" to amount of premium contributed.

POLICIES MADE PAYABLE AT

NEW YORK, BOSTON, SAN FRANCISCO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, MANILA,

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, PORTS IN JAPAN, AND ALL TREATY PORTS IN CHINA.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Secretaries,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.:—

Not exceeding 10 days.....	⅛	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month.....	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.....	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.....	¾	do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents, the Queen Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

From and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to

GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE

To the extent of $10,000, in either of the above Offices, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES,

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive proposals of Assurance against FIRE on Buildings or Goods Stored therein, either in HONGKONG, MACAO, CANTON, or WHAMPOA, to the extent of $60,000, $45,000, $45,000 respectively on any single first class risk, at the following rates, say, on

	1 *year.*	6 *months.*	3 *months.*	1 *month.*
Offices & Godowns & their contents	1 per cent.	$\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.	$\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.	$\frac{1}{6}$ per cent.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their contents	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.			
Other Dwelling Houses similarly situated, and their contents	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.			

A Discount of 20 per cent. on the above rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

Attention is requested to a few of the advantages afforded by the Company to its Assurers, viz:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY OF SETTLEMENT.
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING MADE GOOD.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life, including £2 10s. per cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent residence in Europe:—

AGE.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION.	WITH PARTICIPATION.	AGE.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION.	WITH PARTICIPATION.
15	£3 19 8	£4 5 6	40	£5 8 0	£5 14 1
20	4 3 8	4 9 4	45	5 17 11	6 4 6
25	4 8 2	4 14 2	50	6 11 7	6 18 3
30	4 13 11	4 19 9	55	7 11 1	8 0 4
35	5 0 0	5 6 2	60	8 16 0	9 8 7

N.B.—Intermediate ages charged proportionably.

Example.—A person aged 30 next birthday may, by the yearly payment of £4 13s. 11d., if resident in China, (or £2 3s. 11d, if resident in England), secure £100 to his Executors, Adminstrators, or Assigns, at his death, whenever such death shall happen.

£2 per cent. per annum Bonus declared during the last Fifteen Years on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years' standing.

The utmost liberality practised in the settlement of all Claims with the representatives of deceased Assurers.

An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1,000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to England.

By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned, without referring to Head-quarters.

Fees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.

No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.

Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.

For Tables of Rates, Forms, and Directions for effecting FIRE OR LIFE ASSURANCES, and for any other information, apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,)

Paid-up Capital			£250,000 : .0 : 0
Fire Reserve Fund, as at Dec. 31, 1871	£333,597 : 4 : 8		
Fire Premium Reserve, do.	220,206 : 2 : 4		553,803 : 4 : 8
Income of the Fire Department, Premiums and Interest			708,000 : 13 : 4

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of General Court of Directors.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. AND K.S.I.

Ordinary Directors.

LONDON.

JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq.—J. W. Cater, Sons, & Co.
CHARLES MORRISON, Esq.
RICHARD BARING, Esq.—James Cook & Co.
RICHARD BRANDT, Esq., Merchant.
EDWARD COHEN, Esq.—Drake, Kleinwort & Co.
JOHN FLEMING, Esq.—Smith, Fleming & Co.
P. DU PRE GREENFELL, Esq.—Morton, Rose & Co.
ADOLPHUS KLOCKMANN, Esq.
Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. AND K.S.I.
Hon. HUGH M'CULLOCH—Jay Cook, M'Culloch & Co.
JUNIUS S. MORGAN, Esq.—J. S. Morgan & Co.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman of "Chartered Mercantile Bank."
BARON J. H. W. DE SCHRÖDER—J. H. Schröder & Co.
GEORGE YOUNG, Esq.—Begbie, Young & Begbies.

Manager of Fire Department.—G. H. BURNETT | *Manager of Life Department*—J. OWEN.
Secretary.—F. W. LANCE.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies again FIRE, at the following **Rates**, *allowing the usual return of 20 per cent. to Insurers* :—

Detatched and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per Annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 „ „

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the Annual rate.
Above 10 days and not exceeding 1 month, ⅓ of the Annual rate.
Do. 1 Month do. 3 do. ½ do.
Do. 3 do. do. 6 do. ¾ do.
Do. 6 do. the full Annual rate.

GILMAN & CO.,—*Agents.*

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CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES ON

Marine Risks

AT THE ESTABLISHED LOCAL RATES, TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

HAMBURG, BREMEN, FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks to the amount of $50,000, at Current Local Rates of Premia, upon which a Bonus of 20 per cent. will be returned.

From and after this date the following rates will be charged for

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCE.

VIZ:—Not exceeding.....	10 days	$\frac{1}{8}$	of the annual Rate.
Not exceeding.....	1 month	$\frac{1}{4}$	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding...	3 ,,	$\frac{1}{2}$	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding...	6 ,,	$\frac{3}{4}$	do, do.

Above 6 months the full Annual Rate.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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DRESDEN INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR

SEA, RIVER, AND LAND TRANSPORT, DRESDEN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed General Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies of Insurance at the current rates of Premium.

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
General Agents in China.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

GERMAN LLOYDS.

Transport Versicherungs-actien Gesellschaft, Berlin.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Insurance Company, are prepared to grant Policies on

MARINE RISKS

AT CURRENT RATES.

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents in Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 1, OLD BROAD STREET, AND 16, PALL MALL, LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1803.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock; Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

Subscribed and Invested Capital,

ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Canton, Hongkong, Amoy, and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000, on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821,

AND EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, UPWARDS OF £2,750,000.
ANNUAL INCOME, £350,000.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

From this date until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current local rates of Premia, will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this office.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant

MARINE RISKS

AT CURRENT RATES.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THE FOLLOWING RATES WILL BE CHARGED ON

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES,

VIZ.:—

Not exceeding	1 month	¼	of the Annual Rate.	
Above 1 month but not exceeding	3 „	½	do.	do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding	6 „	¾	do.	do.
Above 6 months the full Annual Rate.				

From and after this date, and until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia, will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this office.

A. G. HOGG & CO.,
Agents, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICE, I, CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

BANKERS:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. WHITTALL, Chairman.

A. MacG. HEATON, Esq., Vice Chairman. | S. D. SASSOON, Esq.,
R. DEACON, Esq., | A. JOOST, Esq.

G. N. MINTO, Esq., Secretary (absent.)
R. DUNCAN, Esq., Acting Secretary.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at Aberdeen, Kowloon, and Whampoa, are in full working order, and the attention of Captains and Shipowners is respectfully solicited to the advantages which this Establishment offers for the Docking and Repair of Vessels. The Docks are the largest in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops of the Premises, at Aberdeen, Kowloon, and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, and Punching Machines, &c., &c., capable of executing work on the largest scale, and driven by steam. The Shipwrights' and Blacksmiths' Shops are equally well supplied, and are under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears at all their Establishments stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie drawing 24 feet of water, and take in or out boilers, &c.

BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.

The Company, in addition to executing Repairs, are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steamships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Ship-work, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

(WANCHI SHIP-YARD OPPOSITE BURROWS' WHARF.)

The Company's Establishment at Wanchi comprises a Timber Yard, (where Spars and Lumber of every description are always kept on hand), Carpenters', Boat Builders' and Blacksmiths' Shops; also every requisite for shipwork, Copper and Metal Sheathing, Paints, Oil, and all Materials for Dock Yard use kept constantly on hand.

The Company's Steam Tug *Fame* is always in readiness to berth Vessels, and tow them to or from Sea at moderate Rates.

For further particulars apply to the Office of the Company, 1, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.

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RIVER MIN.

THE ABOVE

GRANITE FLOORED DOCK,

OF THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS, VIZ.:—

Length.....300 Feet,
Breadth at Bottom..... 40 „

Is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tide will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by Steam.

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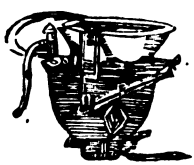

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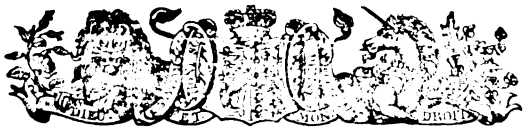

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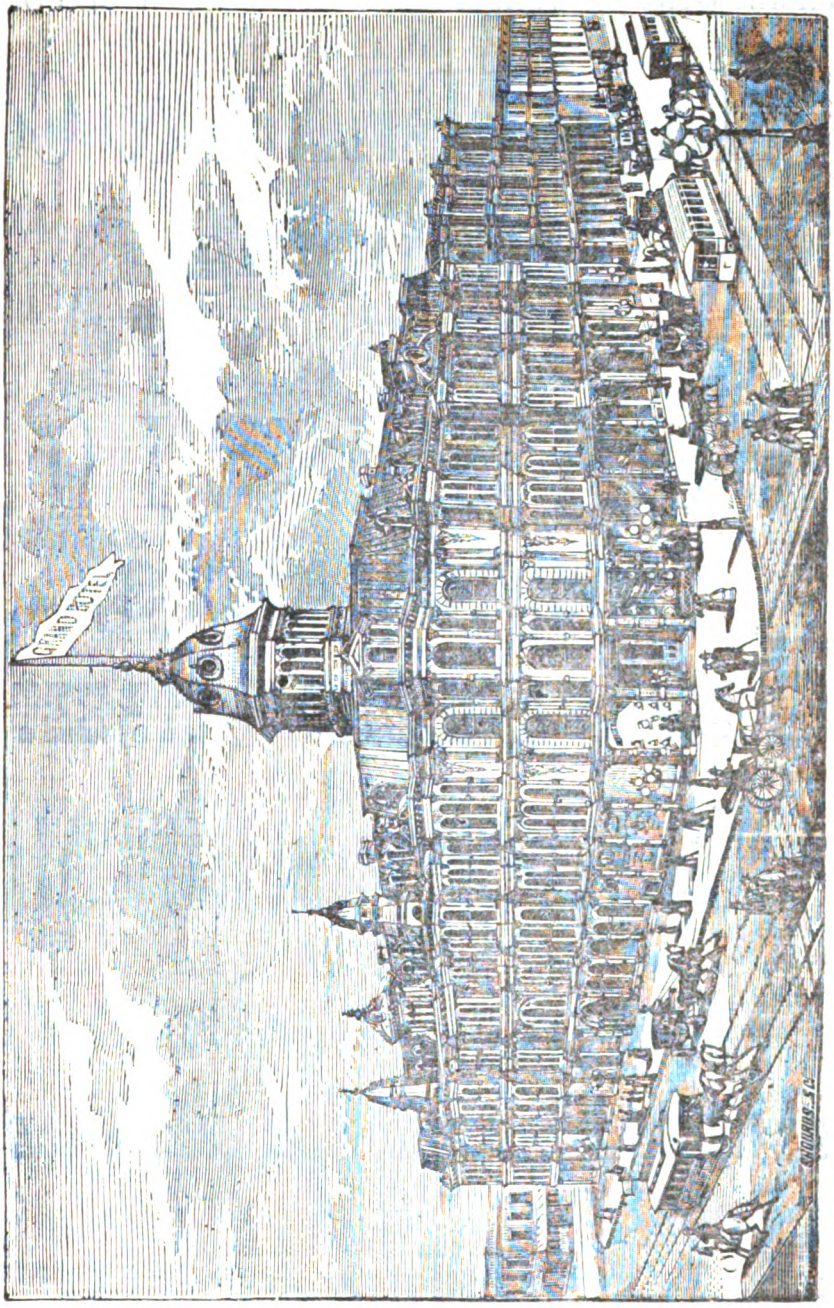

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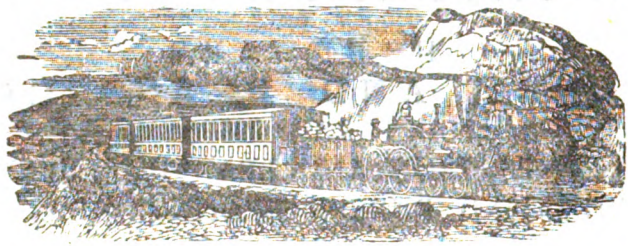

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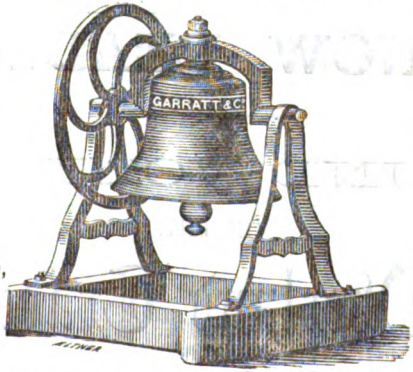

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Branches of the National B
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M. W. BOYD,
Manager in Hong

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